DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Fair; winds shifting to fresh southeasterly.

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VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,503. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:

TWELVE PAGES, WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks weak.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74½c. Cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40c. Cash cotton, 6⅝c.

FOREIGN.—War in the Transvaal is imminent. The reply of the Boers has not yet been made public, but its character is understood and it is unsatisfactory to England. The Transvaal concedes practically nothing. Active military preparations continue, and it is intimated that Great Britain's next step will be to demand the disarmament of the Transvaal and the demolition of the forts. It is reported that 3,000 Boers are to be dispatched to the border when the reply is sent, and that martial law will be proclaimed at once. Charles Allen, an American mail robber, was arrested at Frankfort. He is one of the three men who walked out of Ludlow Street Jail over four years ago when Tamsen was Sheriff, and has not been heard of since. The new Atlantic liner British Princess, about to make her maiden trip to New York, could secure a crew only by yielding to the demands of the striking British seamen. Many persons have been drowned in the floods in Austria. The Danube is now 476 centimeters (about sixteen feet) above its normal level. In the collapse of a bridge in Upper Austria, nineteen men were lost. The German mission at Shan-Tung, China, it is reported, has been annihilated. The Venezuelan revolution is reported to be gathering impetus rapidly, and while the populace on the seacoast is apathetic, the whole interior is said to be rising. In the Venezuelan arbitration court at Paris, Gen. Tracy concluded his argument and Sir Richard Webster began the final speech for Great Britain.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The Shamrock was sent over a twenty-mile course outside of the Scotland lightship yesterday, covering the course in 3 hours and 50 seconds.

Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley has been ordered by the Bureau of Navigation to hold himself in readiness to take command of the South Atlantic Station.

A jury in Beaufort, S. C., yesterday found a verdict for $850 damages against ex-Senator Don Cameron of Pennsylvania for horsewhipping the plaintiff, a Jew.

The funeral of Cornelius Vanderbilt took place yesterday. The body of the dead financier and philanthropist was placed in the Vanderbilt mausoleum in the Moravian Cemetery, at New Dorp, Staten Island.

A violent hurricane swept the coast of Newfoundland Thursday night, during which four persons were known to have been drowned off St. John's. Widespread destruction of fishing premises and gear is reported.

Dr. John E. Hill, formerly a teacher of mathematics at the Stamford (Conn.) High School, who was under bail charged with stealing rare stamps from Prof. Chittenden of Columbia University, failed to respond when his case was called for trial at Stamford on Thursday.

Page 2.

A watch and chain belonging to Lieut. Lansdale of the cruiser Philadelphia, who was killed during the recent war against the Samoan Chief, Mataafa, has been forwarded to this country by Mataafa, accompanied by a friendly letter to President McKinley.

Page 3.

The New York baseball nine easily defeated the St. Louis team yesterday at the Polo Grounds. At Washington Park the Chicagos vanquished the Brooklyns.

The Committee on Plan and Scope of the Dewey Executive Committee has again changed the route of the land parade, and the objectionable detour into Broadway has been avoided by continuing the line without interruption down Fifth Avenue to the Washington Arch.

Page 4.

Willie Smith yesterday won the open golf championship of the United States at Baltimore, with a score of 315 for seventy-two holes. This is a new record for the event.

At the Creedmoor ranges yesterday Sergt. Lamb won first honors in the Governor's match. Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, took the prize in the Adjutant General's competition. The scores made averaged well.

Page 7.

Emil Paur, the famous musical conductor, arrived here yesterday after an absence of three months in Europe.

Page 9.

The independent distillers of Kentucky have declared war on the Whisky Trust.

Page 10.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court yesterday granted a motion for an order to determine the amount of surplus of John F. Baudouine's income.

Page 12.

Maurice F. Holahan, the President of the Board of Public Improvements, was the principal witness yesterday before the Mazet committee.

District Attorney Gardiner returned to his office yesterday from his vacation. He will give prompt attention, he says, to the Elm Street widening and to the smoke nuisance.

The Rev. Thomas L. Kinkead, Supervisor of Catholic Charities, has replied to the criticism of Controller Coler regarding the subject of municipal subsidies to private charitable institutions.

William and Theodore Bollerman, by a daring exercise of athletic skill, yesterday rescued two lads who had fallen from the Palisades and landed on a ledge, where there was scarcely room for them to stand.

It is claimed that a process has been discovered by which the soft coal smoke nuisance can be abated. W. F. Wolfe, a Government expert, who has conducted the experiments, says the results attained were highly satisfactory.

Another hearing was held yesterday in the bankruptcy proceedings involving the firm of Horgan & Slattery. Mr. Horgan testified as to the organization of the old firm and regarding that of the present corporation. He refused to show the books except on a subpoena.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Markets.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.

JUDGE DAY GIVES UP PRACTICE.

Ex-Secretary of State Has Been an Active Lawyer Since 1870.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 15.—Ex-Secretary of State Day has announced his retirement from active practice of law. He will assume the work of Judge in the United States Court of Appeals in October, but his family will not remove from Canton at present.

Judge Day has been an active lawyer since 1870 and head of a law firm since 1875. He is one of the best-known attorneys of Northeastern Ohio.

The Opening at Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 15.—President Patton has returned from his trip abroad in excellent health. He said that while Dr. Henry van Dyke may not be here to take up his duties as a member of the Faculty at the opening of the university, it was probable he would be here a few days later. The formal opening will take place on Wednesday, when the new Dean, Samuel R. Winans, will be installed.

Poland Mineral Spring Water. Recommended for purity and medicinal power. —Adv.

WAR IN TRANSVAAL IS NOW IMMINENT

The Boers' Reply to the British Note Concedes Little.

MOST ACUTE STAGE OF CRISIS

England May Next Demand Disarmament of Transvaal.

Convention to That Effect, Including Demolition of Forts, Said to be Already Drafted—Reply to be Sent To-day.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—A special dispatch from Pretoria says that the Transvaal's reply will be on the following lines:

"The Transvaal adheres to the seven-year franchise law, but is willing to consider and, if necessary, to adopt, any suggestions Great Britain may make with regard to the working of the law.

"In regard to the other points of Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch, the Transvaal boldly stands by the London convention. It is said that the reply is couched in polite terms.

"State Secretary Reitz, in the course of an interview to-day, expressed some doubt as to whether any alteration would be made in the existing franchise law, but said he believed a way should and could be found to establish an arbitration court. As to suzerainty, the 'least said the soonest mended,' remarked the State Secretary."

The Pretoria correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says: "The Boers assert that Conyngham Greene (British Diplomatic Agent at Pretoria) knew it was their intention to adopt the attitude they have regarding suzerainty, and that he tacitly encouraged them, as the documents show. His forty-eight-hour demand and the string of Blue Book innuendoes for which he and Sir Alfred Milner are responsible have produced an official atmosphere in which anything is possible. At the same time Mr. Hofmeyr and practically every member of the Cape Afrikander party have wired urging acceptance of the British demands."

The Pretoria correspondent of The Times, in his forecast of the Transvaal's reply, declares that the Boers will lay stress upon the seven-year franchise law, though offering to consider British suggestions as to its working, and for the rest take their stand upon the London convention.

The Times adds:

"We cannot believe that President Krüger will reject the latest proposals of the Government, and we would remind him that even Mr. Morley has indorsed the five-year franchise, and urged him to accept the Cape Town conference."

It is understood that a Cabinet council will be summoned as soon as the Transvaal's reply is received.

The Pretoria correspondent of The Manchester Guardian, telegraphing Friday, says:

"The situation has become extremely grave. The material changes in the draft of the reply delivered to Mr. Greene to-day are due to representations from Bloemfontein and the disposition of the Volksraad."

The dispatch then gives what purports to be a summary of the reply, which is similar to the other forecasts, concluding as follows:

"The Transvaal feels at liberty to depart from the joint inquiry, which she accepted in the bona fide belief that it would lead to a final settlement." The correspondent adds:

"Both the President and the Executive Council are firmly convinced that no finality is intended, and that further concessions would only postpone the struggle. The Transvaal regards herself as tricked into a proposal by Mr. Chamberlain.

"The Orange Free State will certainly stand by the Transvaal."

In the forecasts of President Krüger's reply there is undoubtedly a large basis of truth, which seems to bring the dispute within a measurable distance of war.

Last evening the Press Association issued a peculiar statement to the effect that, as soon as the garrison in Natal had been sufficiently strengthened the Transvaal Government would be called upon to accept a new convention, already drafted, which while guaranteeing the integrity of the Transvaal State, provides for the demolition of the forts and limits the armed force of the Transvaal to a number deemed sufficient to maintain internal order.

According to the Press Association, the convention will demand that the diplomatic agencies be suppressed and the judiciary be made independent of the Executive.

This statement, which realizes the extreme demands of the Outlanders, must be accepted under reserve at the present stage, but it is not unlikely to be a semi-official hint as to the next move of the Government should President Krüger prove obdurate.

The morning paper editorials regard the crisis as having reached its most acute phase. The Daily News says:

"We refuse to believe that President Krüger is so foolish as to reject Mr. Chamberlain's moderate demands."

The Daily Chronicle, which appeals again to Mr. Krüger "to accept while it is yet time, and before England's terms become harder," says:

"A refusal of the present terms will involve the ruin of the State over which President Krüger presides. The British Government has played its first and second moves in the game, and must perforce play the third and then the fourth. If Mr. Krüger haggles, the sinster conditions in South Africa will grow worse, until a catastrophe is reached."

Other papers talk of the imminence of war; and all the dispatches from South Africa continue to describe the military preparations on both sides.

PRETORIA, Sept. 15.—At the close of the discussion both Raads met in secret session to discuss the final draft of the Transvaal reply, which will be handed to Conyngham Greene, the British agent here, in the morning. It is understood the reply is courteous; urges the acceptance of the joint conference, and maintains the Convention of 1884.

PROMPT ACTION BY THE BOERS.

3,000 Men to be Dispatched to the Border When the Reply Is Sent—To Command the Roads.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—A second edition of The London Times to-day has a special dispatch from Newcastle, Natal, dated Sept. 15, in which the correspondent says:

"There is nothing to confirm the reports that the Boers will concede Mr. Chamberlain's demands. On the contrary, it is stated that 3,000 men will be dispatched to the border immediately after the Transvaal's reply is sent. Everything points to the prospect of an early conflict."

The advices from Capt Town to-day tend to confirm the pessimistic view of The Times's correspondent at Newcastle. The news that a strong force of Boers has been stationed one hour from Ramathlabama, commanding the Pretoria and Johannesburg roads, has created great indignation at Cape Town.

The correspondent adds that the Outlanders' Council has transmitted to the Imperial Government what practically amounts to a protest against further delay. He says:

"They cannot contemplate without grave misgivings the possibility that the Pretoria Government will be permitted to further delay matters on the plea of consulting the burghers."

TO PROCLAIM MARTIAL LAW.

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 15.—The Eastern Star of Johannesburg asserts that a martial law proclamation is being printed.

It is reported here that the reply of the Transvaal Government to the British note will suggest a seven years' franchise.

MILNER ISSUES A PROCLAMATION.

Severe Penalties Prescribed for Inciting Natives to Rebel.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 15.—The British High Commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner, has issued a proclamation prescribing severe penalties for inciting the natives of Basutoland and other districts to rebellion.

PRESIDENT KRUEGER'S ATTITUDE.

Denies Chamberlain's Assertion that He Has Not Kept Promises.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—In an interview with President Krüger, said to have taken place at Pretoria yesterday, he is quoted as saying:

"I have tried all along to place the aliens in the Transvaal on the same footing politically as the burghers. Mr. Chamberlain says I have not kept my promises. This," thundered President Krüger, "I deny!" Continuing, the President of the South African Republic is reported to have said:

"The aliens of the Transvaal have the same commercial rights as the burghers, and have always enjoyed them without interference. I wanted to let them have the same political rights, but they would not avail themselves of this. Roughly, there are more than fifty thousand aliens who have been here more than seven years and have registered, thus being eligible to the franchise. Yet, of the British subjects who have availed themselves of it the chief part have been Afrikanders, and not English born. This shows that the British in the Transvaal do not want the franchise.

"In my opinion, there is no cause whatever for war. Everything could be settled by arbitration."

FIRST ARRIVAL OF BRITISH TROOPS.

A Battalion Marches Through Cape Town and Proceeds to Natal.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—It is reported from Cape Town that the First Battalion of the Manchester Regiment arrived there to-day, disembarked, and marched through the streets. The soldiers were cheered.

After they had been reviewed by Lieut. Gen. Sir Frederick Walker, commander of the British troops in South Africa, the battalion re-embarked and proceeded to Natal.

These troops, forming the first installment of the reinforcements, were sent from Gibraltar to Cape Town.

A BRITISH BLUE BOOK ISSUED.

Sir Alfred Milner Urges Termination of the Suspense.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—A Blue Book containing the last Transvaal dispatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, relating to the matters which led up to its being sent, was issued to-day. The text of Mr. Chamberlain's note is identical with the dispatch cabled Sept. 13. The only other important feature revealed is a telegram from the British High Commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner, dated Aug. 31, referring to the commercial distress, and saying:

"I am receiving representations from many quarters to urge the Imperial Government to terminate the suspense. British South Africa is prepared for extreme measures, and is ready to suffer much more in order to see the vindication of British authority. It is the prolongation of the negotiations, endless and indecisive, that is dreaded. I fear seriously that there will be a strong reaction of feeling against the policy of the Imperial Government if matters drag. Please understand that I invariably preach confidence and patience, and not without effect. But if I did not inform you of the increasing difficulty of doing this and of the unmistakable growth of uneasiness about the present situation and of the desire to see it terminated at any cost I should be failing in my duty."

Other lengthy dispatches from the British High Commissioner are published, but they only reiterate the Outlander claims regarding the franchise and the Commissioner's ideas regarding the propositions already made.

THE QUESTION OF SUZERAINTY.

Not to be Reasserted Unless the Transvaal Forces It.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Conyngham Greene, the British Agent at Pretoria, in a letter to the Transvaal Government, printed in the Blue Book issued to-day, said the Imperial Government did not desire to hurt the Boer susceptibilities by publicly reasserting suzerainty so long as no reason to do so was given by the Transvaal.

The Globe, commenting on this letter, expresses the greatest regret at such language, and trusts Mr. Greene's words do not represent the attitude of the Colonial Office.

JOHN MORLEY'S PREDICTION.

Says the British Will Repent If There Is a Transvaal War, as the Americans Are Now Repenting.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 15.—The Right Hon. John Morley, Liberal member of Parliament for the Montrose Burghs, while addressing a peace meeting in this city this evening, at which a son of the late John Bright, the distinguished British statesman and friend of peace, presided, was frequently interrupted by cries of "Majuba Hill" and other anti-Boer demonstrations. In retorting to the interruptions, Mr. Morley said:

"A year ago the United States saw only one aspect of war, and what are they doing to-day? They are repenting. They have their yellow press and we have our yellow press. If I am asked to speak in this hall a year or two later, I shall find those who now oppose me repenting also."

The proceedings finally became so noisy that Mr. Morley had great difficulty in obtaining a hearing. He urged an adherence to the five-year franchise proposal and advised President Krüger to accede to Great Britain's suggestion regarding the conference.

Leonard Courtney, Unionist, member of Parliament for the Bodmin Division of Cornwall, in seconding Mr. Morley's resolution in favor of securing reforms by pacific means, advocated the remitting of the question of suzerainty to the Privy Council.

Mr. Morley's resolution was carried by a large majority, the noisy minority expressing its dissent by hoisting the union jack.

PORTUGAL'S AFRICAN LANDS.

To Lease Stations on East Coast to England and Germany.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Great Britain and Portugal, it is reported, are about to sign a convention by which the latter leases to the former certain territory and stations in Portuguese East Africa.

Germany, it is said, has also secured similar advantages from Portugal.

WASHINGTON TEACHERS ACCUSED

Charged with Injuring Stationery Trade by Selling to Pupils.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—A remarkable charge has been made against the public school teachers of Washington by the Board of Directors of the Business Men's Association. As in most cities, the teachers are enabled to get stationery and similar articles at wholesale rates. It is charged that they have gone into the stationery business, purchasing these articles in large quantities and making customers of their pupils, to whom, of course, they sell at the regular retail figures.

This evil is said to have reached such proportions as to injure the stationery trade in this city, and has been brought to the attention of the Business Men's Association. The Board of Directors has passed a resolution condemning the school teachers for the practice and is trying to get the District Commissioners to put a stop to it.

150 Miles One Day Round Trip on the Hudson. Finest Day Line Steamers, Music, and Service.—Adv.

SCHLEY ORDERED TO SEA.

Will Command the South Atlantic Station, Which Will Shortly Be Increased to Five or Six Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Some time ago Admiral Schley applied to the Navy Department for sea service. At present he is head of the retiring board. The Navy Department has now granted his request and has notified him to hold himself in readiness to take command of the South Atlantic station. The department is about to take steps to make the command commensurate with his rank by increasing considerably the number of vessels on the station. The Cincinnati probably will go there, the Detroit is already on her way to join, and the Marblehead is likely to be attached. Altogether there will be five or six ships on the station when the quota is filled.

It is said at the department that, with a threatened war in South Africa, which is part of the station, and the disturbed conditions in South and Central America, the South Atlantic command is likely to become an important one in the near future.

DR. HILL FORFEITS BAIL.

Stamford School Teacher Was Charged with Stealing Rare Stamps by Prof. Chittenden of Columbia.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 15.—Dr. John E. Hill, formerly a teacher in mathematics at the Stamford High School, failed to respond to a charge of theft in the Superior Court for Fairfield County yesterday, and his bond, which was for $2,500, was declared forfeited. Dr. Hill's father was surety. The case made considerable of a stir when it came up last Spring. Dr. Hill was the most popular teacher in the High School, and was looked upon as one of the most efficient. On May 8 he was arrested on a charge of theft brought by Prof. J. Brace Chittenden of Columbia University. The circumstances under which the charge was brought gave rise to a great deal of talk. Chittenden alleged that Hill had stolen a valuable stamp collection from him.

Chittenden's attorney presented the facts in the case to Judge Downs, who, on the strength of the lawyer's statement, issued a warrant for the search of Dr. Hill's apartments at a boarding house. In the apartments was found the stamp album which Chittenden had described. It developed, however, that a visitor to Hill's room with Chittenden and the officers was Hill's wife, with whom he had not been living for some time. It was freely said that the object of the search was to procure certain letters which Mrs. Hill had reason to believe were in her husband's possession and get the stamps. Dr. Hill admitted that the stamps were Chittenden's, but claimed he had them owing to a misunderstanding with the latter in dividing a collection they had jointly got together. Hill and Chittenden were college chums and roomed together.

The general impression among Hill's friends here was that he could clear himself of the charge of theft, and much surprise has been manifested at his failure to be in court yesterday. He was suspended from the High School when the charges were first brought, and later resigned. The resignation was accepted.

CLEVELAND FIRM IN TROUBLE.

Standard Trust Company Asks for Receiver for Walker Mfg. Co.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 15. — The Standard Trust Company of New York filed a bill of complaint to-day against the Walker Manufacturing Company, asking for a receiver for that concern and a decree of foreclosure. The complainants say that the Walker Company, Dec. 20, 1898, issued $175,000 worth of second mortgage 5 per cent. thirty-year gold bonds, with interest due semi-annually from July 1, 1898, and secured by a mortgage on the company's property in Cleveland and New Haven. Jan. 1, 1899, there became due on the bonds $29,375 in interest, and it is alleged that the interest has not been paid.

The petitioner expresses the belief that the company is insolvent, and asks the Court to appoint a receiver. It also requests that the mortgage may be adjudged a lien on the property, and that if necessary a foreclosure may be made and a sale of the property ordered.

The action is a move in a recent big consolidation of the electrical manufacturing interests, and the Westinghouse Company will as an outcome of the matter, lease and operate the Walker plant.

CUBAN EDITORS STRIKE BACK.

El Reconcentrado Men Say Secretary Root's Statement Is False.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The editors of El Reconcentrado, Arnanto and Cervantes, declare that Secretary Root's assertion that their paper was a blackmailing and libelous publication is false.

"Mr. Root," said Arnanto to-day, "says he regrets that we cannot be criminally punished. Now, there are laws in Cuba for the punishment of blackmail and libel. Why were we not criminally punished if our paper was really suppressed for violating the law and not for political reasons? The laws in Cuba are ample for the purpose of punishing blackmail and libel, and there is no more necessity for army officers to step in than there is in the United States. Even Dreyfus had a farce of a trial, but we did not even get that. We never hesitated to expose the shortcomings of officials, but we were not guilty of blackmail or libel. It is evident that Mr. Root has not read further than the statements submitted by Gen. Ludlow, whom we criticised and ridiculed."

The editors intend to lay their case before Congress unless they can get the President to take action.

A NEW COAL MINING TOWN.

Founded by a New York Capitalist on Co-operative Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—A "model" coal mining town is being built near Pittsburg, in the coal region, by James W. Ellsworth of New York. It will be named after its founder. The inhabitants will be owners of the real estate, instead of tenants; managers instead of mere spectators of the town Government; co-operative partners in its local mercantile enterprises instead of patrons.

Some people may call the enterprise "philanthropy." Mr. Ellsworth calls it business, although he admits there is in it a phase of experiment in socio-economics pertinent to the talk-breeding question, 'What shall we do with our trusts?" While the mining firm of Ellsworth is not a trust, it competes with a trust right in that coalfield and does business on just as large a scale.

Its "model" town-building enterprise grew out of its business; thus Mr. Ellsworth bought 2,000 acres of coal land on Pigeon Creek. To protect that interest against competitors, he had to keep on buying, until he had 6,000 acres and then 12,000 acres of coal lands, 10,000 acres of it thick seam coal.

His plans for production contemplate an annual output ultimately of 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 tons. The development of these purely commercial plans, study of how to get the best results, germinated and nurtured the town-building idea. Each miner's house will be built plainly and solidly. These homes will be sold to miners on such terms that the occupants can buy and pay for them. Two churches and ample store facilities will be erected

Reduced Fares to Philadelphia, via Royal Blue Line.

For the National Export Exposition, which opens at Philadelphia on September 14th and continues until November 30th, the ROYAL BLUE LINE will sell excursion tickets from New York at rate of $4.00 for the round trip, which includes admission to the Exposition. These tickets will be on sale from the opening of the Exposition and will be good for return until December 4th, inclusive. Stations in New York, Central Railroad of New Jersey, are foot of Liberty Street and South Ferry.—Adv.

CAPTAIN DREYFUS TO BE PARDONED

Reported that France's Premier Will Propose This Tuesday.

TO WITHDRAW RENNES APPEAL

Coast Will Then Be Clear for Action by the Government.

The Pardon Will Not Restore the Convicted Officer to the Army, but He May Afterward Have Rennes Verdict Quashed.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily News says the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, has promised definitely to propose a pardon for Dreyfus at next Tuesday's Cabinet Council.

M. de Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of The Times, says:

"I learn that Capt. Dreyfus will shortly withdraw his appeal for a revision of the Rennes trial, which will leave the ground clear for the Government to take immediate steps to pardon him. This pardon will not annul the civil and military consequences of the verdict, and he will, therefore, no longer belong to the army.

"There is nothing, however, to prevent him from applying to the Court of Cassation to quash the Rennes trial whenever the new fact required by law is produced.

"When liberated he will settle in the south of France, as the members of his family do not wish to expose him to such demonstrations of sympathy abroad as might be used against him by his adversaries at home."

THE POPE TO ADDRESS FRANCE.

He Announces that He Will Urge Pacification for the Sake of Humanity and the Exposition.

ROME, Sept. 15.—The Pope, while receiving fifty pilgrims from Toulouse, France, to-day, announced his intention to address a letter to the French Nation urging an immediate pacification for the sake of humanity and so as not to compromise the success of the Paris Exhibition.

MICHAEL DAVITT ON DREYFUS.

The Irish Nationalist Believes the Captain Guilty.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The papers are still flooded with Dreyfus letters, the most remarkable to-day being from Mr. Michael Davitt, the Irish Nationalist member of Parliament. Mr. Davitt says English sympathy for the prisoner is entirely due to the fact that Dreyfus is a rich Jew instead of a poor one, and to the desire to injure a rival nation.

"No absolutely innocent man," continues Mr. Davitt, "was ever convicted twice in any civilized country by a jury of his peers. No civilized country could produce a conspiracy of men educated, cultured, and responsible, like the French military chiefs, to stoop to the baseness and infamy of plotting to ruin an insignificant, petty officer. The supposition is too monstrous to be entertained by any mind unwarped by anti-French feeling.

"What have you to say about Florence Maybrick? Your Lord Chief Justice is said to believe her innocent. So do many eminent Englishmen and tens of thousands of Americans. Why has she not had a second trial? If innocent, she has suffered ten times more than Dreyfus could suffer. She is an American citizen, abandoned more or less by the press and public opinion of her country, which can repeat the London phrased insults to France for the alleged miscarriage of justice, but which do not have a word of protest or of reproach against England, which refuses to listen even to the petitions of mercy addressed to their unfortunate countrywoman's jailers."

THE EXPOSITION BOYCOTT.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Daily Mail, which is still booming a boycott of the Paris Exhibition, publishes dispatches from Paris and Nice that describe "insults in the streets" to Americans and British.

Its correspondents refer to these incidents as indications that the people of both nations should avoid going to France, especially the Rivera, and declare that the house agents there are in despair at the prospect of a bad season.

NO EFFECT ON AMERICAN EXHIBITS.

Many Applications for Space at Paris Exposition Made Recently.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—A letter was received by Commissioner General Peck of the Paris Exposition from Major Fred Brackett, Secretary of the Commission at New York, in which he says that the Dreyfus verdict has had little or no effect upon the exhibitors. Major Brackett says the applications for space continue to come in, but he has received no inquiries as to whether the verdict would injure the exposition.

Commissioner General Peck said to-day: "We have not received any evidence of dissatisfaction concerning the exposition. On the contrary, we have received an unusual number of applications for space, and for many of those previously granted increased areas are asked."

REV. MR. HUGHES USES EPITHETS.

Objects to the Prince of Wales Meeting "Liars, Forgers, and Assassins."

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Rev. Mr. Hugh Price Hughes, in The Methodist Times, protests against "the first of English gentlemen, the Prince of Wales, being allowed, as Chairman of the British Committee to the Paris Exposition, to associate with liars, forgers, and assassins."

Australia Condoles with Dreyfus.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Sept. 15.—A large public meeting was held here this afternoon, at which resolutions expressing indignation at the Dreyfus verdict and sympathy with Mme. Dreyfus were passed. The whole of Australia has been worked up to a great pitch of excitement over the verdict.

Great Drought in the Adirondacks.

SARATOGA, Sept. 15.—The drought in the lower Adirondacks is causing considerable suffering. It is felt most severely in Warren and Hamilton Counties. The upper Hudson River at North Creek is almost dry.

Pennsylvania Railroad announces that on account of quarantine regulations, the New Orleans sleeper now running on the 12:05 midnight train will be discontinued for the present south of Montgomery.—Adv.

DON CAMERON A DEFENDANT.

South Carolina Jury Finds Verdict for $850 Against the ex-Senator for Horsewhipping a Man.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 15.—After being appealed to by Attorney General Duncan G. Bellinger of South Carolina not to follow the example of the jury at Rennes and refuse justice to a Jew, a jury of white men sitting at Beaufort to-day found a verdict for $850 for the plaintiff in the case of David Schein against Don Cameron, ex-Senator of Pennsylvania.

Schein brought suit for $10,000 damages for a horsewhipping alleged to have been given to him two years ago by the Senator. State Senator Thomas Talbird and Attorney General Bellinger represented Schein, while Senator Cameron was defended by Congressman William Elliott. Senator Cameron was ill and did not appear at the trial. The defense deny assault and battery, claiming that the whipping of Schein was done for fun.

Senator Cameron owns stock in a hunting preserve car—Beaufort—where the members have a clubhouse. On one of his trips to the club, Winter before last, Senator Cameron was informed that David Schein, a Jew, had rented a place from Henry Small, a negro, and was selling liquor to negroes.

One morning as he was leaving the club he met a crowd of drunken negroes coming from the direction of Schein's store, and soon after met the negro Small in the road. Small had refused to sell his land to the club, and the Senator upbraided him for renting to the Jew. Small made some reply, and Cameron slashed him with his whip.

Senator Cameron then went to Schein's store and accused him of selling liquor to negroes living on the club lands and employed by him.

Schein denied doing so. Senator Cameron told him he must leave the place. Schein protested. The Senator, according to the testimony accepted by the jury, began belaboring the Israelite with a whip. After standing the beating for a few moments he managed to escape through a fence.

Schein testified that the Senator threatened to "cut his throat." Schein said he moved immediately, fearing for his life.

HURRICANE OFF NEWFOUNDLAND

Four Persons Drowned Near St. John's —All Steamships Delayed.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 15.—A violent hurricane swept this section of Newfoundland last night. The Allan liner Corean, from Philadelphia, had a frightful passage, and the steamer Silvia, from New York, was delayed twenty-four hours. Four fishing boats were driven off the St. John's coast and three men and a woman drowned.

Widespread destruction of fishing premises and gear is reported, and it is feared that there has been much damage and probably loss of life at more distant points.

AN UNFORTUNATE KLONDIKER.

Old Man from Cambridge Returns Speechless and Paralyzed.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 15.—Among the many prospectors that have returned from Alaska this season is an old man who cannot tell who he is or where he came from. There is a clot of blood in his brain which has caused a paralysis of speech, due to typhoid fever. The only words he can utter are an indistinct "Yes" or "No."

By the aid of a map it was learned that he came from Cambridge, Mass. A man who accompanied him from Dawson says his name is something like Fisk. Efforts are being made to establish the man's identity. His limbs are also paralyzed.

TOOK A FORTUNE BY MISTAKE.

Pacific Steamship Purser Sails Away with a Hawaiian's Satchel.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 15.—B. R. Banning, a Hawaiian capitalist, arrived from Honolulu on the steamship Australia last Tuesday and registered at the Occidental. Among his effects was a valise containing, it is said, between $30,000 and $50,000 in bank notes, bonds, and sugar stocks, together with a number of other valuable documents.

A few hours after his arrival he missed the valise. An investigation has been made, and it is now thought that Mr. Banning's property is now on its way back to Honolulu, having been sent on board the Nippon Maru by mistake, as part of the baggage of Purser River of that vessel.

JOHN G. CARLISLE OFFENDED.

Protests Against Being Dragged Into Kentucky Gubernatorial Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 15.—Ex-Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle has been unwillingly dragged into the Kentucky Gubernatorial campaign. Some days ago a local newspaper published a statement that in 1898 Mr. Goebel was an ardent sound-money man and went to Washington to get Mr. Carlisle's help to secure a sound-money delegation from Kenton County to the State Convention to send delegates to the National Convention at Chicago. This morning an alleged interview with Mr. Carlisle appeared in The Washington Post, in which he was made to say that Mr. Goebel called on him on minor matters. Mr. Carlisle was offended at this, and wrote a denial, which he requested should be sent to Kentucky.

The denial is in Mr. Carlisle's own handwriting and reads: "The statements attributed to me and published in The Washington Post this morning concerning a conference between Mr. Goebel and myself in this city in 1896, were not made by me, and are not correct.

"The conference alluded to was sought by Mr. Goebel, whose principal purpose, as he stated it to me, was to secure a sound-money delegation from Kenton County to the State Convention, which was to be held soon thereafter at Lexington. I had no other interest in the matter, and took no action, except such as Mr. Goebel represented to be necessary in order to secure the selection of a sound-money delegation.

"JOHN G. CARLISLE."

SOUGHT FOR BURIED TREASURE.

Soldiers Believed a Yarn and Almost Ruined a Southern Mansion.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 15.—Capt. J. M. K. Davis, Acting Inspector General of the Department of the Gulf, has been in Greenville for some days investigating claims for damages filed in the War Department by heirs of Mrs. E. W. Croft.

The damage, it is alleged, was done to the Croft homestead, an old mansion near Greenville, by members of the New Jersey and Massachusetts regiments while in Camp Weatherill last Winter.

It seems that an old negro told the soldiers a dazzling yarn, full of interesting details, of hidden treasures. They were assured that the Croft family, which was rich, had hidden on the premises during the civil war a vast store of gold and silver that had never been found. The house was unoccupied, but contained many articles of value, chiefly on account of their association. The soldiers made expeditions to the old place, sounded every inch of ground for acres around with rods, broke open the house, bored into the walls in hundreds of places, removed bricks from the chimneys, and did $1,000 damage and several hundred dollars worth of hard work, if it had been profitably employed, in trying to verify the negro's fairy tale.

It is said that the claim will be paid.

Frost Destroys Long Island Crops.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Sept. 15.—The unlooked-for cold snap and the frost of the last two nights has destroyed the fruit and grain crops in the interior of Long Island, and the farmers will lose heavily in consequence. The fruit left on the trees for Fall picking is reported to be a total loss.

Not Cheap but Good.

The New York Central has a train every hour for the West—quick and comfortable. Two-cent mileage tickets good on all trains.—Adv.

MR. VANDERBILT'S FUNERAL

Tears Honor the Memory of the Dead Financier.

IMPRESSIVE SCENE IN CHURCH

Widow, Children, and Relatives at the Simple Service at the Mausoleum in Staten Island.

Tears were shed by men and women of social distinction and of humble station in life at the funeral of Cornelius Vanderbilt in St. Bartholomew's Church yesterday forenoon. A large proportion of the persons assembled were relatives, business associates, and employes of Mr. Vanderbilt, and most of them followed the services with visible emotion. The music was peculiarly pathetic and touching, comprising certain selections that were well known favorites of the dead financier and philanthropist.

So dense and importunate were the crowds of sightseers around the Vanderbilt mansion, in Fifth Avenue, at Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Streets, and around the church, at Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, that the passage of the funeral party from the residence to the church was slightly delayed. The public services were to have begun at 10 o'clock, but it was twenty minutes after that hour when the body and the mourners entered the church door. Fully a thousand persons jostled each other in the vicinity of the Vanderbilt residence in their eagerness to see the different members of the Vanderbilt family, the numerous elaborate floral tributes, and the coffin with its beautiful pall of orchids.

Men and women began to assemble at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street as early as 8 o'clock yesterday morning, apparently inspired by morbid curiosity. For nearly an hour they were obliged to content themselves with the view of a score or more of policemen, who patiently but firmly resisted their attempts to get within an established limit. The arrival of William K. Vanderbilt at the house a little before 9 o'clock caused an impetuous rush in the direction of his carriage, and there was much scrambling, with more less injury to feminine finery. These rushes were repeated with each successive arrival of members of the Vanderbilt clan, who assembled for the private service of prayer at 9:30 o'clock. This service was held in the drawing room on the first floor of the mansion, and it was conducted by the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church. Only relatives of the dead man were present.

TRIBUTE OF THE CROWD.

There was a flutter of excitement in the great throng of sightseers when the mourners left the house to go to the church. With uncovered heads, and in respectful silence, rich and poor pressed forward, shoulder to shoulder, curious to see all that there was to be seen, but the eager straining of eyes was scantily rewarded. The police kept the crowd at a considerable distance from the main entrance of the house, and the occupants of the departing carriages were shielded from view. The sight of the exquisite floral pieces elicited murmurs of admiration from the onlookers.

Upon reaching the church the mourning party was obliged to pass through another large throng of men and women. Here, as at the house, a strong guard of police kept the way clear. There was no disorderly disposition manifested at any time, but unfortunately there were many more persons anxious to get into the church than the ushers felt at liberty to admit, consequently there were some keen disappointments. About one-third of the seats in the church were given over to the uses of the general public, and in filling thse seats no discrimination was made. The poorly clad beneficiary of the dead philanthropist's bounty was made as welcome as any member of the fashionable set. Indeed, there were instances where special efforts were made by the ushers to provide places for working folk, who explained in tearful voices that Mr. Vanderbilt had been a good friend to them.

Just prior to the arrival of the mourners with the body, about 300 prominent railroad men, and representatives of the different business, charitable, educational, and religious organizations to which Mr. Vanderbilt belonged, marched to the church from the Railway Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, at Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, where they had been invited to assemble. Seats in the centre of the church had been reserved for these delegations, but the space allotted was overflowed. E. V. W. Rossiter, Treasurer of the New York Central Railroad, who had general charge of all the funeral arrangements, assisted by John Carstensen, Controller of the New York Central system, received the representatives of the several bodies and saw that they were properly placed.

SILENT ENTRY OF THE CHOIR.

An impressive scene was the silent entry of the large surpliced choir of men and women. After the plaintive strains of Chopin's funeral march, which was played by the organist, Richard Henry Warren, had completely died away, the sixty persons composing the choir, each robed in white and black gowns and bearing a red-covered hymnal, entered the church from the vestry room and proceeded in slow procession to their seats in the chancel. Almost immediately afterward the clergymen, Vestrymen, and pall bearers proceeded down a side aisle to the vestibule of the church, which they reached just in time to receive the mourning party with the body. The funeral cortége then moved slowly up the main aisle, the Rev. Dr. Greer reciting the familiar passages beginning, "I am the resurrection and the life." In advance of the coffin were the Vestrymen of St. Bartholomew's Church and the pall bearers. The members of the Vestry were Alfred M. Hoyt, Junior Warden; Henry Lewis Morris, George G. Williams, William H. Butterworth, Joseph Larocque, Anson W. Hard, and George H. Morgan. Cornelius Vanderbilt was a member of the Vestry of many years standing. Following are the names of the pall bearers: Chauncey M. Depew, John Hone, George R. Fearing, J. Pierpont Morgan, H. B. Ledyard, Frederic Bronson, Samuel F. Barger, W. Bayard Cutting, George A. Crocker, and George Macculloch Miller.

The clergymen, with Bishop Henry C. Potter at their head, followed the coffin. The Rev. Dr. Henry Morgan Stone of Trinity Parish, Newport, walked with the Rev. Dr. Greer, and the other clergymen of St. Bartholomew's Parish followed.

The chief mourners were Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, with her son Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.; Reginald and Gladys Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, (Gertrude Vanderbilt,) William K. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Kissam, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hammond, and Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin. The members of the family were followed by the servants, about twenty in number, and all were seated in the main aisle well forward.

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, the second son of the dead millionaire, was the only member of the family absent. He is now in China.

The coffin was placed directly in front of the chancel, and a beautiful wreath of orchids which had previously rested on the bier was transferred to the top of the coffin. The front of the chancel was completely screened by large floral designs, the tributes of relatives and intimate friends of the dead man. On each side of the chancel opening was a magnificent pillow of roses, orchids, and lilies of the valley. A superb wreath of white roses and orchids covered the front of the pulpit, and broken columns, crosses, wreaths, and anchors of choice flowers were placed in the chancel wherever the space could be spared.

SIMPLE FUNERAL SERVICES.

In accordance with the wishes of the family, and in keeping with the character of

the dead millionaire, the funeral services were of the simplest character, although the peculiar significance of the musical selections made them very impressive and pathetic. The singing of the plaintive hymns of which Mr. Vanderbilt was so fond brought tears to the eyes of almost every person in the large assemblage. After the chanting of the burial psalms the Rev. Dr. Henry Morgan Stone of Newport read the lesson from the fifteenth chapter, First Corinthians. The choir next sang the hymn "Crossing the Bar," the words of Tennyson's poem set to music by Dr. Bridges. The recital of the creed and prayers was followed by the singing of the hymn "Softly Now the Light of Day," which was perhaps the most affecting feature of the entire service. Dr. George William Warren set the words of this old hymn to music some years ago and dedicated his composition to Cornelius Vanderbilt. The music has a sweet and tender strain, and it was Mr. Vanderbilt's favorite hymn. The choir sang it with so much feeling yesterday that many of the Vanderbilt servants gave way unrestrainedly to their emotions.

Bishop Potter performed the committal service, and the Rev Dr. Greer read the prayers and the minor benediction. The choir sang "I Heard a Voice from Heaven" and "Asleep in Jesus." Bishop Potter, after explaining that the interment at New Dorp, S. I., would be private, pronounced the final benediction. While the coffin was being carried out of the church the choir sang "Abide With Me." The soloists in the choir were McKenzie Gordon, tenor; Mrs. Theodore Toedt, soprano; Miss Edith A. Miller, alto, and Leland Laughey, baritone.

The Vanderbilt railroad system was represented at the funeral by its most distinguished officers. There were S. R. Callaway, President of the New York Central; Marvin Hughitt, President of the Chicago and Northwestern; William H. Newman, President of the Lake Shore; William Henry Canniff, President of the Nickel Plate; James D. Layng, Vice President of the "Big Four"; William Bliss, President of the Boston and Albany; Charles C. Clark, First Vice President and Horace J. Hayden, Second Vice President of the New York Central; M. L. Sykes, Vice President of the Chicago and Northwestern; "Commodore" Alfred Van Santvoord, one of the oldest Directors of the Harlem Railroad; Samuel E. Williamson, general counsel of the New York Central system, and George C. Green, general counsel of the Lake Shore system; Edgar Van Etten, General Superintendent of the New York Central; George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central; John C. Yager, General Manager, and C. R. Wager, Division Superintendent of the Wagner Palace Car Company.

Other officers of the New York Central system present were Nathan Guilford, General Traffic Manager; A. M. Waitt, Superintendent of Motive Power; W. J. Wilgus, Chief Engineer; George S. Prince, Assistant Treasurer; Edgar Freeman, cashier; Allan Bourne, Purchasing Agent; E. J. Richards, Assistant General Passenger Agent; Milton Roach, Eastern Passenger Agent, and Samuel Goodman, General Freight Agent.

EMINENT FINANCIERS ATTEND.

William C. Whitney, James Stillman, Russell Sage, D. O. Mills, James Speyer, George S. Bowdoin, Edward D. Adams, Henry Clews, and other eminent financiers were in the church, as also were Samuel Sloan, formerly President of the Lackawanna Railroad; Charles P. Clark, President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford; Henry M. MacCracken, Chancellor of the University of New York; Cleveland H. Dodge, President of the Young Men's Christian Association; William E. Dodge, Morris K. Jesup, President of the American Museum of Natural History; George W. Smith, President of Trinity College; the Rev. Dr. George S. Baker, Superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital; George A. Warburton, Secretary of the Railway Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association; Edmund L. Baylies, James M. Constable, Col. John J. McCook, W. Watts Sherman; John D. Crimmins, Henry A. C. Taylor, Anson G. McCook, C. C. Cuyler, H. H. Cammann, George A. Hall and F. S. Goodman, State Secretaries of the Young Men's Christian Association; Silas B. Dutcher, the Rev. Dr. C. C. Tiffany, Archdeacon of this Protestant Episcopal Diocese; E. H. Wetherby, J. Hampden Robb, the Rev. George S. Avery, William Alexander Smith, William Buchanan, the veteran retired Superintendent of Motive Power of the New York Central system; Col. Walter Katte, W. T. Cornell, cashier of the Lincoln Bank; John R. Van Wormer, and C. E. Lambert, General Passenger Agent of the West Shore Railroad.

Others present were: R. C. Morse, Secretary of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association; W. E. Touzee of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association; William D. Isham, Thomas Whittaker, Dr. Charles W. Packard, President S. Franklin Stanton, and Henry S. Rapelye of the St. Nicholas Society; the Rev. M. Halstead, Superintendent of St. John's Guild; J. H. Morrison and Edgerton Schmidt of the Seamen's Society; Joel E. Fisher, Gordon Norrie, Frederick W. Booth of the Home for Intemperate Men; the Rev. Josiah M. Kimber of the Episcopal Missionary Society, Waldron P. Brown, Cephas Brainerd, Francis P. Freeman, James C. Fargo, President of the American Express Company; N. B. Fairbank of Chicago, A. G. Thorpe of the Seaman's Society, Charles M. Reed of Erie, George T. Bliss, Oliver H. Harriman, James M. Schoonmaker of Pittsburg, Ashley Pond of Detroit, Martin W. Greene, John H. Starin, Percy Todd, Traffic Manager of the West Shore; Charles F. Cox, Treasurer of the Big Four system; Dr. Francis Delafield, Dr. James A. Bennett, Henry M. Orme, General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association; Frederick W. Gould, B. Lockwood, Mandeville Mower, Dr. Henry C. Noyes, and the Rev. Joseph Kew.

The New York Press Club was represented by Murat Halstead, Joseph Howard, Jr., A. B. De Frece, and R. E. A. Dorr.

Following are the names of the societies and institutions other than those already mentioned, which were officially represented at the funeral: American Institute of Christian Philosophy, Henry M. MacCracken, President; American Church Building Fund Committee, James Grant Wilson, Secretary; Columbia College, William H. H. Beebe, Secretary; New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, Gorham Bacon, Secretary; New York Home for Incurables, Henry M. McLaren; Improved Dwellings Association, New York Society for the Ruptured and Crippled, Walter Jennings, Secretary; St. Luke's Hospital, Hoffman Miller, Secretary; Society of St. Johnland, the Sloane Maternity Hospital, T. M. Prudden, Secretary; Provident Loan Society, Robert W. De Forest; American Geographical Society, Anton A. Raven, Secretary; Archaeological Institute of America.

The ushers at the funeral were mostly young men who enjoyed the friendship of Cornelius Vanderbilt. John Carstensen, Controller of the New York Central system, had charge of the main aisle, and the other ushers were Milton S. Barger, Warren S. Crane, William A. Greer, Thomas S. McLane, M. T. Cowperthwaite, Sartell Prentice, Marshall L. Bacon, Clarence Morgan, William Langford, and F. H. Maeder.

After the services in the church there was a movement on the part of many in the congregation to go forward and inspect the floral emblems. The ushers politely checked the movement, and the flowers were at once removed from the channel and sent to different hospitals in the city.

START FOR THE CEMETERY.

The funeral cortege, after leaving the church, passed down Forty-third Street to Eleventh Avenue, this route being taken to the foot of Forty-second Street, where a ferryboat was waiting to take the funeral party to Staten Island. About the ferry-house there were comparatively few people and the detachment of fifty policemen from the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, under the command of Sergt. Fitzgerald, which had been stationed there, had little to do.

The gates of the slip were thrown open upon the approach of the sad procession and the hearse and sixteen carriages passed within and took their places on the ferryboat Robert Garrett, which had been especially chartered to take the party to Staten Island for the interment, which was to be in the Moravian Cemetery at New Dorp. It was 11:50 o'clock when the cortege made its way into the ferryboat, and ten minutes later the whistle sounded and the boat left the slip.

The Robert Garrett, at 12:30 o'clock, arrived at St. George, Staten Island, and tied up in the southern slip of the pier. Besides the carriages there were two wagons from florists loaded with flowers, and when the cortege left the boat it was met by Edmund Schaeffer, an undertaker, with a number of carriages provided for those who had left their coaches on the New York side and wished to accompany the party to the cemetery. Eight of these carriages were used, making twenty-four in the line of procession. The four carriages in which the honorary pall bearers rode preceded the hearse, and next followed the carriages in which were the members of Mr. Vanderbilt's family and near relatives.

THE CHAPEL BELL TOLLED.

The procession, at 1:40 o'clock, entered the Moravian Cemetery, six miles from St. George. As it slowly proceeded up the hill the bell in the little chapel near the entrance began to toll. Meanwhile a great crowd had gathered in the cemetery and the green hills toward the higher summit, whereon the Vanderbilt mausoleum towers, were dotted with people, all striving to get close to the gravel drive along which the cortege would pass. A serpentine road leads over these hills to the private burial grounds of the Vanderbilts, which are encircled by huge terraces upon which is a dense growth of hedgewood shrubbery. The entrance is through a large iron gate, and here the crowds had forced their way long before the funeral party was due to arrive. Two policemen were within the gates and two mounted policemen did duty between the gate and the entrance to the cemetery.

In passing the gate to the private burial grounds on the crest of the hill it was found that the road to the mausoleum was not of sufficient breadth to allow the carriages to pass each other, and some of the party were obliged to alight and walk up the winding way to the front of the mausoleum.

When the members of the funeral party had alighted and gathered at the doorway of the mausoleum the coffin was raised to the shoulders of the six hired pall bearers and the solemn procession filed into the rotunda of the mausoleum

The Rev. Dr. Greer led the way, followed by the honorary pall bearers. The widow and her children preceded the other members of the party into the mausoleum. The coffin was placed on pedestals in the centre of the mausoleum rotunda. Mrs. Vanderbilt took up a position at the head of the coffin on the right, with her children about her. Dr. Greer stood near the head of the coffin on the left side. The relatives and the rest of the party formed in a double semicircle around the foot of the coffin, with the immediate relatives in the front.

IN ITS LAST RESTING PLACE.

Dr. Greer read a simple burial service and a short prayer. The coffin was then placed in a massive mahogany box trimmed with silver and bearing at the head a plain silver plate similar to the one on the coffin itself, bearing the name and dates of birth and death of Mr. Vanderbilt. A temporary stairway and platform had been erected in front of the catacomb in which the body was to rest, and it was borne up the steps to the platform by the actual pall bearers and placed in the catacomb. When the body was in its last resting place Dr. Greer read the benediction, and the party filed out of the mausoleum with bowed heads.

Not more than a half hour was spent within the inclosure about the private grounds and in the mausoleum. Mrs. Vanderbilt leaned heavily upon her son, Cornelius, as she was assisted back to her coach

It was a few minutes after 2 o'clock when the members of the funeral party started back toward New York.

On each side of the Vanderbilt mausoleum, which has a capacity for three hundred bodies, are four arches. In each of the arches are nine catacombs, arranged in three tiers. The catacomb in which the body of Mr. Vanderbilt was placed yesterday is on the west side of the mausoleum in the top tier of the third arch in the centre. In the catacomb on the right lies the body of his daughter, Alice Gwynne, who died in 1873, and in the catacomb immediately beneath his lies the body of his son, William. The catacomb on the left is reserved for his widow. These are the only ones in this arch.

WILL OF MR. VANDERBILT.

Not to be Published Until Presented for Probate.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and her children, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney, Reginald Vanderbilt, and Gladys Vanderbilt, reached the family residence, at Fifty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, from New Dorp, S. I., at 4:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon. In the evening they were joined by William K. Vanderbilt and H. B. Anderson, who was Cornelius Vanderbilt's personal counsel.

The will of Mr. Vanderbilt was read by Mr. Anderson, but public information regarding it is to be withheld until after the instrument is presented for probate. Senator Depew said last evening that he had no knowledge of what the will contained, and he felt confident that the members of the family would keep its provisions to themselves until the document is filed in the Surrogate's office. It is probable that the filing will occur next Monday.

His Memory Honored at Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 15.—By the order of President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale University, crape was to-day placed on the gates of Vanderbilt Hall in memory of Cornelius Vanderbilt. The building was given to the university by Mr. Vanderbilt.

A MISSING BOY FOUND.

Edward J. Cole Had Been Staying with Brooklyn Friends.

Edward J. Cole, the fourteen-year-old son of William B. Cole of 1,205 Lexington Avenue, who disappeared from his home last Saturday, was yesterday found in Brooklyn, where he has been staying with friends. His family had almost despaired of ever finding him. He is in good health and has returned to his home.

The boy's father said last night that he wished to thank all the newspapers in the city for the wide publicity given to the disappearance of his son.

RUNAWAY SCATTERS CUSTOMERS

Team of Horses Crash Into a Summer Garden in Brooklyn.

A team of spirited horses belonging to Henry Rossbach of 98 Spencer Street, Brooklyn, last night ran away and dashed into the Summer garden of the saloon of A. Boch, 864 Broadway. One of them was so badly injured that it was shot.

Many persons were in the Summer garden, and there was considerable excitement. Paul Beckler, one of the patrons, was slightly injured. The pole of the buggy to which the team was attached came into collision with some water pipes, and the Summer garden was flooded in ten minutes after the accident. The damage done by the team is estimated at $500.

THE NEW $2 CERTIFICATES.

Experts Say It Will Be Difficult to Counterfeit Them.

Some money dealers in the Wall Street district had yesterday specimens of the new issue of two-dollar silver certificates. They are handsome specimens of the engraver's art, and a credit to the Terasury Department. Experts said that in many ways they present difficulties that are almost insurmountable to the counterfeiter. They show more white ground than is usual in such notes, and the denominational number appears five times on the face. A Washington head is the central vignette.

There are four figures of 2 on the back, whose scroll work is similar to that of a gold certificate. The notes are signed by J. W. Lyons, Registrar of the Treasury, and United States Treasurer Ellis H. Roberts.

Accused of Trying to Steal a Yacht.

James Reynolds, thirty-three years old, of 102 Twenty-first Street, Brooklyn, was arrested last night for attempting to steal the sixty-seven-foot steam yacht Whynot, owned by James Lawlor of 877 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn. Alexander Bird, a watchman on the pier at the foot of Twentieth Street, Brooklyn, claims he saw Reynolds towing the Whynot away from her wharf. Bird chased him in a row boat to the foot of Thirty-first Street, where he captured him and turned him over to a policeman. The Whynot was taken home uninjured.

Frank Ives's Body Stays in Mexico.

Mrs. Ives, widow of Frank Ives, the billiard player, who died recently in Mexico, arrived yesterday from Mexico on the Ward Line steamship Yucatan. She did not wear mourning, and explained its absence by saying that it was impossible to get any at this time in Mexico. The body of her husband, she said, is buried in an old graveyard outside the City of Mexico, where, according to the laws of the country, it must stay for two years. At the expiration of that period the widow will bring the body here and place it in a vault.

Capt. Wainwright Missing.

The police have been asked to look for Capt. Edward Wainwright of 71 Lafayette Place, Brooklyn. Capt. Wainwright's wife called at Police Headquarters, Manhattan, last night and asked the police to assist her in searching for her husband, who, she said, has been missing since Sept. 8. Capt. Wainwright was Captain of his fishing smack, Gildersleeve. Wainwright reported at the office of his employer on Sept. 8, and then returned to his vessel, which was anchored off Stapleton. Later in the day he complained of being sick, was rowed ashore by his mate, Daniel McDonald, and disappeared.

Fatal Train Wreck in Nebraska.

OMAHA, Sept. 15.—Twenty-one cars and an engine went through a bridge on the Missouri Pacific a few miles south of Nebraska City, this evening. Three men were burned to death.

Sunday Times—Three Cents.

To be sure of getting a copy of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES from your newsdealer to-morrow, order in advance to-day. Strictly a newspaper—three cents Sunday, one cent daily.—Adv.

MARRIAGE
Invitations
Announcements
At Home & Church Cards
Mail orders receive prompt attention
Dempsey & Carroll
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26 West 23d Street New York

TAMSEN'S PRISONER CAUGHT.

Arrest at Frankfort of One of the Men Who Escaped from Ludlow Street Jail Over Four Years Ago.

BERLIN, Sept. 15.—Charles Allen, a mail robber, who escaped from Ludlow Street Jail, in New York, in 1895, and Sidney Wennie, a pickpocket, of Washington, have been arrested at Frankfort.

Allen and two of his pals—Joseph Killoran and Harry Russell—escaped when Edward J. H. Tamsen was Sheriff. It will be remembered that at the time they got out Edward A. Schneer, a keeper, from whom they took the jail keys at the point of a revolver, gave the alarm too late by yelling, "Der chail is owid!" at the top of his voice from a room in which the three men had locked him. He was dismissed, together with Warden Raabe, and Sheriff Tamsen was tried, but the jury failed to agree.

The prisoners were arrested for extensive Post Office robberies, and after their escape the Postal Inspectors sent out an international alarm for their apprehension. William L. Wilson was Postmaster General at the time of the delivery, and he offered $3,000 for their rearrest.

Their escape created considerable excitement at the time, and an investigation of the jail showed that the Warden had disobeyed the Sheriff's orders to watch these three men very closely. When they were taken to the jail by the Post Office Inspectors they were, all three, well dressed. When they escaped they wore old clothes and had completely changed their appearance by shaving their faces and cutting their hair short. They boarded at the Warden's table, for which they paid $15, and were allowed the freedom of the jailyard, all against the orders of the Sheriff. William Vosberg, a noted criminal, was allowed to see them, and Russell's wife called on her husband.

On the morning of July 4, 1895, they were all at liberty in the jailyard, and were allowed to pass into a room near the Warden's office. Here they held up Keeper Schneer with two revolvers, took his keys away from him, and unlocked three doors leading to the street. As they passed out they locked the keeper in, and they were well under way and separated when Schneer recovered his voice. It was some time before he was heard, and the three men were not seen again.

Ex-Sheriff Tamsen is in Germany with his family, and will not return before November.

FIRE NEAR PROCTOR'S THEATRE.

Building Adjoining Ablaze at an Early Hour This Morning.

Fire broke out at 1:15 o'clock this morning in the top story of the six-story brick building running from 130 to 138 West Twenty-fourth Street, and occupied by the Thomas & Wylie Lithographing Company. The fire started in one corner of the transferring room, where seventeen men were at work. It extended rapidly across the whole top floor.

The stage entrance to Proctor's Theatre runs through the building, and the theatre adjoins.

The firemen rang in a second alarm shortly after reaching the place, as the fire seemed to be a stubborn one. The firemen had it pretty well under control at 1:45, but it was not then certain that the fire would not communicate further into the building. The building extends about 100 feet back toward Twenty-third Street.

The fire was under control at 2:15 o'clock, although still burning. The damage was estimated at that time to be about $40,000, a number of valuable presses and lithographing stones having been destroyed. No one was injured.

SAY POLICEMAN BLUNDERED.

Alleged Would-Be Suicide Had Fainted from Weakness.

The police of the Bergen Street Station, Brooklyn, are accused of making a blunder in the arrest of Mrs. Annie Stroud, twenty-five years old, of 22 Wakeman Place, who was taken into custody late on Thursday night charged with attempted suicide. A broken medicine bottle lying beside the woman when she was found on the stoop of 460 Carlton Avenue was circumstantial evidence enough to cause a policeman to place her under arrest. It developed yesterday that Mrs. Stroud was ill and had fainted from weakness.

Mrs. Stroud was removed to the Homeopathic Hospital under arrest. At the hospital yesterday it was said that she was a very sick woman. She is the wife of James Stroud, a cable operator.

It seems that on Wednesday Mrs. Stroud buried a baby, and on Thursday visited a physician, as she was feeling ill. On her way home she was overcome by weakness and fell in a faint. In falling a medicine bottle she had in her hand was smashed.

WOMAN'S JAWS FAST TOGETHER.

Cement Used, So that Broken Bones May Be Held Firmly in Place.

A peculiar surgical operation which has excited much interest among Brooklyn surgeons was performed in the Memorial Hospital yesterday. The operation, which was performed by Dr. Brewster, consisted of cementing a woman's upper and lower jaws together so that broken bones of the under jaw might be held firmly in place until the fractures are healed and the bone tissues knitted together.

The patient was Mrs. Patrick Farley of 988 Atlantic Avenue, whose jaw was broken, it is alleged, by her husband during a quarrel a short time ago. Dr. Brewster, who performed the operation, is a dentist. He first made an impression of the upper and lower teeth, and from this made a rubber splint, which fitted perfectly the impressions of the teeth. This splint was cemented to the teeth, closing the jaws together firmly.

Until the broken bones have completely healed Mrs. Farley will not be able to open her mouth or part her jaws. Nourishment in liquid form is given her through the small apertures left by several teenth being broken out.

Supposed Pauper Has Bank Accounts.

Eleanor Oldenbuttle, thirty-five years old, a widow, whose last address was 207 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, is dying in the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital from Bright's disease and alcoholism. Until yesterday she was believed to be destitute. Superintendent Blair of the Outdoor Poor Department was notified by the Charity Organization Department that the woman has large accounts in two Eighth Avenue banks.

Suit Over Suffolk County Watershed.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Sept. 15.—Clarence G. T. Smith, a lawyer, has brought action against John J. Bartlett, a member of the firm of Reeve & Bartlett. The suit is on behalf of the Smith heirs, and is directed against the Brooklyn syndicate which a short time ago bought up all of Suffolk's most valuable watershed. The suit is brought to recover possession of the principal stream, Carmen's River, Patchogue.

Wood Alcohol Kills Two Marines.

VALLEJO, Cal., Sept. 15.—Michael Owens and Richard Conroy, marines of the cruiser Philadelphia, have died from the effects of drinking wood alcohol. Both men enlisted at Mare Island. Owens, who was formerly a member of the Sixteenth Infantry, served throughout the Cuban campaign and came here from Samoa in the Badger. He was a native of Philadelphia.

Killed Wife with a Beer Bottle.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 15.—John Babbitt, a colored man of this place, to-day murdered his wife at their home. They had some kind of an altercation in the morning, which was renewed in the afternoon. He seized a beer bottle and struck her a blow on the head, felling her to the floor. She died in a few minutes.

JAMES JOSEPH GRADY DEAD.

Assistant District Attorney Passed Away Suddenly After a Vacation.

Assistant District Attorney James Joseph Grady died suddenly yesterday afternoon, in the office of ex-Judge Joseph Koch, of heart failure. Mr. Grady, who yesterday reported for duty after a month's vacation, went over to ex-Police Justice Koch's office, at 84 Elm Street, to consult with him about some cases. Upon entering the office he complained to the Judge of not feeling very well, and was advised to rest on the lounge in the Judge's private office, which he did.

Mr. Koch then left the office, and, returning an hour later, found Mr. Grady asleep, but breathing with difficulty. A mesenger was sent to the Coroner's office for a physician and another for a priest. Dr. O'Hanlon, Deputy Coroner, was in his office in the Criminal Court Building, and immediately attended Mr. Grady, but he was beyond saving by medical skill. Father Donohue of the Church of the Transfiguration arrived in time to administer the last rites of the Catholic Church, Mr. Grady being conscious until a few moments before his death, which occurred soon after 4 o'clock.

The body was removed from Mr. Koch's office to Kennedy's undertaking establishment, in Pearl Street, whence it was taken to his home, 151 East Thirtieth Street, where he lived with his father, Michael Grady; his brother, Senator Thomas F. Grady, and his sister, Miss Margaret Grady. The family had returned yesterday from Mamaroneck, where they have a Summer home.

Mr. Grady was forty-one years of age and was born in this city. He secured his primary education in the St. James Parochial School and the De La Salle Institute. He entered Manhattan College, and was graduated from that institution in 1874 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and later secured the degree of Master of Arts. On leaving college he took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar several years later, and began actual practice with his brother, Senator Thomas F. Grady. For a number of years he was instructor in chemistry in the New York Evening High School. On Jan. 1, 1898, when District Attorney Gardiner assumed office, Mr. Grady was appointed an Assistant District Attorney at a salary of $7,500 per annum, and since his appointment had been especially engaged in prosecuting arson cases, the department formerly in charge of Vernon M. Davis.

CAROLINA WINS PAGET CUP.

Pembroke Jones's Thirty-Footer Defeats Vaquero III. by Two Points Off Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 15.—The Carolina, owned by Pembroke Jones, has won the silver cup offered by Almeric H. Paget for a series of races by thirty-footers.

Up to a few days ago, the Carolina and the Vaquero III., owned by H. B. Duryea, were tied for the cup, and in Thursday's race neither boat gained a point, but in to-day's race the Carolina gained two points and therefore wins the cup by 39 to the Vaquero's 37.

The thirty-footers raced over the Dyer's Island course this afternoon with the wind strong from the northwest. The start was made at 3:39 o'clock. The summary:

	Finish. H.M.S.	Time. H.M.S.
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer	5:44:44	2:05:44
Asahi, Lloyd Warren	5:46:32	2:07:32
Puck, E. D. Morgan	5:47:14	2:08:14
Carolina, H. Jones	5:48:13	2:09:13
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	5:52:38	2:13:38

CENSUS IN FOREIGN TONGUES.

Enumerators in Each Locality to Use Their Own Language.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Census Director Merriam to-day indicated his purpose to appoint enumerators speaking the tongue of localities where English is not the prevailing language rather than to appoint interpreters to English-speaking enumerators.

"We desire," he said, "not only to reach them with explanations of the scope and uses of the census in their own tongues, and as far as possible to allay their fears and wipe out their timidity, but to ask for the census of themselves and their products in their own languages."

THE GLASS TRUST FORMED.

Fifty Firms Combine in the American, with $17,000,000 in Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 15.—The American Glass Company, the consolidation of the largest window-glass manufacturing concerns in the country, was effected to-day. The new company will control 200 pots, and has absorbed about fifty firms. This was the day for the closing of the options, and all were taken in, the deeds and papers being deposited with the Union Trust Company of this city.

Allotments of stock and cash for plants will be made within the next two weeks, after which officers will be elected. A temporary Board of Officers will manage the consolidation in the meantime. The promoters have been M. K. McMullen and A. H. Given, ex-Judge J. H. Reed, and E. G. Ferguson being the legal advisors.

The American Glass Company will issue $17,000,000 in stock, of which $4,000,000 will be 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and $13,000,000 common. No bonds will be issued. The old American Glass Company, the selling agency of a majority of the window glass plants, it is said, has earned $2,000,000 per year, and it is possible to save by the consolidation of management 15 per cent. more than was possible under the central selling agency.

Must Pay Poll Tax or Go to Jail.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 15.—There was quite a commotion among the employes of the Singer sewing machine factory at Elizabethport this morning when Deputy Collector of Taxes Fineran and Constables Boyle and Peil appeared at the office with warrants for the arrest of a large number of the employes for non-payment of poll tax. The Deputy Collector explained to Superintendent Miller the situation, and the employes who had not paid their poll tax were notified they would have to pay up or go to jail. Superintendent Miller said he would see the delinquents paid their poll tax when they received their wages Monday.

Elizabeth Would Build Conduits.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 15.—The Common Council this evening after a warm debate refused the application of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company for a franchise to build conduits in the streets and place their wires in them. A resolution was then adopted declaring in favor of municipal ownership of the underground electric ducts and providing for the obtaining of legislative action permitting the city to build them and lease them to the different electric companies.

May Be Ralph E. Mowbray's Body.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Sept. 15.—The authorities here were notified to-day by the Chief of Police of Pittsfield, Mass., of the finding of a body believed to be that of Ralph E. Mowbray. Mowbray left here several weeks ago after resigning a position with the National Starch Manufacturing Company, not saying where he was going. Dr. J. D. Sayre and George N. Morin have gone to Pittsfield to view the body.

Montclair Herald's New Home.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Sept. 15.—The Montclair Herald will on Oct. 1 move into a handsome new building, which is now being erected for it. The new home of the paper will be an architectural ornament to the city. It is of Romanesque style, three stories high.

RELICS OF LIEUT. LANSDALE

Watch and Chain of Naval Officer Killed in Samoa Restored.

DONE BY MATAAFA'S ORDERS

Samoan Rebel Chief Forwarded the Trinkets with a Friendly Letter to President McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The President received in audience at the White House this afternoon John George Leigh, who spent several months in Samoa as special correspondent of The London Times and is now on his return journey to England.

While in one of the black villages of Upolu Mr. Leigh learned that a watch, believed to have belonged to either Lieut. Lansdale or Ensign Monaghan, the two officers of the United States cruiser Philadelphia who were killed during the recent war against Mataafa, had been found and was in the possession of a native. He at once communicated with Mataafa, whom he had visited only a few days previously and promptly received a reply from the high chief assuring him that no effort would be spared to recover the relic, and begging him, should the search prove successful, to restore the watch to the rightful owner "with my heartfelt condolences." He added: "You know what I feel about America and the late unhappy war." At the same time he placed at Mr. Leigh's command his grandson and a boat's crew, who were instructed to carry in every necessary direction Mataafa's order to his adherents.

While these messengers were in the Island of Savaii, a watch and chain with locket and other articles attached were handed to Mr. Leigh and identified as the property of the late Lieut. Lansdale. A few days later the correspondent left Samoa for San Francisco, where he met the young widow of the lamented officer and placed the trinkets in her possession.

Long ago, at the instigation of her family and of Lansdale's comrades in the navy, unsuccessful efforts had been made to trace the articles, so hope that they ever would be found had been practically abandoned.

Mr. Leigh this afternoon handed to the President a letter from Mataafa, of which the following is a translation:

To His Excellency William McKinley, President of the United States of America:

Your Excellency: I have to-day been informed that a watch has been found by one of my people which is believed to have belonged to Lieut. Lansdale or Ensign J R. Monaghan, who were unhappily killed in battle at Vailele on April 1. I have learned that Mr. Leigh is about to leave Samoa for America, and I have asked him to convey the watch to your Excellency in the hope that you will cause it to be forwarded to the bereaved mother or nearest relative of the brave and much-lamented officer.

Mr. Leigh will tell you that I have sincerely deplored the sad, untimely death of the brave officers and men who came from America and perished in the late unhappy (useless) war. My sorrow is the more because of the great friendship which your great country has in the past extended to Samoa. I am especially anxious that this should be made known to the sadly stricken mothers and relatives.

May it be the will of God that there will never again be strife between America and the Samoans, and that the three powers will recognize my submission to their will and desire for good government. I pray that God may give you long life. T. J. MATAAFA.

Mr. McKinley, in course of conversation with Mr. Leigh, expressed himself much gratified with this proof of Mataafa's thoughtful humanity, and said that it would afford him more than ordinary pleasure to personally respond to the letter. He very warmly thanked Mr. Leigh for his action in the matter and for having personally conveyed the relics to Mrs. Lansdale. When Mr. Leigh left Samoa, active endeavors were being made to recover Ensign Monaghan's watch, and Mr. Leigh believes that it will follow him to Washington by the mail due in a week or so. In that event, it will, of course, be at once forwarded to the relatives.

English Schoolboys' Customs.

From The London Telegraph.

A Harrow boy communicates to the July number of The Captain some curious rules laid down by Harrow boys, and more punctiliously enforced and kept, it is said, than many instituted by the headmaster himself. There are two distinct classes of Harrovians, i. e., those who have been in the school three years, and those who have not. Wearers of cricket caps or football "fezzes" for their house elevens are exempt from rules altogether. A "three-yearer" may generally be recognized by his stand-up collar and his tie-pin, articles of dress which an unfavored "two-yearer" may look and long for—but no more. It is the exclusive privilege of "three-yearers" to walk in the road, or to carry folded umbrellas. Only Harrovians who have seen their third Summer at the school may open their blue cricket coat, familiarly known as the "blue-er," when they wear it on half-holiday afternoons. It is considered "side" for a "non-three-yearer" to enter another boy's house, except on special business in the master's study. A "sidy chap" is universally detested, and every chance is seized to "take him down a peg." A "sidy chap" is one who "sides," but has no right to do so, being neither a "three-yearer," nor a "cap," or "fez." But when a boy blossoms out into "chokers" and tie-pins by virtue of having been at Harrow for three years, or athletic excellence, it is no longer considered "side," but as his due. Lastly, if a boy change his schoolhouse before he becomes a "three-yearer," he has to begin his three years all over again, starting from the time he enters the new house.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; winds shifting to fresh southeasterly.

Frost occurred generally yesterday morning in the Atlantic Coast States from Maryland northward, and the first freezing temperature of the season in the Middle Atlantic and New England States was noted at Binghamton, N. Y. The temperature has risen generally from the central valleys over the Atlantic Coast States, and is above the seasonal average in the Mississippi, Lower Ohio, and Middle and Lower Missouri Valleys. Thunderstorms have occurred along the Middle and East Gulf Coast and in Florida, and showers are reported in the northern lake region, the Upper Missouri Valley, and the Middle Rocky Mountain region.

The weather will continue fair to-day with rising temperature generally east of the Mississippi, except in the upper lake region and on the East Gulf and South Atlantic Coast, where showers will occur. Rain will fall in areas in the Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and showers will be followed by fair and cooler weather in the Middle Rocky Mountain States. By to-morrow showers will occur in the Middle Atlantic and New England States, the Upper Ohio Valley, and the eastern lake region.

Along the Middle Atlantic and New England Coasts the winds will be variable and shift to fresh southeasterly by to-night. Along the South Atlantic Coast fresh easterly winds will prevail.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1898.	1899.	—TIMES. 1899.
3 A. M.	64	53	54
6 A. M.	63	51	51
9 A. M.	66	55	59
12 M.	66	63	63
4 P. M.	70	70	67
6 P. M.	69	66	67
9 P. M.	69	63	64
12 P. M.	68	62	60

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	61
Weather Bureau	66
Corresponding date 1898	72
Corresponding date for last twenty years	73

The maximum temperature yesterday was 70 degrees, at 4 P. M., and the minimum 50 degrees at 6:30 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 59 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 60 per cent.

MERIDEN COMPANY,
Int'l Silver Co. Successor
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NONE BETTER MADE.
EXCLUSIVE STYLES FOR FALL WEAR.
SIX STORES:
199 Broadway,
299 Broadway,
605 Broadway,
1197 Broadway,
1361 Broadway,
New York.
371 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
DERBYS, 3.00 and 4.00.
SILK HATS, 5.00 and 6.00.
ALPINES, 3.00 and 3.50.

"THE ACADÉMIE DE MÉDECINE OF FRANCE HAS PLACED
Apollinaris
("THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.")
At the Head of All the Waters Examined for Purity and Freedom from Disease Germs."

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Surgeon Gen. George M. Sternberg, United States Army, Washington.

ASTOR—J. H. Hallowell, Rochdale, England; Mrs. Scott Crasston, Cape Town, South Africa; W. Moffson, Port au Prince, Haiti.

BUCKINGHAM—Richard Tzaden, Stockholm.

CAMBRIDGE—Belmont Tiffany, Borough of Richmond.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator C. W. Fairbanks, Indiana; Col. George W. Brackenridge, Texas; Congressman William Alden Smith, Michigan; ex-Gov. Royal C. Taft, Rhode Island; William J. Youngs, Gov. Roosevelt's private secretary, Albany; Frank Hoare, London; Gen. George S. Bacheller, Saratoga.

GRAND—H. R. Lockhart, Toronto; Dr. George Rothganger, United States Navy.

HOLLAND—John F. Wilkins, Washington.

MANHATTAN—Senator Redfield Proctor, Vermont; F. B. Kinlbrough, London; Walter Friedenbergh, Wemhorn, Deutschland.

MURRAY HILL—G. A. Hare, London; Isaac Bromley, New Haven; W. H. Scudder, Washington; Hans Meinger, Vienna; W. H. Brandt, Paris; Judge J. W. Campbell, Cambridge, Ohio.

PLAZA—Princess de Wrede, Newport.

WALDORF—Davis Elkins, West Virginia; D. R. Hanna, Cleveland; John G. Weeks, Hamburg; A. Horatio Jones, London; P. V. Mendelsohn-Barkelsdale, Berlin; H. C. C. Wach, Vienna.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adler, Leopold, Savannah, Ga.; dress goods and silks; 377 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.
Bacon, T. E., & Co., Rome, N. Y.; C. J. Williams, dry goods.
Bishop, William W., Genesee, N. Y.; S. L. Bishop, dry goods and notions.
Beeman, A., Antwerp, N. Y.; Edith M. Graves, milliner.
Bloom, S. M., & Co., Hagerstown, Md.; G. P. Lambert, notions and fancy goods; Continental Hotel.
Brown, Mrs. A. E., Geneva, N. Y.; millinery; 133 East Sixteenth Street.
Broderick, M. E., Geneva, N. Y.; millinery; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Birdsey, George L., Boonville, N. Y.; Mrs. G. L. Birdsey, millinery.
Cox-Fralick, Mrs. E. M., Seneca Falls, N. Y.; milliner; 144 West One Hundred and Fifth Street.
Caufman & Silverman, Ridgway, Penn.; Mrs. A. Caufman, general store; Bay State Hotel.
Chamberlain & Patterson, Natchez, Miss.; C. V. Patterson, furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Coons, J. & O., Sharon Springs, N. Y.; Ola Coons, millinery; 232 Lenox Road, Brooklyn.
Carney, F. M., Geneva, N. Y.; Miss M. H. Carney, dressmaking; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Coombs, Hays & Co., Three Mile Bay, N. Y.; C. W. McKinstry, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel; C. W. Richardson, country provisions; 6 Harrison Street.
Cavendish, L. F., Lookout, West Va., general merchandise; New York Hotel.
Church, A. M., Company, Troy, N. Y.; N. M. Hayner, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street; Sinclair House.
Carlisle, K. M., Troy, N. Y., millinery.
Daniels, Mrs. Earl, Warrensburg, N. Y.; milliner; 40 East Tenth Street.
Daniels, Earl, Warrensburg, N. Y.; milliner; 40 East Tenth Street.
Dunkin, C. R., Middleport, N. Y., jeweler.
Duckett, Mrs. J. H., Syracuse, N. Y.; dry goods; Westminster Hotel.
Drew, M. M., Utica, N. Y.; milliner.
Driscoll, Nellie, Lyons, N. Y.; millinery; 157 St. Nicholas Avenue.
Elwood & House, Ilion, N. Y.; M. H. Edgett, millinery; E. E. Elwood, millinery; Jennie Spencer, millinery.
Ellis, C. S., Saranac, Ontario; Miss Eliza Stone, dry goods; St. George Hotel.
Ellis, Mrs. S. E., Waverly, N. Y.; millinery.
Ellis, A. C., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; R. J. Geddes, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Finch, C. M., Dundee, N. Y.; Mrs. C. M. Finch, millinery; Fifth Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, Brooklyn.
Ferris & Co., Johnstown, N. Y.; Jennie C. Ferris, millinery; 307 West Fourteenth Street.
Finberg, G., McKinney, Texas; notions; St. Denis Hotel.
Gurlen, W. E., Johnsonburg, Penn.; department store; Mrs. W. E. Gurlen, department store; St. Denis Hotel.
Hollister, Mrs. H. E., Zanesville, Ohio; dressmaker; 6 West Twenty-first Street.
Hardy, Millicent J., Hamilton, N. Y., millinery; 99 Clinton Place.
Harrington, Jane, Potsdam, N. Y.; milliner.
Howe, Mrs. A. B., Whitesville, N. Y.; milliner; 115 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn.
Hard, Mrs. L. W., Oneida, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Albert.
Harris, Philip, Ithaca, N. Y., millinery.
Hall, Matilda B., Rochester, N. Y., dry goods.
Hardy & Hayes, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Alexander Harry, jewelers; 41 Maiden Lane.
Hayes, Mrs. A. E., Arcade, N. Y.; A. E. Hayes, millinery and fancy goods; Miss Corah Watson, millinery and fancy goods.
Hadley, Mrs. H. L., Seneca Falls, N. Y., millinery; Rose S. Hadley, millinery; 51 East Twenty-ninth Street.
Hoffman, G., Brunswick, Ga.; notions; St. Denis Hotel.
Iser, Eva A., Nashville, Tenn.; millinery; 23 West Eighty-third Street.
Jones, Corah, Utica, N. Y.; milliner.
James Lumber Company, Charleston, West Va.; L. James, merchant; St. Denis Hotel.
Jones & Audette, Jamestown, N. Y.; E. F. Jones, dry goods and notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Kohler, Julia, Utica, N. Y.; dressmaking.
Klube & Murgatroyd, Watkins, N. Y.; Miss Murgatroyd, 27 East Eleventh Street.
Kline, B., Dushore, Penn.; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
La Due, Corah C., Plattsburg, N. Y.; millinery.
Lahr, Bacon & Co., Evansville, Ind.; A. P. Lahr, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Le Boutillier & Simpson Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; O. F. Bear, black goods; Hotel Vendome.
Maher, E. N., Malone, N. Y.; Kate A. Hawley, millinery; Mrs. E. N. Maher, millinery; 120 University Place.
Miller, E. S., Boonville, N. Y.; dry goods and millinery; Mrs. E. S. Miller, dry goods and millinery; 54 East Eleventh Street.
Mourhess, Mrs. S. J., Andover, N. Y., millinery; 115 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn.
McComb, Mrs. J. C., New Castle, Penn.; millinery, &c.
Martin, S. W., East Randolph, N. Y.; Alice Stewart, millinery; Mrs. S. W. Morton, millinery; 14 East Sixteenth Street.
Meldrum, H. A. Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; N. B. Hazen, linens and white goods; 45 Lispenard Street.
McFeteers, John, Kane, Penn.; wall paper and china; Hotel Albert.
Moore, A. H., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; Mrs. H. S. Moore, dry goods and millinery; Mrs. E. H. Moore, dry goods and millinery; 226 East One Hundred and Eighteenth.
Malley, E., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; dry goods; Miss Deegan, ladies' and infants' wear; 45 Lispenard Street.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. J. Coyne, notions, trimmings, and stationery; 450 Broome Street.
Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. I. H. Wright, upholstery goods, ladies' and infants' wear; 258 Church Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Ohmann & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Mathild Ohmann, millinery; Ernestine Ohmann, millinery; 307 Broadway.
Owen, E. J., Utica, N. Y.; milliner.
Palmer, A. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; George C. Palmer.
Palmer, Mrs. W. A., Oneida, N. Y.; millinery.
Palmer, John J., Newport News, Va.; jeweler and optician.
Philips, A. H., New Berlin, N. Y.; dry goods; Sturtevant House.
People Bary Store, Williamsburg, Penn.; G. R. Krelitz, clothing and general merchandise; 231 Mercer Street.
Phelps, C. A. & A. C., Camden, N. Y.; A. C. Phelps, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Parkhurst, Mrs. E. F., Theresa, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Bristol.
Quackenbush, G. V. A., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. E. Moseley, dry goods and carpets; Imperial Hotel.
Rosenberg Brothers, Colorado Springs, Col.; Louis Rosenberg, clothing and furs; C. and H. Cohen, 55 Great Jones Street.
Roberts, Mrs. F. E., Zanesville, Ohio; millinery; 6 West Twenty-first Street.
Reddig, W. E., Shippensburg, Penn.; dry goods, notions, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.
Stahel, Mrs. H. E., Toledo, Ohio, dressmaking.
Samuels & Son, Jamestown, N. Y.; M. Samuels, dry goods; Imperial Hotel.
Swan, S. J., Oxford, N. Y., millinery and furs; Lillian Hammond, trimmer; Margaret Louise.
Smith, Mrs. Eugene, Norwich, N. Y., millinery; Kensington Hotel.
Sprague, L. H., Jamestown, N. Y.; Josephine Wetmore, children's clothes; Eveline F. Dutton, children's clothes; Lincoln Hotel.
Summerfield, M., Staunton, Va., dry goods and millinery; Hotel Cadillac.
Sherwood, Mrs. E. W., Otsego, Mich.; dry goods.
St. Leger, S. A., Utica, N. Y.; Mrs. A. M. Fisher, millinery.
Snyder, C. C., Salem, Ohio; dry goods, &c.; 215 West Eighty-third Street.
Sibley, Lindsay & Currie Co., Rochester, N. Y.; W. Angrove, buttons; 454 Broome Street.
Shaub, C. S., Lyons, N. Y.; millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Stafford, Marian, Potsdam, N. Y.; milliner.
Tabler, George, & Co., Greenville, Penn.; George Tabler, notions, &c.
Tillotson, N. E., Greenville, Penn.; dry goods.
Taylor, A. S., Atlanta, Ga.; notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Taft, James, Fort Wayne, Ind.; dry goods, millinery, and cloaks; Broadway Central Hotel.
Travis, P. W., Otsego, Mich.; Mrs. P. W. Travis, dry goods.
Wallace-Davis Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. M. Evans, general store.
Westcott Jewel Company, Seneca Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. M. S. Jewel, games, blocks, &c.; 1 West Eighty-second Street.
Walrath, W. H., La Fargeville, N. Y.; general merchandise; Mrs. W. H. Walrath, millinery; Hotel Bristol.
Wells, E. M., Addison, N. Y.; Mrs. S. W. Griswold, milliner; Mrs. S. Harrison, milliner; H. G. Harrison, milliner; 95 Seventh Avenue.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, New York Life Building, 346 Broadway.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Fire in J. B. Pynes's woolen mill at Waterford this morning did damage to the amount of about $25,000. The loss is fully covered by insurance. The flames originated from a picking machine.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

2:50 A. M.—3,054 Park Avenue, Charles Nagle; damage, $10,000.
5 A. M.—409 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, S. Eckstein; damage, $10.
10:35 A. M.—164 West Street, Charles Pope & Co.; damage, $25.
12:35 P. M.—237 East Eightieth Street, Jacob Jacobs; damage, $50.
3:20 P. M.—1,582 Avenue A, Conrad Schultz; damage, $100.
6:45 P. M.—331 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, H. Cruger; damage slight.

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TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
The Up-to-date "Effervescent"
perfected by the experience of fifty-five years.
The only pleasant and always effective cure for *headache, indigestion, constipation* and their sequelæ, known to the medical world. 50c. and $1.
TARRANT & CO., Chemists, New York.

Choice Oriental Pearls
all sizes, of the extremely fine quality now so much desired but so difficult to obtain
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The Globe-Wernicke Sectional
GLOBE DESKS
Letter Filing Cabinet is a guarantee of its system and convenience, and it holds all your letters.
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An Old Nurse for Children.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
for children teething should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

ONLY ONE 5¢ CIGAR
CREMO

NEW DEWEY PARADE ROUTE

Procession to Follow Undeviating Course Down Fifth Avenue.

THE NUMBER IN LINE 34,000

Arrangements for the Pageants on the Water Complete—Gen. Carroll Explains President's Attitude.

The Committee on Plan and Scope of the Dewey Executive Committee again changed the route of the land parade to be held on Sept. 30, so that now the column, instead of branching off from Fifth Avenue at Twenty-third Street and making its way to the point of dismissal will continue on in a straight line to the Washington Arch. There was not the slightest opposition to the change, which was made on the suggestion of Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, the Chairman of the Committee on Land Parade.

As finally decided upon the route is as follows: Down Riverside Drive from One Hundred and Twenty-second Street to Seventy-second Street, to Eighth Avenue, to Fifty-ninth Street, to Fifth Avenue, to the south side of Washington Square.

For many reasons the final selection of a route is regarded as the most acceptable. Admiral Philip, who warmly seconded Gen. Roe's motion, spoke for the paraders when he said that the column would be formed mostly of men unused to marching long distances, and the change, besides shortening the route, would render the exertion of walking less onerous, because Fifth Avenue presents a smooth asphalt surface, whereas the tortuous route previously adopted extended over rough stone pavement. This change, the Admiral said, would be deeply appreciated by the men of the navy, who are used to doing most of their marching on the smooth planks of a man-of-war's deck. No one spoke for the thousands of sightseers who can be accommodated on the broad sidewalks of Fifth Avenue, for they had already voiced their demand for a change.

It was announced that the Fifth Avenue route was the permanent choice of the committee, and word of the change was sent to the Committee on Stands, which will now proceed to let the contracts for the erection of the stands authorized by the Committee on Plan and Scope.

34,000 MEN IN LINE.

Gen. Roe, in reporting on the progress of the work of preparation for the land parade, said that up to date he had received requests for places in the line from organizations outside the State aggregating 9,925 men. Of these, the New Jersey contingent, numbering 2,200, Gen. Roe said, had generously offered to defray their own expenses, leaving 7,725 to be provided for out of the funds at the disposal of the committee. These funds, Gen. Roe reported, were ample, although in case more visiting troops came, a supplemental appropriation would be necessary. In round numbers, Gen. Roe said, there would be 34,000 men in the parade, divided as follows: Regular army, 2,000; navy, 2,000; National Guard of New York, 15,000; visiting Guardsmen, 10,000; Grand Army of the Republic, 1,500; ex-Confederate veterans, 1,000; veterans of the Spanish-American war, 2,500.

Gen. Roe read the letter addressed to the Committee on Music by the manager of Sousa's Band, in which the services of that organization were placed at the disposal of the committee free of cost. At Gen. Roe's suggestion, a resolution thanking Mr. Sousa for his patriotic and unselfish offer was adopted.

President Guggenheimer read a letter from a prominent citizen, whose name was not given, suggesting that when the men of the Olympia land in New York, they be met by an equal number of girls from the Normal School, or some other educational institutions, and that each girl pin on the breast of a man a medal commemorative of the occasion. Gen. Roe objected, saying that this would tend to delay the paraders, and the matter was finally referred to the Committee on Badges for disposition.

The Committee on Naval Parade, through Gen. Howard Carroll, its Chairman, reported that nearly all the arrangements for the pageants on the water were complete, and that the committee would have a surplus of $1,000, which might be used in some other direction. In beginning his report Gen. Carroll said that he wanted to take exceptions to the reports printed in two morning newspapers in which it was charged that the President and his Cabinet were slighting this city's celebration. The position of the President had been clearly explained before, Gen. Carroll said, but for those who did not understand it he repeated that the President, as Commander in Chief of the land and naval forces of the United States, would take precedence over all officers in the city at the time, including Admiral Dewey, and that rather than detract from the attention that rightfully belonged to Dewey, Mr. McKinley had decided to remain away. The false character of the reports, he said, had been shown by the attitude of the Administration, which had sought in every way to make the celebration an unqualified success. As a result of this good feeling Gen. Carroll said that there would be twenty-six ships of the navy in the water parade.

WANTS FIREBOATS TO LEAD.

Gen. Carroll asked for and obtained permission to enter into negotiations with the Fire Department to obtain the use of the city's fireboats—the Robert A. Van Wyck, the Seth Low, and the New Yorker—to act as advance guards in the naval demonstration. Gen. Carroll suggested that the fireboats play streams of water on all vessels which would not get out of the way of the parade. He also urged the necessity of active police work to prevent a congestion of vessels around the Olympia after she anchors off Grant's Tomb. This, he said, is a most dangerous part of the channel and unless great care is exercised accidents are extremely liable to occur.

Lewis Nixon, for the Committee on Music and Fireworks, reported that the Government had agreed to allow the committee the use of Governors Island for a display, and the committee hoped to get the use of Bedlow's Island in addition. The Governors Island display will consist of a portrait in fire of Admiral Dewey 50 feet square; a representation of the Olympia 100 by 40 feet; and the motto, "Welcome Home, Victorious Admiral," in letters 20 feet high. These set pieces will be fired as the two night parades me— — the Battery. There will also be aerial —charges of bombs and rockets.

As to the music, Mr. Nixon said that there would be bands on every boat in the naval parade, and at the platform in front of the City Hall during the presentation ceremonies. He also referred to the project of having a chorus of school children on a platform at the City Hall.

School Commissioner M. M. O'Brien, who was present at the meeting, was asked how the children will be chosen for the stand. He explained that $30,000 had been appropriated to build, among others, a stand for school children. On this stand, Mr. O'Brien said, it was intended to group the children in such a way as to spell the words, "Welcome, Dewey." Mr. O'Brien said that it didn't matter how big the stand was, they could find children to fill it. Mr. Guggenheimer appointed President Little of Manhattan, President Robertson of Brooklyn, and Commissioner O'Brien of the Board of Education, a committee to look after the school children of this city during the parade.

The Secretary read a long letter from F. W. Ruckstuhl, Secretary of the Committee of the Sculpture Society, which is erecting the Dewey Arch, in which Mr. Ruckstuhl said that circumstances beyond control had increased the expenditure on the arch about $3,000 over the $26,500 appropriated. For instance, a strike by the plasterers had cost $600, and it had been necessary to employ men overtime at a cost of $1,500 more than the original estimate. It was decided to let the sculptors have the $1,000 surplus reported by Gen. Carroll and a $2,000 surplus that Mr. Guggenheimer said the Committee on Refreshments would be able to show.

CHIEF DEVERY'S SUGGESTION.

Some discussion arose over a suggestion made by Chief of Police Devery, that Admiral Dewey and the official guests be taken from the City Hall to the Claremont for the breakfast in a special train on the Sixth Avenue Elevated Railroad. Chief Devery said that if the original project of making the journey in carriages were pursued it would require 100 vehicles, and that the start of the parade would be delayed until 4 o'clock. There was considerable opposition to this rapid transit plan of the unromantic Chief of Police, but every member of the committee saw at once that the Chief was working only in the interest of the land parade, and after Gen. Carroll had alluded to the long string of 100 carriages as "a funeral procession" a resolution was adopted stating that it was the sense of the committee that the Admiral, with the Mayor and members of the committee detailed for the purpose, should proceed to the Claremont in not more than four carriages, escorted by a troop of cavalry, and that the remainder of the guests should go by train. At the terminus at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue the guests are to be met by carriages, which will convey them to the Claremont. The details of this part of the reception, however, were left to the Reception Committee.

The offer of Col. Michael C. Murphy, President of the Health Department, to establish an emergency system on the boats and along the route of the land parade was referred to the Committee on Land and Water Parades.

It was decided to extend the courtesies of the city to Rear Admiral Entwistle, who was fleet engineer with Dewey's squadron at Manila, and to Mrs. C. V. Gridley, the widow of Capt. Gridley, who commanded the Olympia during the battle.

Admiral Philip explained that there are only three Chinese on the Olympia who are subject to the restrictions of the immigration laws, as the other twelve enlisted in this country. Gen. Carroll offered to see the proper authorities and to obtain permission for the three Chinese to enter the country.

The Committee on Stands met in the afternoon and decided to erect a stand somewhere below Seventy-second Street for members of the Grand Army of the Republic, who will take part in the parade, but who would be unable to march over the entire route. The Grand Army of the Republic has been assigned to a place on the left of the National Guard and immediately ahead of the ex-Confederate veterans and the members of the Spanish American War Society. John P. Kane, the Chairman of the Stand Committee, reported that the bids for the stands will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. Monday, and that the contracts will be awarded the same afternoon. Eight firms have agreed to bid.

STANDS FOR HOUSEHOLDERS.

At a special meeting of the Council an ordinance which passed the Aldermen on Tuesday permitting citizens to erect stands within the stoop lines in front of the houses was adopted.

Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles has accepted the Mayor's invitation to take part in the reception, and Gov. Fancher of North Dakota has declined, because on that day the North Dakota regiment is to be welcomed home from the Philippines.

Lieut. Bernard A. Reinold, Assistant Adjutant of the Spanish-American War Veteran Association, has issued a call for a meeting of members of the association, to be held next Monday evening at the Second Battery Armory, for the purpose of organizing companies for the land parade.

CROWDS WATCH THE ARCH.

Four Great Figures of Naval Heroes Now in Place—Some Criticism of the Sculptors.

The four great figures of American naval heroes are now all in place on the north side of the Dewey Triumphal Arch. Those for the south side of the entablature have not yet been brought over from the Madison Square Garden, but will probably also be hoisted into position to-day. Large crowds watched the work of getting the statues in their places yesterday, but found an even greater attraction in the work upon the two groups on the south side of the arch, in front of the great piers, which are being executed in the places they are to occupy.

The colonnade to the north of the arch is now all but completed, with the exception of the bases of the pillars, for which drapery will probably be used. The Corinthian capitals are all in place, and there only remain to be affixed some of the globes which will surmount them, with the winged figures which will be at the top of the groups of pillars at the corners of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street.

There is one point in the design of the arch on which the sculptors are being rather severely criticised. This is the absence of any scale of size to regulate the different groups. The principle which is usually adopted with work which attains a lofty height is for the lower figures to be somewhat smaller than the upper, so as to bring the whole into harmony, allowing for the distance of the spectator. This has not been done with the Dewey Arch. Instead, some of the lower figures, the groups, for instance, are considerably larger than those for the attic of the arch, while the figures of some of the bas reliefs are quite small compared with the others. Another criticism made is that the hands of one or two of the figures of the naval heroes are altogether too small. This is a very common mistake in modern sculpture, but is said to be more noticeable than usual in the figures on the arch.

The sculptors have now decided to use no color at all on either the arch or colonnade. It was at first intended to pick out a few of the details of the arch with gold, and to paint the festoons of "staff" which will join the pillars of the colonnade in imitation of greenery. The latter project was given up when the members of the National Sculpture Society found that they would not be allowed to design the grand stand in Madison Square, and that therefore a consistent scheme of color would not be possible. The idea of picking out the details of the arch has now also been abandoned, as it is thought that the pure white will present a better and more dignified appearance, and that at night the strength of the searchlights to be concentrated on the arch will bring out every detail perfectly.

In THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday it was stated that the statue of Admiral Porter, by John Boyle of Philadelphia, was the first to be placed in position on the attic of the arch. This was incorrect. It was H. K. Bush-Brown's figure of Commodore Hull which was first raised by the derrick to its place.

GEN. BUTTERFIELD'S CONDITION.

His Physician Thinks He May Attend the Celebration.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL LANDING, Sept. 15.—Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Chairman of the committee in charge of the arrangements for the Dewey parade in New York, has now almost entirely recovered his health. He is still at his Summer home, at Cold Spring, opposite West Point, and is able to take an afternoon drive and walk about the grounds surrounding his residence.

Dr. George W. Murdock, Gen. Butterfield's physician, said to-day that, while his patient was not able to take any part in the committee work, he would probably be able to attend the celebration. Gen. Butterfield has never lost touch with the work of the committee, but has been informed daily of its progress. Mr. Forster, the Secretary, visited Cold Spring last week, and on Sunday Gen. Roe was there and went over all the plans of the committee with the General.

Dewey Celebration in Wall Street.

Just how Wall Street and the rest of the financial world in this city will observe the Dewey festivities has not yet been decided. Much depends on the action of Gov. Roosevelt, without whose official proclamation the banks and similar institutions will be obliged to conduct business as usual. The Exchanges and kindred associations have thus far taken no action, but it is generally believed that the last day of the month will see a general suspension of business in the Street. The Collector of the Port has petitioned the Secretary of the Treasury for permission to close the Custom House on Sept. 30.

TO CONFER ON THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. McKinley Recalled Commissioners to Get Data for His Message.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—It is said at the War Department that the return of the two members of the Philippine Commission remaining in Manila, Messrs. Denby and Worcester, is in order to advise the President respecting the very latest aspect of affairs, so that he may use the information in his message to Congress.

There is an intimation conveyed that the advices brought by President Schurman and Senator Beveridge and other persons recently returned from Manila are not at all points in strict accord, though the items of divergence are not known beyond the White House.

It is said that, as Admiral Dewey is nearing the United States, the opportunity to have a meeting of the full commission, of which he is a member, is one that should not be lost, and the report that may be expected to sum up their work will be indispensable to Congress in its efforts at legislation for the islands. No statement can be had officially as to the future of the commission, but it is not regarded as probable that it will return to the islands, at least not without a considerable change in personnel. The recall of Messrs. Denby and Worcester will leave Gen. Otis the sole representative of the commission in the Philippines.

Otis Asks for More Staff Officers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Gen. Otis has cabled the War Department a request for additional staff officers for service in the Philippines. He asks for one additional Judge Advocate General, two Assistant Adjutants General, two Inspectors General, eight Quartermasters, nine Commissaries of Subsistence, and two engineer officers. The Adjutant General has called upon the heads of these different bureaus to designate officers for this duty.

Admiral Dewey
Souvenir Spoons
$2.50 each.
With gilded bowls, $3.50.

In view of the honors to be paid to Admiral Dewey, Tiffany & Co. have made and now place on sale a sterling silver souvenir spoon with a fine portrait of the Admiral in relief.

Design copyrighted and sold only by Tiffany & Co.

Also a large assortment of other copyrighted patterns in sterling silver forks and spoons at

$1.00 per Ounce.

Tiffany & Co.,
UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

A Soldier Sentenced to be Shot.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Senator Foster of Washington received a telegram from E. C. Bellowes, at Vancouver, saying that Corp. Damphoffer, Company B, Sixteenth Infantry, had been sentenced to be shot to death at Manila. The dispatch stated that Damphoffer was a resident of Vancouver and was only nineteen years old. Senator Foster was asked to assist in having the sentence mitigated. The Senator will see President McKinley and ask clemency for the condemned man.

FIGHT AGAINST MR. SHEEHAN.

Big Meetings in the Ninth, Where the Contest Grows Fiercer—Sheehan Adherents Dismissed.

As the Tammany campaign in the Ninth district draws near its close the fight grows fiercer. Two rival truck meetings were held last night, and large crowds attended both. One, at the corner of Eighth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, was addressed by Councilman Frank J. Goodwin. The other was at the corner of Tenth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, where John C. Sheehan was the chief speaker.

While the Goodwin meeting was in full blast a wagon was driven up on which was an enormous transparency, inscribed, in large letters: "Who Are the Traitors? Barney Goodwin Betrayed John Kelly. Frank Goodwin Betrayed John Sheehan. Frank Goodwin Was Fined $100. Why? He Refused to Vote to Give Employment to Workingmen." From the wagon sounded a clangorous gong which at first threatened to drown the voice of the Goodwin speakers. Ex-Assemblyman James McCabe warned the driver of the vehicle to keep away, however, and trouble was avoided.

Frank J. Goodwin, Thomas F. Smith, and sixty-four other members of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Ninth District have signed a letter addressed to John C. Sheehan, in which they say that "we, members of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Ninth Assembly District, do hereby repudiate your treasonable attitude, protest against the course you are pursuing, and urge you to resign your office as executive member of Tammany Hall, to which we elected you." Mr. Sheehan said last night that this was gotten up for use in the election officers' case, and that, to offset it, he had secured the sworn statement from 110 members of the committee that they had signed no such paper.

Two of Mr. Sheehan's election district Captains, Charles O'Neil of the Fifth Election District and Thomas McNeice of the Seventh, were yesterday dismissed from their places in the County Clerk's office by Deputy County Clerk George H. Fahbach. It was stated at the Pequod Club last night that Mr. Fahbach had told the men there were no charges against them, and had admitted that they were removed for political reasons. The Sheehan leaders declare their intention to prosecute the Deputy Clerk for this alleged violation of the civil service law.

MR. CARROLL'S LEADERSHIP.

Abraham Schwab, Head of the District Opposition, Deserts It.

The movement started against the leadership of John F. Carroll and Rollin M. Morgan in the Twenty-ninth district is threatened with collapse as the result of the withdrawal of Abraham Schwab, who started it and has been looked on as its head and front. Mr. Schwab has sent a letter to the Secretary of the Democratic Association of the Twenty-ninth District, which he organized, resigning as Treasurer and member.

"I am prompted to this act," writes Mr. Schwab, "because of the antagonism displayed toward the only regular Democratic association, Tammany Hall, when, as this club was started, it was openly stated that this association was in entire sympathy with the Tammany Hall party."

Mr. Schwab's late associates profess to see a close connection between his reconversion and a visit which he paid to the Democratic Club a few days ago. At that time he is said to have met and had a long talk with John F. Carroll.

Gleason Scores Another Point.

Judge Moore of Queens County yesterday gave the regular Democratic organization, led by John P. Madden, another severe blow. He signed an order upon the application of ex-Mayor Gleason which annulled the rules recently adopted by the Queens County Democratic Committee for the regulation of the coming primaries. He directed that delegates to all conventions be elected by wards, instead of by districts. Last week Judge Moore signed an order directing that county committeemen should be elected by wards instead of in the county at large.

Tioga Republican Nominations.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 15.—At the Tioga County Republican Convention this afternoon, the Hon. Daniel P. Witter was nominated for member of Assembly for the fifth term. Mr. Witter is Chairman of the committee investigating the question of tuberculosis in cattle. F. A. Darrow was chosen as a delegate to the judicial convention. Resolutions indorsing President McKinley and Gov. Roosevelt were adopted.

KING WILL CASE NOT REOPENED.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 15.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to-day dismissed four motions made in behalf of Mrs. E. A. Webster Ross against William D. King et al., heirs to the millions left by William M. King of Newport.

Mrs. Ross sought to reopen the case by bringing up a question regarding the identity of King. The court decided that the late millionaire had been fully and finally identified.

Woman Severely Burned.

Mrs. Charles Nagle, wife of a florist living at 3,054 Park Avenue, was badly burned yesterday morning in a fire which destroyed her home. Several frame houses adjoining the Nagle house were also destroyed. The total damage will probably reach $10,000.

Sunday Times—Three Cents.
To be sure of getting a copy of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES from your newsdealer tomorrow, order in advance to-day. Strictly a newspaper—three cents Sunday, one cent daily.—Adv.

SHAMROCK AGAINST TIME

Covers a Twenty-Mile Course in Three Hours and Fifty Seconds.

COLUMBIA LOOKS FASTER BOAT

Cup Defender Sailed Practically the Same Distance Off Newport in 27 Minutes Less Time.

After two unsuccessful trials, the Shamrock, Sir Thomas Lipton's Irish cup hunter, was sent over a twenty-mile course outside of the lightship that marks the wreck of the Scotland. She covered the course in 3 hours and 50 seconds under the influence of a breeze that was soft in spots and blew at the rate of eight to ten knots an hour.

During the afternoon she sailed the ten knots down the wind in 1 hour 15 minutes and 30 seconds, and occupied 1 hour 45 minutes and 20 seconds in beating back to the home mark, during which she logged 13½ knots. The total distance sailed was 23 1-3 knots, an average of about 7 1-3 per hour.

This performance, as compared to the race between the Columbia and Defender off Newport Sept. 6, under weather conditions that were similar to a degree, show that the Columbia sailed over practically the same distance in 2 hours 33 minutes and 16 seconds, a difference of 27 minutes and 34 seconds in favor of the American boat. It must be remembered, however, in making the comparison that the Columbia was practically clean, while the Irish yacht's underbody is foul, owing to the fact that she has not been hauled out since she has been launched. Again, the Columbia was racing and used a big baloon jibtopsail in connection with her spinnaker before the wind, while the Shamrock was sailing alone and did not set any baloon headsails during the trial.

It is pretty certain, nevertheless, that the Columbia would have gone down the wind faster than the Shamrock yesterday if the opinions of yachtsmen who saw both performances are of value. In fact, she would probably have proved faster on all points of sailing. "The weather conditions were about what we expect during early October," said a member of the New York Yacht Club, "and if the work of the Shamrock to-day is a fair example of what she can do, Sir Thomas's efforts to carry the cup back will be a failure.

There was a touch of early Autumn in the fresh breeze that sang a strident tune around the sandy peninsula and whistled merrily through the taut rigging and spars of the cup defender and her fleet of attendant craft that swung at their moorings in the snug harbor of the Horseshoe, and a thin haze half concealed the dull brown sails of the fleet of clammers that rode together away to the southward and were outlined dimly against the bluish hills of the Highlands. The breeze died away somewhat before the tars on the Shamrock were astir.

The crew began to work shortly after 10 o'clock, and the head sails were sent up in stops on the stays. Half an hour later the mooring was cast off, and, taking a line from the tug James A. Lawrence, Shamrock was towed to a point nearly midway between the Sandy Hook and Scotland lightships, where the hawser was cast off. The crosscut mainsail that was spread for the first time Wednesday was hoisted on the way out. A new club topsail was sent aloft, and its sprit lashed in position to the topmast.

Everything was in readiness for the trial at eight bells, and the yacht drifted about waiting for Sir Thomas to arrive, the white hull of the Erin being just visible coming down the ship channel and heading to the eastward, where the white sail of the cup-hunter could be descried in the distance. The big expanse of canvas in her mainsail set without a wrinkle, and the club topsail was another masterpiece from the Ratsey loft. It was built in the same way as the former sail, with a horizontal seam running from luff to leach, and the cloths at right angles to each other, running from head to foot and meeting at the seam.

At 12:20 the crew of the yacht gave a pull on the jib sheets, and, casting to port, filled away, heading straight for Scotland Lightship. The Erin was within a quarter of a mile of the yacht at the time, heading for her position to the southward of the Scotland light vessel.

The wind at the time was blowing at the rate of ten knots, coming in from the southwest, and, with sheets eased away a trifle, Shamrock speeded along at a clipping pace. Her lee side showed about 18 inches of freeboard, and the quartering wave rose up under her lee side in a noticeable pyramid of green.

The Erin arrived abreast of the lightship at 12:28. A boat was lowered, and Messrs. Fife, Ratsey, and Connell went on board the green racer, which was in stays with her jib hauled to windward. Four whistles were sounded from the Erin at 12:35, and the Shamrock headed for the line. At 12:40 she luffed handsomely around the Erin, and flying up in the wind broke out her staysail. At 12:41 the preparatory signal of one blast from the whistle was sounded, and at 12:45 she went about with boom to starboard, then jibed, and, lowering her spinnaker pole to starboard, headed for the line.

She crossed the line at 12:47, setting her spinnaker flying as she dashed across, heading east by south. One minute after she squared away on her course the baby jibtopsail, which had been on the stay in stops, was broken out. Down the wind the breeze softened somewhat. At 2 o'clock she doused her spinnaker and hauled on the wind around the Erin, which had logged ten knots to leeward.

Shamrock then stood northwest on the port tack toward the Long Island shore until 2:30, when she spun about on her heel and swung her boom to port. From full to full she only consumed ten seconds. A spitfire jib was sent up thirty seconds after she filled away on the starboard tack, heading due south and pointing four points from the wind's eye and logging nearly eleven points. She reached to a point bearing southwest from Sandy Hook Lightship, where she again tacked toward Long Island at 3:10.

Ten minutes later she went about again, heading for the Scotland Lightship, and slipped over the finish line, a magnificent marine picture, her lee rail awash and every sail drawing to its utmost capacity, at 3:47:50. Her headsails were then lowered, and she was towed back to her mooring. During the trial she carried a new nickel steel mast, whose natural color, innocent of paint or varnish, gleamed in the afternoon sun. A wooden gaff replaced the aluminium spar that collapsed Wednesday, and the sprit and jackyard of the club topsail were also of wood.

After the yacht was securely moored in the Horseshoe, Sir Thomas stated that every one was pleased with the performance of the Shamrock, and that he still had the utmost confidence in the ability of his yacht to "lift" the cup.

Plans for the prevention of interference by the fleet of excursion steamers during the international races were the principal theme of discussion at a board meeting of the New York Yacht Club, which was held in the Madison Avenue house. A scheme by which the yachts would be assured a clear course was outlined, and ex-Commodore Kane stated that its particulars would be made known in a few days.

Thirty New Cases at Key West.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 15.—There have been thirty new cases of yellow fever in the past twenty-four hours. One death has been reported.

Key West Fever Cases at Havana.

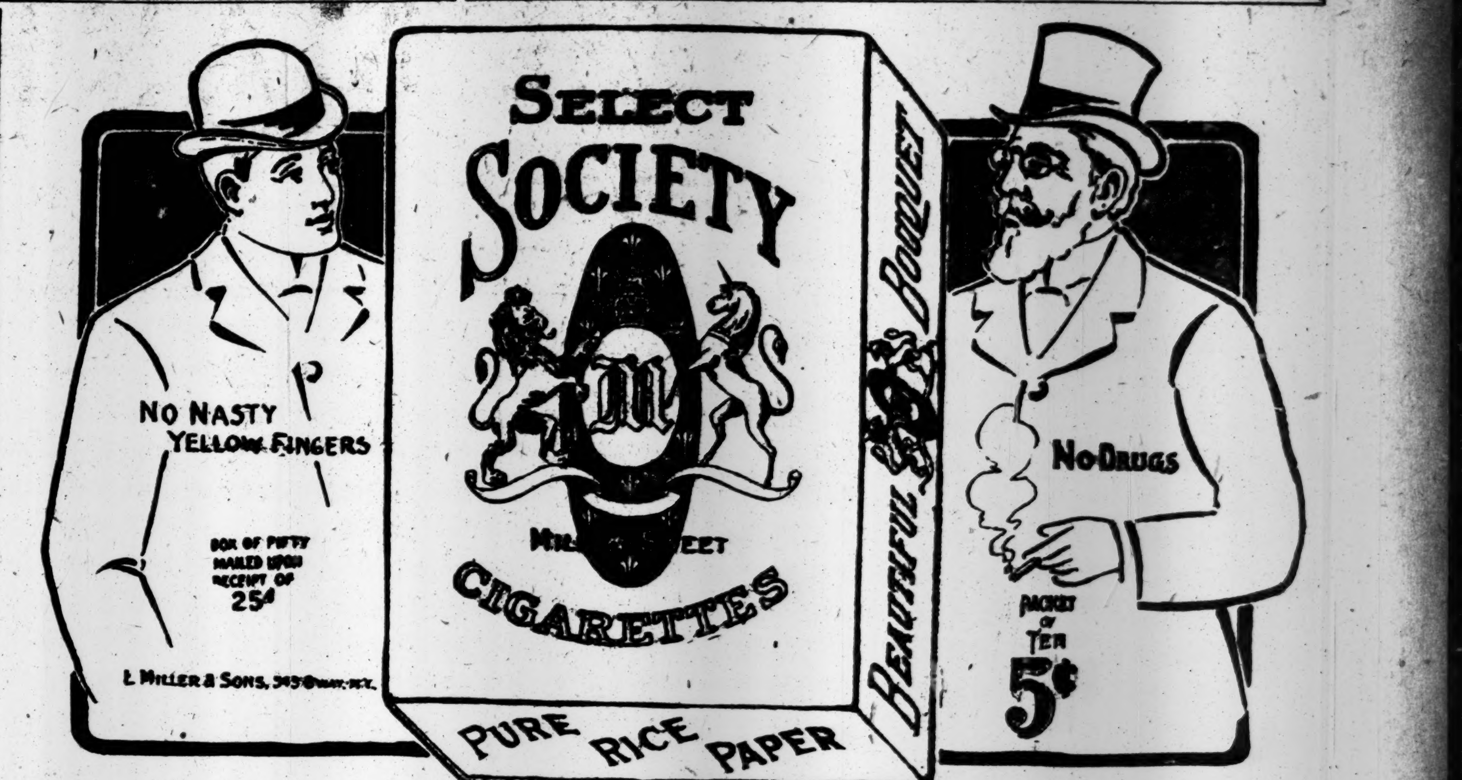
WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—A dispatch from Havana to the Surgeon General to-day says that one Spaniard and one American, two days out from Key West, are ill of yellow fever. There have been no new cases from the Cabanas garrison since Sept. 8, and Major Gorgas states that the disease is under control. Another dispatch says an American named David Peebles died at Las Animas yesterday.

Feed the Fire

The food we eat is fuel. If the stomach works properly it is transformed into health and strength. If it does not, then comes indigestion, constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, lazy liver and kidneys, and Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is needed. It will build up women as well as men. See that a **Private Revenue Stamp** covers the neck of the bottle.

Do not Accept Any Substitute

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters



ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

The New Yorks Found the St. Louis Team Easy to Beat.

LOCAL MEN'S TIMELY BATTING

Wrigley, Who Was Signed by Mr. Freedman on Thursday, Did Some Clever Work—Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	88	38	.698
Philadelphia	82	48	.631
Boston	78	50	.609
Baltimore	73	53	.579
Cincinnati	73	58	.557
St. Louis	73	59	.553
Chicago	67	63	.515
Pittsburg	62	67	.481
Louisville	60	69	.465
New York	53	73	.421
Washington	47	80	.370
Cleveland	19	117	.140

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 10; St. Louis, 5.
Chicago, 8; Brooklyn, 2.
Boston, 9; Pittsburg, 4.
Louisville, 10; Philadelphia, 9.
Cincinnati, 7; Baltimore, 2.
Washington, 14; Cleveland, 3.

Games To-day.

St. Louis in New York.
Chicago in Brooklyn.
Pittsburg in Boston.
Louisville in Philadelphia.
Cincinnati in Baltimore.
Cleveland in Washington.

The New Yorks easily outplayed the St. Louis team at the Polo Grounds yesterday, giving a good exhibition throughout. The locals' strong and timely batting was a feature. In fielding they did equally well. Five errors were charged against the team, but all these were made on difficult chances. Wrigley, who was signed on Thursday, did some clever fielding. He is very fast in recovering the ball after a bunt and is a swift thrower. Doheny pitched in good form. He gave eight bases on balls, but this unsteadiness did not figure in the score to any great extent, as he was very steady when the bases were occupied. Fourteen of the visitors were left on bases. Powell's pitching was anything but puzzling. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Hal'n, cf.	1	3	1	0	0
O'Brien, lf.	2	2	0	0	0
Foster, rf.	2	3	2	0	0
Davis, ss.	1	1	2	3	1
Doyle, 1b.	0	3	7	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	4	3	2
Wrigley, 3b.	1	0	0	2	1
Warner, c.	2	2	8	0	0
Doheny, p.	1	1	0	2	1
Total	10	15	24	10	5

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Donlin, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Blake, cf.	1	1	1	0	1
Heidrick, rf.	2	1	2	0	1
Burkett, lf.	2	0	1	2	0
Schreck, 1b.	0	2	2	0	1
Cross, 3b.	0	2	0	1	1
Wallace, ss.	0	1	4	1	1
Childs, 2b.	0	1	5	1	1
O'Connor, c.	0	1	7	0	0
Powell, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total	5	9	24	6	6

New York	2	0	3	2	2	0	1	0	—10
St. Louis	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	— 5

Two-base hit—Doyle. Left on bases—New York, 8; St. Louis, 14. First base by errors—New York, 3; St. Louis, 3. First base on balls—Off Doheny, 8; off Powell, 1. Struck out—By Doheny, 8; by Powell, 7. Sacrifice hit—Davis. Stolen bases—Wrigley, Doheny. Double play—Gleason and Doyle. Wild pitch—Doheny. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McDonald.

CHICAGOS BEAT THE BROOKLYNS.

Dunn's Pitching Proved Very Easy for the Visitors.

Garvin, the Chicagos' pitcher, proved a puzzle for the Brooklyns at Washington Park yesterday, holding the league leaders down to four hits. Dunn, on the other hand, was an easy mark. The visitors played fast ball at all times, Lange and Everitt doing the best work. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ryan, lf.	0	1	2	0	1
Curley, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0
Lange, cf.	3	2	1	0	0
Everitt, 1b.	3	4	13	0	0
Mertes, rf.	0	2	1	0	0
Bradley, 3b.	1	1	2	3	0
Magoon, ss.	0	0	3	7	0
Donahue, c.	1	1	3	2	0
Garvin, p.	0	1	0	2	0
Total	8	12	27	16	1

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Kelley, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Jones, rf.	0	0	0	0	1
Jennings, 1b.	0	0	14	1	0
And'son, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Daly, 2b.	1	1	2	2	0
Casey, 3b.	0	1	1	3	0
McGuire, c.	0	1	5	0	0
Yeager, ss.	0	0	1	5	1
Dunn, p.	0	0	1	4	1
Total	2	4	27	15	3

Chicago	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	—8
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Three-base hits—Lange and Everitt. Two-base hits—Everitt and Daly. First base by errors—Chicago, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Brooklyn, 6. Struck out—By Dunn, 4; by Garvin, 3. Sacrifice hits—Mertes, Bradley, and Garvin. Stolen base—Daly. Bases on balls—Off Dunn, 2; off Garvin, 5. Double play—Magoon and Everitt. Hit by pitched ball—Jennings. Passed ball—McGuire. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Hunt.

Boston, 9; Pittsburg, 4.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—Boston won a hard-hitting game from Pittsburg to-day. Stahl's home run in the fifth was one of the longest hits ever seen on the grounds, the ball clearing the right-field fence. Score:

Boston	0	1	1	0	2	1	4	0	..	—9
Pittsburg	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—4

Base hits—Boston, 11; Pittsburg, 9; Errors—Boston, 2; Pittsburg, 4. Batteries—Boston, Willis and Bergen; Pittsburg, Chesbro and Bowerman. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and Connolly.

Cincinnati, 7; Baltimore, 2.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 15.—Bad fielding enabled the Cincinnatis to defeat the Baltimores to-day. Howell pitched fairly well under most discouraging conditions. Score:

Baltimore	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—2
Cincinnati	1	0	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	—7

Base hits—Baltimore, 10; Cincinnati, 12. Errors—Baltimore, 7. Batteries—Baltimore, Howell and Robinson; Cincinnati, Hawley and Kahoe. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

Louisville, 10; Philadelphia, 9.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—The game to-day was called after eight innings, owing to darkness. Louisville won after a stubborn contest, in which there was considerable wrangling, some heavy hitting, and bad errors. An error by Lauder in the seventh and five hits by Louisville, two of which were triples and one a double, put a damper on the Philadelphias' chances. Capt. Clarke of Louisville, who was not in the game, was escorted from the grounds by a policeman for insulting Umpire McGarr. Score:

Louisville	2	0	1	0	3	0	4	0	—10
Philadelphia	3	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	— 9

Base hits—Louisville, 16; Philadelphia, 10. Errors—Louisville, 5; Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—Louisville, Waddell and Holman; Philadelphia, Piatt, Orth, and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Snyder and McGarr.

Washington, 14; Cleveland, 3.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The Clevelands played to-day as though they did not care whether they won or lost and the Washingtons easily took the game. Score:

Washington	1	5	5	0	0	0	0	3	..	—14
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	— 3

Base hits—Washington, 14; Cleveland, 9. Errors—Washington, 1; Cleveland, 4. Batteries—Washington, Evans and Kittridge; Cleveland, Schmidt, Colliflower, and Sugden. Umpires—Messrs. Betts and Latham.

McPARTLAND WHIPS SIELOFF.

But the "Kid" Came Near Being Beaten Early in the Fight.

"Kid" McPartland of this city met Otto Sieloff of Chicago at the Broadway Athletic Club last night in a twenty-five-round bout. If he had not caught the Chicago man off guard in the twenty-third round, it is likely that the best he could have done would have been to make a draw for it. Indeed it is probable that the decision would have been against him. He did not fight with his old-time speed, and in order to win had to withstand a good punching. McPartland was the favorite for the main bout at odds of 3 to 1.

McPartland received a couple of hard left-hand swings on the mouth in the twenty-third round, but he turned the tide of battle a few seconds later when he caught Sieloff napping on the ropes. At the conclusion of the twenty-fifth round Referee Johnny White awarded the fight to McPartland.

INVITATION TO GEORGE GOULD.

Chicago Club Wants Him to Bring a Polo Team to That City.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—The Onwentsia Club is trying to get George Gould, President of the Ocean County Hunt and Country Club, to bring a team of polo men to play in the annual tournament at Onwentsia during the last week of this month, or the first week in October.

Mr. Gould has given a partial promise to go to the annual tournament of the St. Louis Country Club, Oct. 7-15, and if he decides to make the journey, it is probable he will bring his team, or teams, to Onwentsia.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.	
Sun rises	5:42	Sun sets	6:08	Moon sets	2:03

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	4:25	Gov. Isl'd	4:47	H. Gate	6:43
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	4:51	Gov. Isl'd	5:12	H. Gate	7:08

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) SEPT. 16.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alene, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Erna, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Homer, La Plata	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lauenburg, Nuevitas &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orinoco, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Thingvalla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 19.

Evelyn, San Juan, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Roman Prince, Rio Janeiro, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Trave, Southampton and Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

Athos, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Capri, Pernambuco, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Coleridge, Pernambuco, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Oceanic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pretoria, St. Croix, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
U. S. transport ——, San Juan, &c.	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Havana and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.

Cienfuegos, Santiago, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Willem III., Port au Prince, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Tartar Prince, Azores, &c	6:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 22.

Themis, Belize, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australian Colonies, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §16 inclusive for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §24 inclusive for dispatch per steamship Coptic. Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §25 inclusive for dispatch by ship Tropic Bird. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §29 inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Sept. 29, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) SEPT. 16.

Avona, Rotterdam, Sept. 2.
Chesapeake, London, Aug. 30.
Deike Rickmers, Gibraltar, Sept. 2.
Gairloch, Gibraltar, Aug. 31.
Lucania, Liverpool, Sept. 9.
Marengo, London, Aug. 30.
Masconomo, Cardiff, Aug. 31.
Norge, Christiansand, Sept. 2.
Prins Willem III., Port au Prince, Sept. 8.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Sept. 3.
St. Louis, Southampton, Sept. 9.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 17.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Sept. 14.
Chateau Lafite, Havre, Sept. 2.
City of Augusta, Savannah, Sept. 14.
Cuvier, St. Lucia, Sept. 10.
Cynthiana, Stettin, Aug. 30.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Sept. 12.
La Bretagne, Havre, Sept. 9.
Mohawk, London, Sept. 7.

MONDAY, SEPT. 18.

Bellarden, St. Lucia, Sept. 11.
Bolivia, Gibraltar, Sept. 5.
Furnessia, Glasgow, Sept. 7.
Inchmore, Gibraltar, Sept. 4.
Philadelphia, San Juan, Sept. 12.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Sept. 7.
Tauric, Liverpool, Sept. 8.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 19.

Allegheny, Port Limon, Sept. 12.
Amagonense, Para, Sept. 7.
El Sud, New Orleans, Sept. 14.
Georgian, London, Sept. 7.
Noordland, Antwerp, Sept. 9.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, Sept. 9.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

Aller, Gibraltar, Sept. 11.
Alps, Santa Martha, Sept. 13.
Hataso, Hamburg, Sept. 5.
Majestic, Liverpool, Sept. 13.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.

Auranla, Liverpool, Sept. 12.
Jersey City, Swansea, Sept. 7.
Oldenberg, Bremen, Sept. 10.
Patricia, Hamburg, Sept. 10.
Saale, Bremen, Sept. 12.

Arrived.

SS America, (Br.,) Goudie, London Sept. 3, in ballast to Atlantic Transport Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Barends, Hamburg Sept. 7 and Southampton and Cherbourg 8th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS Vittoria, (Br.,) Wetherell, Vera Cruz Aug. 19 and Cazones Sept. 6, with mahogany and cedar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 10:50 P. M. 14th.

SS Avalon, (Br.,) Davies, Pilleys Island Sept. 7, with iron pyrites to Pim, Forwood & Kellock.—vessel to Bowring & Archibald. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Idaho, (Br.,) Marshall, Hull Sept. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Menantic, (Br.,) Woods, Antwerp Sept. 1, in ballast to T. Hogan & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Goldsboro, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Yucatan, Robertson, Campeachy, &c., Sept. 2, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Bluefields, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Lewis, Bristol Aug. 31 and Swansea Sept. 2, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Chalmette, Blasland, New Orleans 5 ds., with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah Sept. 12, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Jefferson, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Alamo, Hix, Galveston Sept. 9, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 15, 9:30 P. M., west, light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Croydon, (Br.,) for Galveston.
SS Nomadic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Volund, (Nor.,) for Porto Colombia.
SS Leitrim, (Br.,) for Melbourne, &c.
SS Kansas City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS New Orleans, for New Orleans.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Iroquois, for Charleston, &c.
SS Copac, (Br.,) for Valparaiso, &c.
SS Rio Grande, for Brunswick.
SS Bellona, (Br.,) for Manchester.
SS City of Jacksonville, for Jacksonville.
SS Thomas Turnbull, (Br.,) for Charleston.

Miscellaneous.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Sept. 15—7 P. M.—The lights in Gedney Channel are not burning to-night.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 6:26 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Eagleton, from Genoa, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Skjodt, from New York for Christiansand, &c., passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, from Hamburg for New York, passed Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Capt. Cox, from New York for Hull, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Salerno, (Br.,) Capt. Bearpark, from New York, arr. at Newcastle yesterday.

SS Delaware, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, from New York, arr. at Belfast to-day.

SS Drummond, (Br.,) Capt. Chubb, from New York, &c., for Bombay, &c., arr. at Aden to-day.

SS Mashona, (Br.,) Capt. Jonstone, from Calcutta, &c., for New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Polarstjernen, (Dan.,) Capt. Nielsen, sld. from Shields for New York Sept. 13.

SS Marquette, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, sld. from London for New York yesterday.

SS Orcadian, (Br.,) Capt. Outram, sld. from Glasgow for New York yesterday.

SS Critic, (Br.,) Capt. Griffin, sld. from Dundee for New York to-day.

SS Bechuana, (Br.,) Capt. Beal, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., &c., arr. at East London Aug. 25.

SS Pondo, (Br.,) Capt. Brewis, from Calcutta for New York, arr. at St. Michael to-day.

SS Karamania, (Br.,) Capt. Johnston, sld. from Naples for New York Sept. 11.

SS Montezuma, (Br.,) sld. from Greenock for New York Sept. 12, not as before reported.

SS Bucentaur, (Br.,) Capt. Irving, from New York for Bombay, &c., passed Gibraltar to-day.

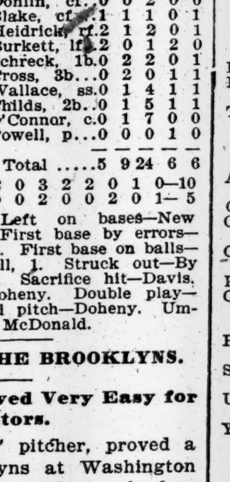
SS Boston City, (Br.,) Capt. Barclay, from New York, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Harrassowitz, from New York for Naples, &c., arr. at St. Michael to-day.

SS Maranhense, (Br.,) Capt. Casey, sld. from Para for New York to-day.

Nothing Succeeds Like Success.

For a good, steady success offer an honest, strictly first-class article. The people will find it out, and stand by you to the end. Every month our orders for



Old Crow Rye

are larger than the previous one. Stick a pin in there.

H. B. KIRK & CO., NEW YORK.

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A FEW UNCALLED FOR GARMENTS.
In Suits, Overcoats & Trousers, at less than cost if they fit you
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"BUY CHINA & GLASS RIGHT"
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FINE CHINA · RICH CUT GLASS
ALL PRICES ¼ LESS THAN ELSEWHERE. 50-54 West 22d St. WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

FLATBUSH TRUST CO.
822 FLATBUSH AVE.,
BROOKLYN,
Allows Interest on Deposits.

CARPET CLEANSING.
Largest in the World. Every Detail.
THE THOS. J. STEWART CO.,
1,554 B'way, N. Y. 1,238 Bedford Av., B'klyn. Erie and 5th Sts., Jersey City. Storage Warehouses and Moving Vans. Telephone. Send for Circular.

TAKE NO RISKS.
CARRY WITH YOU A
LEE'S PORTABLE FIRE ESCAPE.
FOR SALE BY
LEWIS & CONGER,
130 and 132 West 42d St.

The Wanamaker Store.

Exposition Days

THE printed news refers chiefly to the smaller things in apparel. That's by custom on Saturdays. The Store Facts, remaining unmentioned are great and important.

It is no injustice to the rest to refer to these as chief among the list:

The Display of Fall Millinery
The Informal Reception Days Among the Fall Costumes and Wraps
The Showings in New Laces and Neckwear.

An orchestra will, from 2.30 to 5.30 this afternoon, provide for the enjoyment of the ear, in conjunction with the pleasure of the eye and the training of the taste among the above.

The Fifth Floor Shoe Store

A field of bargains; not spasmodic bargains, but those that happen right along as the result of our vast purchases. To-day the harvest is abundant. These rich fruits and others:

2,100 Pairs Men's Shoes. The values are $3.50, $3 and $2.50. The price is

$1.50 a Pair

Included in them are heavy soled enamel leather lace shoes with full toes; patent leather dress Congress shoes with narrow toes; wax calf lace shoes with full toes; boxcalf shoes with stout soles, laced; many full, plain toe shoes for elderly men, the shoes that rarely are found in bargain sales. Black shoes of the character and value of this lot are seldom offered, and never just at the beginning of the season.

Shoes for Women at $1—Mostly $3 sorts, a few were worth $2. 668 pairs of black and tan kidskin Oxford shoes, with turned soles, thoroughly made and carefully finished.

Shoes for Women at $1.40—Just 1,211 pairs of brown and tan kidskin, laced and buttoned. They represent shoemaking as a fine art and should be appreciated by critical buyers. They are easily worth double.

Shoes for Large Boys at $1.50—Boys are critical about shoes. These tan and black calfskin shoes are well worth $2.50. They have the full swing of college shoe style. The pocket that pays will appreciate the cheapness. The smaller ones are $1.25, 95c., 80c. and 65c. according to size.

Tailor-Made Suits For Women

Seventy-five individual styles, and every style new and effective. Prices from $10 to $95, and every price within value. Suits that fit, that are shapely, that have "tone." Not one detail neglected. Every suit as notable as these:

Serge Suits at $10.—Colors blue and black, fly-front jackets, lined with taffeta or satin rhadame, gracefully formed skirts, lined with percaline; well tailored throughout.

Homespun Suits at $19.—Colors various popular mixes, double-breasted jackets, with silk linings, habit-back skirts, with percaline lining; entire suit finely finished.

Various Suits at $20.—Venetian cloth and cheviots, in blue and black, in large variety. All the jackets are silk lined, and some suits have silk lining.

Various Suits at $22.50 to $24.—Splendid specimens of fine tailoring upon choice materials. Among them Vicuna cloths, double-faced cloths with fancy backs, and other popular stuffs.

Various Suits at $30 to $45.—They include Venetians, cheviots, broadcloths made up in the best form by skilled workpeople.

Women's Fall Jackets

Expert designers conceived them, expert manufacturers made them. Therefore it's expert testimony that tells you they are unexcelled. Here are some facts in evidence:

Cheviot jackets, lined with black satin; carefully cut and finished; unprecedented at $12.
Beaver jackets, black ones at $14.50; black and navy blue at $20; this year's best styles.
Kersey jackets, novel and stylish, at $22.50.
Second Floor, Broadway.

Black Silk Waists

With such varied gathering of nought but pretty styles, it's hard to say which is most attractive. But here's one that's generally admired:

It is made with a round corded yoke, front and back, with very fine vertical plaits in front, and seven small box plaits in back; corded collar and flare cuffs. The silk is of excellent quality. Price, $6.50.
Others at less cost, but not much less attractive, $5, $5.50, and $6.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Fall Waists

The ruling colors in a kingdom of new styles. Waists designed for beauty, and constructed for long service. Prices all in line with these:

85c.—Flannelette, red, black or blue stripes; detachable collar
$1—Solid color nearsilk, blue, cerise, violet or black; yoke back; full front with plaits.
$1.25—Solid-color flannel; yoke and plaits in back; full front with rows of bias braid.
$1.50—Solid-color cashmere, red, blue or black; yoke and plaits in back; full front.
$1.75—Solid-color flannel, red, blue, black or purple; yoke and plaits in back; full front braided.
$2.25—Fine flannel; full front; plaits across bust piped with black; plaited yoke in back.
Velveteen, $4.50, $5 to $10. Mohair, $1 to $3.75.

Flannelette Petticoats

Warm and light with fullness well distributed. Pretty and neat as well. And little priced—25c. to 85c. each.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A Large Offering For Small People

Children's caps and bonnets in beautiful collection. New styles and workmanship that mothers will applaud. Coats of Bedford cloth and silk in white and dainty colors, a rare and radiant showing. These prices—headwear markings are as moderate:

$3.50—Cream-figured cloth coat; collar edged with silk cord; 6 months to 2 years.
$5—Toboggan coat of elderdown; hood and belt; cardinal and white; 2 and 3 years.
$7—Cream-colored all-wool Bedford cloth; large ruffle collar, trimmed with two rows of fancy ribbon and band of embroidery; 1 and 2 years.
$8.75—Bengaline silk; large, square collar, edged with ruffle of satin ribbon and 5 rows of braid; pink, blue and cream.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Umbrella Sale Men's and Women's

A shower of real bargains. All-silk umbrellas built firmly on fine steel rods. Strong, light, supple. Good $2.50 values, but here

At $1.75 Each

Men's, 26 and 28-in.; natural wood handles.
Women's, 26-in., natural wood or Dresden handles.
Broadway.

Women's Soft Collars

They are of embroidery, in attractive patterns, and are to be worn with the ordinary stock collar. There's a lot of them here to-day that are marked extremely low—25c. each.
Broadway and Tenth street.

Clothing for Men and Boys

Tersely, four things. Best Style, Best Comfort, Best Wear, Best Value. Test the list below with each of them, the response will be unfailing. All four together make the strong coalition that has secured Wanamaker leadership. Read carefully:

MEN'S FALL OVERSACKS
$12—Dark gray worsted; Italian cloth lined; satin sleeve linings.
$15—Black unfinished worsted; serge lined; satin sleeve linings; stylish, good for three seasons' wear. The same silk lined and faced to edge; a $22.50 value.
$15—Oxford cheviot; serge lined, satin sleeve lining; velvet collars. And Oxford Vicuna cloth; serge lined; satin sleeve linings. Same goods; silk lined to edge; for $20; a $25 value.
$22.50, $25, and $30—Oxfords, coverts, cheviots.
MEN'S TROUSERS—A full assortment; Fall and Winter weight; $3 to $8.
MEN'S SACK SUITS
$10—Black and blue cheviot; single-breasted; 3 buttons; all wool, silk sewed.
$12—Black and blue rough-faced cheviot; single-breasted; serge lined.
$15—Black cheviot; satin shoulders and black wool diagonal lining; an $18 value. The same in blue, serge lined. And all-worsted striped suits that are usually $20.
$20—Black and blue worsted cheviot; single-breasted.
FOR BOYS
$4—Sailor suits of all-wool blue cheviot; trimmed with white and red silk soutache; extra trousers.
$5—Sailor suits of serge, light or dark brown, blue and green; collars trimmed with colored silk soutache and 2 white stars; silk anchors and stars on shields; white silk ties.
$6—Heavy weight blue serge sailor suits; collars with 9 rows of white and red silk soutache; plaited sleeves; silk anchors on shield. And navy blue suits plain with stars and anchor in navy blue silk.
$5—Double-breasted jacket suits; all-wool cheviots, made with extra trousers; 8 to 16 years.
$3.50 to $9—Middy suits; all the new styles in blue and fancy mixed cheviots.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Saturday Among the Men's Furnishings

The latest Fall and Winter neckwear, the best patterns in colored shirts, the newest styles in pajamas—in fact, everything that is new and desirable in this Men's Furnishings Store. Saturday is generally a day of bargains. This is a particularly interesting Saturday:

Men's White Shirts, 60c.
They are $1 and $1.50 kinds, 85 dozen. The styles of to-day; long or short all-linen bosom; open front or open front and back; some with attached cuffs.

Men's Collars, 50c. Dozen
They are collars regularly selling at $1.80 a dozen. 500 dozen; imported. These sizes, 12, 12½, 13, 13½, 14, 14½, 16½, 17, 17½, 18.

Men's Suspenders, 25c. pair
These are of the same cotton webbing of which most 50c. goods are made. Plain and fancy colors; glove-button cast-offs, 600 pairs, 25c. each.

Men's Scarfs, 25c. Each
They are full 50c. values. 100 dozen; all good, late styles, plain and figured, at 25c. each. Mostly four-in-hands.
Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

Princess May Receives on the Main Aisle To-day

It's the Princess May glove, of whom vast numbers of women have heard, and which is highly commended everywhere. A genuine kid glove, well made, shapely, durable, stylish, and one dollar, without an equal in this country or abroad at the price. See the excellent assortment of all the wanted shades.
Main aisle, Broadway.

The New Crepe Scarfs For Women

Called scarfs, and may be worn effectively as such, but they're large enough to wear as shoulder or head coverings. And they're very pretty. Some are all white, others are in various beautiful Persian effects. Three qualities, $4, $4.50 and $5.50.
Tenth street.

Sets of Books Standard Works Very Low-Priced

The list below, with our figures compared with the publishers' prices, tells all that you care to know. Except, possibly, our assurance that the books are all well printed, and in no way imperfect:—

Kipling's Works. Authorized edition. 15 vols. Published at $15. Price, $8.95.
Dickens' Works. 15 vols. Published at $12. Price, $4.25.
Bulwer-Lytton's Novels. 13 vols. Published at $10. Price, $3.75.
Bronte Sisters' Works. 6 vols. Published at $5. Price, $1.75.
Macaulay's History of England. 5 vols. Published at $4.50. Price, $1.40.
Shakespeare's Works. 12 vols. Handy volume edition. Price, $1.50.
Hugo's Works. 7 vols. Published at $4.50. Price, $1.75.
Ridpath's History of the United States. 2 vols. Half Russia binding. Published at $6. Price, $2.
The Book Store, Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts., N.Y.

ON THE CREEDMOOR RANGES

Sergt. Lamb Wins First Honors in the Governor's Match.

HIS HIGH INDIVIDUAL SCORE

Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, Captures the Prize in the Adjutant General's Contest—The Scores.

Weather conditions favored the riflemen at Creedmoor yesterday, and creditable scores were made in both events of the day, the Governor's and Adjutant General's matches. In the Governor's match, open to individual members of the National Guard, first place was taken by Sergt. W. S. Lamb of Company E, Twelfth Regiment, by a score of 88 out of a possible 100 points. To Sergt. Lamb should have been credited also the highest individual score made during the State and Brigade matches Thursday, the official score, now corrected, having originally given him a total of 83, instead of the correct total of 87 points.

The Adjutant General's match, open to teams of three, was won by Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, with a score of 131 out of a possible 210 points. The Governor's match is shot at 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards, five shots at each range. The Adjutant General's match is shot at 300 and 800 yards, seven shots at each distance. The scores follow:

GOVERNOR'S MATCH.

	Total Score.
Sergt. W. S. Lamb, Co. E, 12th Regiment	88
Capt. F. Isherwood, staff, 22d Regiment	87
Sergt. J. Corrier, non-com. staff, 12th Regt.	82
Priv. F. M. Dardingkiller, Co. E, 12th Regt.	78
Lieut. Col. C. J. Seiter, staff, 12th Regiment	75
Capt. S. S. Stebbins, staff, 12th Regiment	75
Lieut. F. C. Wiswall, Co. F, 7th Regiment	75
Priv. R. S. Cooke, Jr., Co. E, 23d Regiment	75
Sergt. E. R. Traugott, non-com. staff, 12th Regt.	73
Capt. A. S. Williams, Co. I, 71st Regiment	72
Capt. F. A. Wells, Co. B, 12th Regiment	71
Corp. E. M. Leask, Co. D, 7th Regiment	69
Priv. J. Alexander, Co. B, 12th Regiment	69
Sergt. A. E. Hale, 13th Separate Company	68
Corp. E. S. Coy, Co. D, 7th Regiment	68
Sergt. F. J. Loughlin, Co. C, 12th Regiment	67
Priv. W. B. Short, Co D, 7th Regiment	67
Sergt. G. F. Hale, 13th Separate Company	66
Sergt. C. M. Smith, Co. B, 12th Regiment	66
Priv R. Hutchison, Co. I, 22d Regiment	66
Lieut. R. Byers, Co. E, 71st Regiment	65
Sergt. A. Stevens, Co. F, 7th Regiment	62
Lieut. H. E. Evans, staff, 69th Regiment	61
Priv. A. B. Van Huesen, Co. B, 12th Regt.	57
Priv. C. P. Sheppard, Co. E, 23d Regiment	54
Sergt. R. M. Fields, Co. G, 12th Regiment	53
Sergt. G. H. Doyle, Co. H, 71st Regiment	52
Sergt. E. H. Rice, 13th Separate Company	51
Priv. A. P. Hassler, Co. B, 12th Regiment	50
Priv. B. S. Hitchings, Co. B, 23d Regiment	50
Priv F. A. Thomas, 13th Separate Company	50
Chief Trumpeter A. E. Braithwaite, Squadron A, non-commissioned staff	49
Orderly Sergt. F. D. Bowne, Squadron A, non-commissioned staff	47
Corp. W. D. Slade, Co. K, 23d Regiment	46
Sergt. W. A. Boyle, non-com. staff, 69th Regt.	37
Sergt. W. A. Stopford, Co. E, 23d Regiment	36
Lieut. E. H. Barnum, Co. K, 23d Regiment	33
Sergt. J. Nihill, non-com. staff, 69th Regiment	33
Corp. W. D. Pollard, Co. K, 23d Regiment	33
Lieut. R. H. Sayre, Squadron A, staff	28
Corp. H. R. Onderdonk, Co. B, 23d Regiment	27
Sergt. C. E. Bryant, non-com. staff, 23d Regt.	16

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S MATCH.

	300 Yards.	800 Yards.	Total.
COMPANY D, SEVENTH REGIMENT.			
Corp. E. S. Coy	26	27	53
Corp. E. M. Leask	22	6	28
Private W. B. Short	27	20	47
Team total			128
COMPANY F, SEVENTH REGIMENT.			
Lieut. F. C. Wiswall	28	16	44
Sergt. F. W. Perkins	29	10	39
Sergt. A. Stevens	24	24	48
Team total			131
FIELD, STAFF, AND N. C. S., TWELFTH REGIMENT.			
Lieut. Col. C. J. Seiter	23	21	44
Capt. S. S. Stebbins	22	16	38
Sergt. J. Corrie	23	13	36
Team total			118
COMPANY B, TWELFTH REGIMENT.			
Sergt. C. M. Smith	23	21	44
Private J. Alexander	22	21	43
Private A. B. Van Huesen	24	11	35
Team total			122
COMPANY E, TWELFTH REGIMENT.			
Sergt. W. S. Lamb	24	15	39
Private F. M. Dardingkiller	30	24	54
Private F. Loughlin	22	9	31
Team total			124
COMPANY B, TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.			
Capt. F. A. Wells	30	15	45
Corp. H. R. Onderdonk	14	16	30
Private B. G. Hutchings	20	8	28
Team total			103
COMPANY E, TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.			
Capt. H. D. Hamilton	18	16	34
Private R. S. Cooke, Jr.	22	24	46
Private C. P. Sheppard	19	14	33
Team total			113
COMPANY K, TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.			
Lieut. E. H. Barnum	20	20	40
Corp. W. D. Pollard	20	6	26
Corp. W. D. Slade	18	17	35
Team total			101
FIELD, STAFF, AND N. C. S., SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.			
Lieut. H. E. Evans	23	20	43
Reg. Sergt. Major J. Nihill	25	16	41
B. Sergt. Major W. A. Boyle	18	7	25
Team total			109
THIRTEENTH SEPARATE COMPANY.			
Sergt. A. E. Hale	25	18	43
Sergt. G. F. Hale	28	16	44
Sergt. E. H. Rice	26	13	39
Team total			126
FIELD, STAFF, AND N. C. S., SQUADRON A.			
Lieut. R. H. Sayre	28	9	37
Ord. Sergt. F. D. Bowne	22	12	34
Chief Trumpeter A. E. Braithwaite	18	3	21
Points allowed for carbine			12
Team total			104

RIFLEMEN QUALIFY AS EXPERTS.

Fifteen Members of the National Guard Show Rare Skill.

Fifteen riflemen qualified in the expert class during practice after the matches at Creedmoor yesterday. The scores:

EXPERT CLASS.

	700 Yards.	800 Yards. Total.
SEVENTH REGIMENT.		
Capt. W. J. Underwood	5 4 4 5 4—22	4 4 4 4 3—19—41
Corp. E. M. Leask	4 4 5 4 5—22	3 3 4 5 4—19—41
Private W. N. Bavier	5 2 4 4 5—20	5 3 5 3 4—20—40
TWELFTH REGIMENT.		
Sergt. J. Corrie	4 5 5 3 3—20	5 5 3 3 5—21—41
Sergt. F. J. Loughlin	4 5 4 4 3—20	3 5 5 5 3—21—41
Sergt. E. R. Traugott	4 5 4 3 5—21	4 5 3 3 4—19—40
Private A. P. Hassler	4 5 4 5 4—22	4 4 5 2 4—19—41
TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.		
Lieut. E. H. Barnum	5 4 4 5 4—22	3 4 4 4 4—19—41
Corp. H. R. Onderdonk	5 4 5 4 5—23	5 4 2 3 4—18—41
Corp. W. D. Slade	5 4 4 4 5—22	4 5 3 4 4—20—42
Private C. P. Sheppard	4 4 5 4 5—22	3 5 3 4 3—18—40
TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.		
Sergt. Maj. W. Boyle	5 4 5 5 5—24	4 2 3 3 4—16—40
SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.		
Capt. A. S. Williams	5 5 4 5 4—23	5 4 3 2 5—19—42
THIRTEENTH SEPARATE COMPANY.		
Sergt. A. E. Hale	3 4 5 5 4—21	4 5 4 3 3—19—40
Sergt. G. F. Hale	3 5 4 5 5—22	4 3 4 4 5—20—42

CORBETT SELLS SOME LAND.

Gets $19,000 for Property at Jerome Avenue and the Fordham Road.

James J. Corbett, the ex-pugilist, disposed yesterday of the hotel property at Jerome Avenue and the Fordham Road, which since he purchased it five or six years ago has been known as Corbett's Hotel. He conducted the hotel personally only for a short time after he acquired the property, and since then it has been operated by various persons under lease. He parted with the property for a consideration of $19,000, transferring it to L. & J. Brandt, builders, who in turn deeded it to E. C. Smith.

The tract of land is triangular in shape and extends 118 feet on Jerome Avenue and 175 feet on the Fordham Road. A five-story brick hotel will be erected on the corner, and adjoining it, fronting on Jerome Avenue, there will be three four-story brick flathouses. Two mortgages covering the property, for a total of $56,500, made by E. C. Smith in favor of L. & J. Brandt, were recorded yesterday.

Big Catches of Bass Off Patchogue.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Sept. 15.—Unusual catches of bass are reported here. Myron G. Hait, a local barber, and his fifteen-year-old son Chester caught recently 1,200 striped bass in nets. They weighed from two to four pounds apiece. The catch netted more than $2,000. David Cochrane, a fisherman, and his crew report the catch of a ton of bass. Many have left their regular occupations to devote their time to bass fishing.

GRISWOLD WINS AT LENOX.

The Princeton Golf Player Defeats Cooke of the Same College for the Lenox Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 15.—The crowning feature of the Lenox golf tournament was the final match for the Lenox Cup to-day between Chester Griswold, Princeton, and the George H. Cooke, Point Judith. They played excellent golf from start to finish, Griswold winning by 4 up and 3 to play. In the morning Griswold showed his superiority in driving and approaches. He made the first 18 holes in 80, which was the best score of the tournament, coming out at the end of the morning play 7 up.

In the afternoon there was a large number of spectators, and before the game was ended over 100 people were following the players round the course. Cooke made a gain in the afternoon of three holes. The first one was halved in four. Cooke won the second in four to Griswold's six. The third was halved in five, the fourth halved in six. Cooke won the fifth by a put of thirty feet from the edge of the green. This was the main feature of the day's play, and there was much applause at this brilliant shot, by which Cooke won the hole in three to Griswold's four, leaving him only five down. The sixth hole was halved in five, both making poor approaches. The seventh was also halved in five. Griswold won the eighth in three to Cooke's four by making a long put, which was the first hole he won in the afternoon, making him six up again.

Cooke made a brilliant approach to the ninth, and with his mashie drove the ball into the hole, a distance of twenty-five feet, winning the hole in four to Griswold's five. This left Griswold five up at the end of the first round. The tenth hole looked like Cooke's, but he made a bad approach, and it was halved in five. The eleventh was also halved in five, and the twelfth was halved in five. At the thirteenth, which is the heart breaker, both players drove into the ditch, Cooke's ball going into the water. They reached the green together, but Cooke made the best approach and won the hole in six to Griswold's seven, leaving the latter only four up.

At the fourteenth hole both drove off well, but on the second shot Griswold brassied into a tree. Cooke made a good approach and won the hole in five to Griswold's six, leaving Griswold only three up. Griswold won the fifteenth in four. Cooke overdriving on his approach, crossed the green down the terrace. This gave Griswold the hole in four to Cooke's five. Thus Griswold won the match four up, three to play.

Both men are from Princeton, Cooke being a junior. Griswold, having been just graduated, will return for a post-graduate course. Cooke is considered one of the best players in the college. It is therefore Princeton's cup for this year.

An unlimited handicap match was played by a dozen players, 36 holes, to-day. The match was won by Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., who made a score of 180, standing far ahead of any of the others. His handicap was 34.

To-morrow will see play in the finals for the President's Cup. In the morning Samuel Frothingham of Lenox will play Louis Laroque of Shinnecock, and George Cooke of Point Judith will play C. J. Trevelli of Oakley. They will play eighteen holes, and in the afternoon the finals of eighteen holes will be played by the winners of the morning.

HARNESS RACES AT PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 15.—The Grand Circuit races to-day resulted as follows:

Narragansett Stakes, 2:15 Class.—Trot. Purse $5,000.

Greenbrino, blk. s., by Woodbrino, dam Green's Hambletonia, (Gilbert)	3	2	1	1	1
Lord Vincent, br. h., by St. Vincent, dam by Gold Leaf, (Doble)	2	1	2	2	2
Precision, ch. m., by Allenton, dam Precise, by Nutwood, (Lockwood)	1	4	3	3	4
Surpol, g. s., (Curry)	4	3	5	4	3
Lecco, blk. s., (Etheridge)	7	6	4	5	8
Redweed, s. g., (Hinkle)	5	5	9	6	5
Kilda, b. m., (Marsh)	6	9	6	7	6
Piloteen, b. m., (Conlin)	9	8	7	8	7
Paddy D., b. g., (Houghton)	8	7	8	9	dr
Hallie Rocket, c. m., (Conley)	Dis.				

Time—2:12¾; 2:11½; 2:11¼; 2:11¾; 2:14½.

2:07 Class.—Pace. Purse $2,000. Three in five.

Prince Albert, b. g., by Crown Prince, dam Till, untraced, (Walker)	1	1	1
Royal R. Sheldon, blk. g., by Constantine, dam unknown, (O'Neil)	2	2	6
Dan J., b. s., (Nash)	3	4	2
Nicol B., b. s., (McLaughlin)	6	3	3
Courier Journal, blk. s., (Golden)	4	5	4
Hontas Crooke, ch. s., (Saunders)	5	6	5

Time—2:07¾; 2:05¾; 2:06¼.

2:19 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,200.

Sadie M., br. m., by Santa Claus, dam unknown, (McDowell)	1	1
Frank Creamer, br. g., by Mercury, dam unknown, (Arthur)	2	2
Whitney, b. g., (McDonald)	5	3
Little Tobe, b. g., (Barnes)	3	7
Tellar, b. g., (Marsh)	4	5
Ellison, b. m., (Young)	7	4
Mamie W., b. m., (Gatcomb)	6	8
Firewood, b. g., (Kline)	8	6
Excel, b. g., (Walker)	9	9
Bright Light, br. g., (Kervick)	dis	

Time—2:16¼; 2:13½.

2:14 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,200.

King Albert, b. h., by King Nutwood, dam unknown, (Tyson)	1	1
Fred W., ch. g., by Red Wilkes, Jr., dam by Strathmore, (Wall)	2	5
Majorie, b. m., (Kervick)	8	2
Dora Highwood, ch. m., (Miller)	6	3
Mazie Sidney, b. m., (Drinkwater)	3	8
Jim Pugh, b. g., (Boardman)	7	4
Belle Cannon, b. m., (Briggs)	4	7
Uncle Tom, b. g., (Bass)	5	6

Time—2:11½; 2:14.

To-day's Card at Gravesend.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for all ages. About three-quarters of a mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Bendoran	140	Lambent	107
Isidor	132	Ben Hadad	107
Candle Black	122	Belle of Memphis	106
St. Callatine	115	Lady Madge	104
Blue Devil	115	Kilmarnock	102
Jinks	110	Cleora	97
Lady Lindsey	110	Herbert	97
J. A. Grey	108	Tinkler	95
Sky Scraper	108		

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. About five and one-half miles.

Woodpigeon	172	Van Ship	139
Trillion	164	Sculptor	139
Dareall	142	Naviculine	135
Mars Chan	139	Purser	135

THIRD RACE.—The Prospect Handicap of $2,500, for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile.

Sadducee	126	Elizabeth Klein	111
Lieutenant Gibson	123	Withers	110
McMeekin	120	Water King	110
Mark Cheek	120	King's Courier	110
Kilmarnock	117	Waring	110
Sarmartian	117	Mr. Jersey	107
Montanic	114	Flower of Gold	106
Sakhrat	114	Motley	103
Plucky	113	Templar	102
Elfin Conig	113		

FOURTH RACE.—The Occidental Handicap, for two-year-olds and upward. One mile and an eighth.

Imp	129	Brigade	111
Previous	122	King Barleycorn	111
Prince McClurg	115	Charentus	109
May Hempstead	113	Muskadine	106
The Roman	112		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Handpress	114	Lucky Star	103
Banished	106	Sky Scraper	99
Estaca	106	Hurricane	99
Dan Rice	106	Deyo	98
Hardly	104	Jefferson	98
Rare Perfume	104	Asthore	97
The Bur'ton Route	103	Cathedral	97
Chappaqua	103	Holland	97
Clonsilla	103	Klondike Queen	97

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Mynheer	113	Bold Knight	104
Rochester	112	Smoke	104
Prestidigitator	112	Laureatea	103
Erwin	112	Wax Taper	103
Jucoma	108	Post Haste	102
Mauvilla	108	Federalist	102
Peaceful	107	Decimal	99
Shoreham	107	Madstone	99
Kitchener	107	Prosit	97
Dangerous Maid	107	Beverage	96
Dunblane	105	Jamaica	94
Boundless	104	Lanza	94
Belle of Orleans	104		

"Skeets" Martin Rides Two Winners.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—At the Lingfield Park Club September meeting to-day "Skeets" Martin, the American jockey, won the Kingscote All-Aged Selling Plate on Mr. Murray Griffith's Orestes. Cranesbill was second and Goon finished third. Nine horses ran. Martin also finished first in a field of nine in the Two-Mile Selling Handicap, on Mr. L. Brassey's Palmira. Maltese Cross finished second and Miss Smiler was third.

CRICKET ON STATEN ISLAND.

Philadelphians Gain a Lead of 68 Runs Over the New Yorks.

In the cricket match yesterday on the grounds of the Staten Island Cricket Club, at Livingston, between the Philadelphia and New York elevens, the men from the Quaker City obtained an advantage of sixty-eight runs in the first inning. The batting of A. W. Jones and the bowling of J. B. King of Philadelphia and of M. R. Cobb for New York were the features. Jones played an innings of eighty-eight. The score yesterday was: Philadelphia, 181; New York, 113. Play will be resumed this morning at 11:30 o'clock.

Sunday Times—Three Cents.

To be sure of getting a copy of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES from your newsdealer to-morrow, order in advance to-day. Strictly a newspaper—three cents Sunday, one cent daily.—Adv.

SMITH IS GOLF CHAMPION

Leads His Nearest Opponents by Eleven Points at Baltimore.

72 HOLES IN 315 STROKES

The Score of the Winner Is a New Mark for the Open Event—Five Men Beat the Old Record.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 15.—The open golf championship of the United States was won to-day by Willie Smith of the Midlothian Club, Chicago, with a total for the seventy-two holes of 315 strokes, after two days of the hardest kind of play.

So superior was Smith's work that he led his nearest opponents, Val Fitzjohn, George Low, and W. H. Way, who were all tied for second place, by eleven strokes, while Willie Anderson, who, at the end of the first day's play stood at the head, was fifth, with 327. Jack Park of Orange, N. J., was sixth, with 328; the new champion's brother, Alec Smith, was seventh, and Harry Gullane eighth, the two latter being 330 and 331 respectively. These eight men all received money prizes, while the champion, in addition, was given a gold medal and the custody of the Championship Cup for a year, the three men tied for second place dividing the money.

The rest of the field was strung out behind with the amateur champion, Herbert M. Harriman, well up to the leaders. Young Alex Campbell was a sure prize winner until the latter part of the afternoon, when he went to pieces. The boy is but seventeen years of age, and undoubtedly has a championship in store for him in future years.

The play during the two days was, without doubt, the best ever seen in this country, and Smith's 315 is a new mark for the open event, being thirteen strokes better than that made by Herd at Myopia last year. No less than five men exceeded Herd's score of 328. Still the Myopia course was longer than the Baltimore, which no doubt accounted for some of the difference, but it certainly did not apply to the present champion.

Willie Smith is a Carnoustie man, like his brother Alec, and through the seventy-two holes he made very few mistakes. His game is not as brilliant as others, notably Anderson's, but it has the get-there gait that keeps him safe in the lead. He misses puts like every other human being, and one or two of his drives were off the course, but as a rule he played steadily, taking no chances, yet at the same time going fearlessly, while his iron work was very deadly.

Hole after hole he took by fine approach shots from almost any distance, and in this part of the game he certainly seems to have no equal or superior. He played very confidently throughout, keeping an eye on the other players all the time. He walked the course entirely unattended for three of his rounds, for the crowd seemed infatuated with Anderson's play.

Smith's [illegible] k, however, was too much of an attraction for the enthusiasts after Anderson had fallen off in his work, and the largest gallery of the two days accompanied the new champion during the last round, and cheered him lustily as he holed out his last shot on the final green. His win is a popular one, and his brother professionals all admit that his victory was merited.

Of the three men tied for second place, George Low of Brooklyn played the most brilliant game, while Way showed the most consistent golf, although Val Fitzjohn made very even scores. None played so surely as did Willie Smith, and at the end of the morning round it looked as if Low was cut of the race entirely. He redeemed himself by a fine seventy-six in the afternoon, and, much to the surprise of every one, led Anderson at the finish.

The greatest spurt of the two days was that made by Jack Park this morning. He was looked upon as a good man, and his 168 placed him among the probable winners. But this morning he fairly astonished every one by going out in 39 and coming in in 36 strokes. The course is usually considered to be at least three strokes harder coming in than in going out, but Park seemed to have no difficulty in reversing the order of things.

At the opening of the contest yesterday A. Smith, who finished a good second to Herd last year, was looked upon as a probable winner of the event this year, and for three rounds he played thoroughly consistant golf. He could not, however, seem to get below 80, and while once or twice he went out in 36 or 38, the coming home always proved too much for him. This morning he started well, but missed a number of easy puts. On the sixth hole his approach overran into the river, and it took him 7 strokes to finally hole out. On the very next hole he drove into the river, and he took 6, where 3 is usually the figure. On the long eighth he drove a beautiful ball, and followed it up with a screaming second shot. Unfortunately the shot was too far, for it landed in a ditch fully 400 yards from the tee, certainly hard luck for two such grand shots.

Gullane had the assistance of Jack Park as a running mate, and played fine enough golf during the day's two rounds to land him just inside the money. His game is not brilliant, but, like others, it had the necessary speed to land well up among the leaders.

The disappointment of the contest this year was the unfortunate slump of young Alexander Campbell, of whom much was expected, especially after his grand work of the first day. The youngster was a strong favorite with the crowd, and a large gallery followed him during the first part of the afternoon, after his morning score of 79 was posted and showed him to be in second place, his score at that time being 242 to Willie Smith's 238.

Campbell, however, displayed poor generalship during the afternoon, or had bad counsel from his clubmate, who caddied for him. Going to the first hole in the final round, his second shot caught the bunker, but instead of playing back, he tried to fetch the green on his third. He failed and the hole cost him six. After that he showed a little of the brilliant form of the morning until he had started toward home. It was the fifteenth hole, the long one, 553 yards, that was Campbell's undoing. His drive was rather short, and in attempting to get in a long brassey, his ball fell into a ditch. Here, instead of lifting, he tried again to play out. While standing in that little ditch the boy made not less than five attempts to get his ball into the fair green, when he might have dropped behind and saved four of the strokes.

He finally reached the green, but his ball only rolled into the hole on the tenth shot. He still had a chance, but his drive for the sixteenth green was badly sliced into woods, and there he wasted more good shots before he reached the green. The same was repeated at the seventeenth hole, and when at last he reached the final green he was almost in tears. It seemed hard, certainly, to make an average for the three rounds of 81 and then get a 94.

Harriman showed himself to be a fine stroke player, and easily led the amateurs, Travis retiring at the end of the third round, after only fair work. Menzies did quite well, but Cox, Stillman, Lineweaver, and Thompson finished well down at the bottom of the list.

A number of the professionals staid over to-night to play some private matches, but a majority left for home almost at once, and every one in leaving agreed that the event had been one of the best ever held in the country.

The cash prizes were as follows: Willie Smith, $150; Val Fitzjohn, $125; George Low, $125; W. H. Way, $125; Willie Anderson, $80; Jack Park, $70; Aleck Smith, $50; Harry Gullane, $25. The summary:

Willie Smith, Chicago—

FIRST ROUND.
Out 3 5 4 4 3 4 4 5 4
In ......6 5 5 4 4 6 4 4 5—79

SECOND ROUND.
Out 4 5 3 4 4 5 4 6 3
In ......5 3 5 4 3 6 4 4 5—77

Total 156
Yesterday's score 159
Grand total 315

W. H. Way, Detroit—

FIRST ROUND.
Out 3 5 3 4 4 5 4 5 4
In ......8 4 5 3 4 6 4 4 5—80

SECOND ROUND.
Out 5 5 3 3 4 5 4 6 5
In ......6 3 4 5 4 6 3 4 6—81

Total 161
Yesterday's score 165
Grand total 326

George Low, Brooklyn, N. Y.—

FIRST ROUND.
Out 5 5 4 4 4 5 4 6 4
In ......6 4 5 5 5 7 5 4 7—89

SECOND ROUND.
Out 4 4 3 4 3 4 3 5 5
In ......5 3 5 5 4 6 3 5 5—76

Total 165
Yesterday's score 161
Grand total 326

Val Fitz John, Lakewood, N. J.—

FIRST ROUND.
Out 5 5 4 4 2 5 4 5 4
In ......5 3 5 4 3 6 3 5 6—79

SECOND ROUND.
Out 6 4 4 4 3 4 4 5 4
In ......6 4 4 4 4 8 4 5 5—82

Total 161
Yesterday's score 165
Grand total 326

Willie Anderson, New York—

FIRST ROUND.
Out 5 5 5 8 3 5 4 5 6
In ......6 4 4 4 6 7 4 5 4—85

SECOND ROUND.
Out 4 6 4 4 4 4 3 5 4
In ......8 4 4 5 5 7 4 4 5—84

Total 169
Yesterday's score 158
Grand total 327

Jack Park, Orange, N. J.—

FIRST ROUND.
Out 5 6 4 4 4 4 4 5 3
In ......5 3 4 5 3 7 3 4 5—75

SECOND ROUND.
Out 4 6 4 4 3 4 5 5 4
In ......7 3 5 5 5 7 4 5 5—85

Total 160
Yesterday's score 168
Grand total 328

Alec Smith, Chicago—

FIRST ROUND.
Out 4 5 3 4 4 7 6 7 3
In ......5 3 5 4 3 6 4 4 5—82

SECOND ROUND.
Out 6 5 4 4 4 5 5 7 4
In ......5 4 5 4 4 6 4 5 4—85

Total 167
Yesterday's score 163
Grand total 330

Harry Gullane, Radnor, Penn.—

FIRST ROUND.
Out 6 5 3 4 3 5 4 6 4
In ......5 3 3 5 5 6 3 5 5—80

SECOND ROUND.
Out 5 5 3 3 4 5 4 5 4
In ......6 3 5 5 4 6 5 6 6—84

Total 164
Yesterday's score 167
Grand total 331

	1st R'd.	2d R'd.	Total.	Yesterday's Score.	Grand Total.
Peter Walker, Chicago	77	86	163	170	333
Lawrence Auchterlonie, Chicago	82	78	160	173	333
Alex Findlay, Boston	79	81	160	174	334
Alex Campbell, Brookline	79	94	173	163	336
H. M. Harriman, New York	85	79	164	175	339
Alex Patrick, Westchester	84	90	174	165	339
Alfred Ricketts, Rochester	88	80	168	172	340
Horace Rawlins, Seabright, N. J.	88	87	175	166	341
Bernard Nicholls, Philadelphia	85	84	169	174	343
Henry Turpie, Chicago	83	83	166	179	345
Arthur Smith, Chicago	88	86	176	172	346
James Foulis, Chicago	88	80	168	178	346
Gilbert Nicholls, Lexington, Mass.	86	87	173	173	346
Dan Leitch, Brooklyn	85	90	175	172	347
Ernest Way, Pittsburg	77	89	166	182	348
W. Thompson, Rydal, Penn.	87	90	177	172	349
Fred Herd, Chicago	93	86	179	171	350
John Shippen, Philadelphia	88	88	176	174	350
Robert Braid, Kansas City	86	90	176	175	351
R. S. Patrick, Wheaton, Ill.	88	86	174	177	351
Willie Tucker, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.	87	84	171	180	351
W. A. Donovan, Newport	91	86	177	177	354
David Hunter, Baltusrol	89	90	179	175	354
Robert Thompson, Haverford, Penn.	85	85	170	185	355
Willie Dunn, New York	85	89	174	182	356
F. W. Menzies, Chauncey, N. Y.	95	85	180	176	356
R. B. Wilson, Deal Beach	89	93	182	175	357
James Campbell, Dayton, Ohio	87	91	178	179	357
John Harrison, Dayton, Ohio	84	89	173	185	358
Donald Ball, Washington	92	95	187	173	360
E. FitzJohn, Cooperstown, N. Y.	90	90	180	183	363
William Marshall, Lake Forest, Ill.	89	87	176	188	364
W. Kirk, Knollwood	88	91	179	185	364
H. V. Hoare, Dayton, Ohio	90	94	184	181	365
F. FitzJohn, New York	94	86	180	185	365
John Reid, Atlantic City, N. J.	95	87	182	183	365
Harry Rawlins, Seabright, N. J.	98	86	184	182	366
H. H. Cumming, Asheville	91	93	184	183	367
John Forman, Ardsley, N. Y.	89	90	179	189	368
T. C. Jenkins, Baltimore	96	87	183	186	369
William Braid, Baltimore	88	98	186	187	373
John D. Tucker, Jefferson, N. H.	93	91	184	190	374
W. L. Thompson, Rydal, Penn.	96	91	187	198	385
J. A. Stillman, Newport	98	95	193	195	388
C. S. Cox, Greenwich, Conn.	109	98	207	185	392
C. P. Linneaweaver, Philadelphia	103	97	200	196	396
W. M. McCawley, Haverford	97	98	195	202	397
W. E. Stoddard, Glen Cove, N. Y.	96	95	191	207	398
O. McCammon, Washington	110	106	216	196	412

MRS. McILVANE WINS AT GOLF.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Mrs. W. B. McIlvane of the Onwentsia Golf Club to-day won the women's golf championship by defeating Mrs. Harry Toulmin of the Milwaukee Country Club in the finals for the Governor's Cup. The contest was an exceedingly close one, and the contestants were followed by the largest gathering of the week.

At the end of the first nine holes Mrs. McIlvane was one up, although Mrs. Toulmin had won the first and second holes. The twelfth was halved. Mrs. McIlvane took the thirteenth and fourteenth, Mrs. Toulmin the fifteenth, Mrs. McIlvane the sixteenth, Mrs. Toulmin the seventeenth, and on the last hole Mrs. McIlvane holed down in four, winning by one up.

In the finals for the Second Flight Cup, Miss Marion Shearson defeated Miss Johnnie Carpenter, 3 up 2 to play. For the Viking Cup Miss Amy Jones defeated Mrs. W. A. Alexander 1 up, and for the Consolation Cup Mrs. J. M. Cutter defeated Miss Harriet Richardson 7 up 5 to play. The medal score follows:

Mrs. W. B. McIlvane—
Out ......6 4 6 5 7 5 6 5 7—51
In ......7 6 7 5 5 8 4 7 4—54 105
Mrs. Harry Toulmin—
Out ......5 3 7 6 7 5 7 5 7—54
In ......6 5 7 7 6 7 5 6 5—54 108

Women's Foursomes on Newport Links

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 15.—The women's golf match for mixed foursomes, which has been in session at the Newport Golf Club for the week, ended this afternoon. Miss Stone and Miss Barger beat Miss Brooks and Miss Busk in the finals and won two of the cups offered. Other ladies who played in the match were Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Herman Duryea, Miss Beatrice Mills, Miss Gladys Mills, Miss Anna Sands, Miss Maude Wetmore, Mrs. J. J. Astor, Miss Marie Winthrop, Miss Kane, and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll.

WOMEN'S TENNIS TOURNEY ENDS

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Sept. 15.—The women's lawn tennis tournament was concluded here to-day. It had been intended to extend the contest over to-morrow, but the departure of some of the players made it necessary to finish the final round during the afternoon. The surprise of the day was the defeat of two of the Cryder triplets in the semi-final round. After their remarkable showing of yesterday, much was expected of them, but the strong team work of Miss Crocker and Miss Barney proved too great an obstacle. The latter played steady tennis in the final round and won the cup. The scores of the day:

Semi-Final Round—Miss Crocker and Miss Helen T. Barney beat the Misses Edith and Elsie Cryder, 2—6, 6—2, 6—3.
Final Round—Miss Crocker and Miss Barney beat Miss Hollins and Miss Barnes, 5—7, 8—6, 6—2.

TENNIS PLAY AT YONKERS.

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 15.—The Hudson River Lawn Tennis Association continued play here this afternoon on the courts of the Park Hill Country Club. The score:

Men's Championship Doubles.—Final Round—C. S. Butt and C. D. Millard, Sleepy Hollow, beat J. L. Robertson, Jr., and H. S. Robertson, Park Hill, 6—2, 6—2, 6—3.
Mixed Championship Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—Miss Thompson and C. S. Bott, Sleepy Hollow, beat Miss Alliger and D. Todd, Park Hill, 7—5, 6—2.
Final Round—Miss Lowerre and J. L. Robertson, Jr., Park Hill, beat Miss Thompson and C. S. Bott, Sleepy Hollow, 6—2, 8—6.
Women's Championship Singles.—Final Round—Miss Ewings, Sleepy Hollow, beat Miss Lowerre, Park Hill, 6—0, 6—3.
Consolation Singles.—Final Round—R. L. Strong, Sleepy Hollow, beat W. C. Strong, Sleepy Hollow, 2—6, 6—4, 6—2, 6—0, 6—2.

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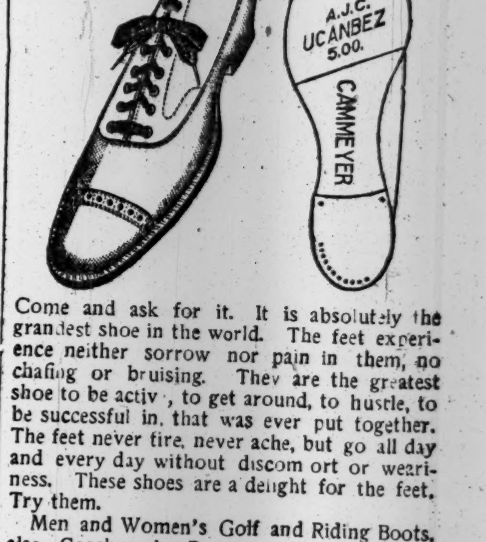
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RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Presbyterian Congregations Combine to Prosecute New Work.

CHAPELS ON THE EAST SIDE

Seceders from Presbytery Methods to Found New Church—Gospel Tent Work to be Permanent.

What it is claimed will be the largest and most comprehensive church plant in all New York is to come out of the combined Madison Avenue and Phillips Presbyterian congregations. The centre of this great foundation, which is expected to revive Presbyterian conditions in Manhattan, is to be the remodeled Phillips Church, upon which $75,000 will immediately be expended, and there will be, when all plans are carried out, four branch chapels, each with endowments realizing about $5,000 a year. They will be on the east side, in the field so long declared unchurched above Sixtieth Street, and there will be, it is promised, the largest system of paid church workers, consisting of assisting ministers, lay men and women teachers, Superintendents, and visitors, in all New York.

Two chapels will be provided at first, and the number increased to four as soon as good locations can be found. Fully $400,000 will be needed to endow them, but the home church feels that it can better get on without endowment than can the east side chapels. The east side chapels are to be maintained by assistant ministers, who will belong to the home church and work wherever assigned. They will have a force of paid workers, men and women, and will support medical dispensaries and all modern efforts to reach the people. The pastors, each with equal rank, are to be the Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston and the Rev. Dr. J. E. Bushnell, the pastors of the combined congregations. While improvements are making in the Phillips property, services are to be held in the Madison Avenue Church, at Fifty-third Street.

Another important church development is said to be likely to grow out of this Madison Avenue-Phillips consolidation. Trustees of the Madison Avenue property, at Fifty-third Street, which is to be sold immediately its present congregation is through with it, have been approached by real estate men, who say they represent another church organization. Inquiry as to what one brings out an effort to establish in New York another large Congregational church. It is made up of some men and families who have been Presbyterians, but who declare themselves impatient of New York Presbytery methods and reputation, and as no longer having confidence in Presbyterian system in church government, especially for large cities.

These people were, for the most part, New England Congregationalists, but coming to Manhattan, where Congregationalism is weak, being represented almost alone by the Broadway Tabernacle, they joined Presbyterian churches. Now they wish to leave them and found a Congregational church, not in opposition to the Broadway Tabernacle, but because they believe there is ample room in New York for both. They consider the Madison Avenue Church to be admirably situated and adapted to their purpose. Conditions which prevented Presbyterians succeeding there will not, they say, militate against Congregationalists. The undertaking is now on in good faith, with substantial men behind it. They say that they will make public their intentions soon and appeal to others of like minds with themselves to join them.

The Gospel tent work, inaugurated this Summer at Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street, is now practically certain to be made permanent, and meetings will be held every night in the year. The success of the feature has been beyond all expectations, and at this time the attendance, in spite of the fact that almost all of the churches have reopened, is larger than ever. Speaking of the project, the Rev. S. Hartwell Pratt, the projector of it, said:

"Mistakes have been made in similar undertakings in the past in that they have become, when successful, independent organizations, and hence in opposition to regular churches. If this work should become permanent here that mistake will not be made. What is wanted is an evangelical centre that shall attract, but which shall act as a feeder for the churches. No organization should be permitted beyond the simple one needed to follow up addresses obtained at the meetings and place their owners in touch with some church. I have been in tent work for many years, but I never before saw the remarkable and apparently permanent interest developed that has been developed here. The character of the congregations has been, too, all that the Scripture could desire—all sorts and conditions of men and women meeting for the common impulse of common worship. I would like to see these meetings made a permanent feature of New York."

It is stated with frankness that ministers will be unwilling to encourage their members financially to support the work if the meetings are to be held near their churches. As an offset to this, the statement is made that almost none of those who attend the Gospel tent meetings come from that neighborhood. They come from all parts of Brooklyn, Manhattan, Newark, and the suburbs. The purpose of the meetings is to attract people who will not go to the churches, interest them to some extent, and then get them into touch with church organizations. Another purpose is to afford to church people who cannot go to Northfield and other centres opportunities to hear the same men, or men of equal standing, as appear at these religious centres. Negotiations are now in progress for securing a suitable auditorium to which the present tent meetings may be transferred for the Winter, the idea being of going back to a tent in Summer each year. If such quarters be obtained, the meetings will be kept up the year round on all week nights save Saturdays, and on Sunday afternoons.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selected for Sept. 24.

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SUBJECT—Review.

GOLDEN TEXT—The angel of the Lord encampeth round them that fear Him, and delivereth them.—Psalm, xxxiv., 7.

During the last three months our attention has been fixed upon the historical events and characters of between 250 and 300 years of time—the time from Hosea to Zechariah. It was a time which saw wonderful changes among the nations of the earth. They were changes which cannot possibly be accounted for by any explanation which leaves out the overruling hand of God or a full recognition of the Psalmist's declaration: "God is the Judge! He putteth down one and setteth up another." (Psalm, lxxv., 7.) For many of these changes were clearly seen, and plainly declared by His prophets, from 100 to 200 years before they occurred, and even before the men who were the chief actors in them were born or the nations concerned in them had any recognized existence. And yet every man and every nation acted on his and its own responsibility, and all were fully persuaded that they were freely and simply carrying out their own plans and purposes. The same God is as surely ruling to-day in the affairs of men as then.

Moreover, as the first result of these changes, the knowledge of the true God was greatly extended among the nations of the earth. To accomplish this was evidently the divine purpose. At the beginning of this period—as for hundreds of years before—this knowledge was confined almost exclusively to the children of Israel. But they rebelled against God, and were punished for their rebellions. So they were delivered into captivity.

THE CHILDREN OF ISRAEL.

Then they were no longer an isolated people, but were scattered everywhere throughout the great kingdoms of Assyria, and Babylon, and of the Medes and Persians. But wherever they went they carried with them the remembrance of the mighty God of Jacob. His prophets continually reminded them that they had sinned against Him, and at the same time assured them that through repentance and faith alone could they be restored to His favor. "O Israel, return unto the Lord thy God," said the prophet Hosea, "for thou hast fallen by thine iniquity. Take with you words and turn to the Lord; say unto Him, Take away all iniquity and receive us graciously." (Hosea, xiv., 1-3.) Jeremiah and Ezekiel added to these exhortations many like them, and they were heard not only by the captives of Israel, but by the heathen all around them, who fully recognized that they had in their midst a very peculiar people whose God was the Lord.

From among these captives also, God raised up special men, as Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael, Azariah, and Zerubbabel, who filled high positions under the government. By their loyalty to Him, by the uprightness of their lives before Him, and by a wisdom begotten of faith in Him, they caused even Nebuchadnezzar to acknowledge, "of a truth it is, that your God is a God of gods and a Lord of kings, and a revealer of secrets," (Daniel, ii., 47,) and to proclaim, "I make a decree, That every people, nation, and language, which speak anything amiss against the God of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, shall be cut in pieces, and their houses shall be made a dunghill; because there is no other God that can deliver after this sort." (Daniel, iii., 29.) "I, Nebuchadnezzar, praise, and extol, and honor, the King of Heaven, all whose works are truth, and His ways, judgment; and those that walk in pride, He is able to abase." (Daniel, iv., 37.)

Later still, another king—Darius—whose dominions were greater than those of Nebuchadnezzar, "wrote unto all people, nations, and languages, that dwell in all the earth, Peace be multiplied unto you. I make a decree, That in every dominion of my kingdom, men tremble and fear before the God of Daniel; for He is the living God, and steadfast forever, and His kingdom that which shall not be destroyed, and His dominion shall be even unto the end. He delivereth and rescueth, and He worketh signs and wonders in heaven and in earth." (Daniel, vi., 25-27.)

Still later, instructed by Daniel concerning the Word of the Lord by His prophets, the great King Cyrus "made a proclamation throughout all his kingdom, and put it also in writing, saying, Thus saith Cyrus, King of Persia. The Lord God of Heaven hath given me all the kingdoms of the earth; and He hath charged me to build Him a house in Jerusalem, which is in Judah." (Ezra, i., 1-2.)

And again, later still, a successor of Cyrus—Darius Hystaspes—when his own subjects attempted to prevent the building of this house, issued a most imperative proclamation to them, saying, "Let the work of this house of God alone; let the Governor of the Jews and the Elders of the Jews build the house of God in his place. Moreover, I make a decree what ye shall do to the Elders of these Jews for the building of this house of God; that of the King's goods—even of the tribute beyond the river—forthwith expenses be given unto these men, that they be not hindered. And that which they have need of—both young bullocks and rams and lambs for the burnt offerings of the God of Heaven, wheat, salt, wine, and oil, according to the appointment of the priests which are at Jerusalem—let it be given them day by day without fail; that they may offer sacrifices of sweet savors unto the God of Heaven, and pray for the life of the King and of his sons. Also, I have made a decree that whosoever shall alter this word let timber be pulled down from his house, and being set up, let him be hanged thereon, and let his house be made a dunghill for this. And the God that hath caused His name to dwell there destroy all Kings and people that shall put to their hand to alter and to destroy this house of God which is at Jerusalem. I, Darius, have made a decree, Let it be done with speed." (Ezra, vi., 7-12.)

SPREAD OF THE GOSPEL.

Thus the knowledge of the Lord was spread abroad, and that by Kings and people who had no allegiance to Him.

Besides all this, the people of God themselves were brought nearer to Him and to each other. At the outset they were a divided people, separated into the two kingdoms of Israel and of Judah. In Israel, Jeroboamism, or a worshipping of God without the recognition of sin, or any provision for its atonement, soon gave way to Baalism, with all its corruptions. In Judah, ritualism—or a worshipping of God by a merely formal service, with no purity of heart or life—in like manner, gave way to infidelity, and all of its license. Heathen nations on every side were used by God to chastise His people. But instead of being awakened to repentance they turned away from Him more and more, until the whole head was sick and the whole heart faint. (Isaiah i., 5.) They lost faith in God, and they were divided among themselves. Then Israel was scattered throughout the land of Assyria. As they had loved idols they were sent into the midst of idols. For nearly 150 years God bore with Judah. Then she also was carried captive into Babylon.

The experiences of their captivity led both to see in the lands of their captivity the superiority of Jehovah over all the gods of the nations, and that even their conquerors confessed it. Then, when the time of their punishment drew to an end, they were led by the hand of God back to their own land. But it was not as two separate kingdoms. The two nations—like the two sticks in the hand of Ezekiel—became one nation, henceforth to be known in all history as "The Jewish Nation." They have been scattered since, but they have never been divided—Ephraim has not envied Judah, and Judah has not vexed Ephraim. (Isaiah, xi., 13.) Neither have they at any time since then turned away from Jehovah to worship idols. In every nation to which they have been scattered they have been loyal to Him, and in the fullness of time we may rest assured that all of His promises to them as a people will be fully realized, for of them "as concerning the flesh, Christ came." (Romans, ix., 5.) "If the casting away of them be the reconciling of the world, what shall the receiving of them be but life from the dead." (Romans, xi., 15.)

Such are some of the historical facts connected with our recent studies. The spiritual truths set forth by them have been equally interesting, and far more important. As the history reveals the hand of God in the mysteries of His providences, so the spiritual truths reveal the riches of His grace, for the whole history brings before us God's dealings with a people in rebellion against Him. They were in bondage because of sin.

There were some, however, even in this condition, who had learned to know God, and to walk in fellowship with Him. With a strong faith in Him—even as boys of fifteen and sixteen years of age—they resolved that they would not defile themselves with anything belonging to the idolatry of the land in which they were captives. "Strengthened with might by His Spirit, in the inner man," (Eph. iii., 16,) neither the pleasure of the King's court, nor the heat of the fiery furnace, nor dread of the den of lions, had any power to turn them away from their loyalty to Him. They were endowed with divine wisdom, strengthened for every trial, exalted among men, and were used both to bless others and to spread abroad the honor of His name. There have been many such in every age, who have stood as witnesses for God in the midst of a sinful generation.

But there were many in this condition who had not this faith. To them God sent His prophets time and again with messages of mercy and with offers of grace. They knew that they were as utterly helpless to deliver themselves as were the very dry bones which Ezekiel saw in the open valley. But the prophet was assured that by the proclaiming of the word of the Lord, even the dead could be awakened, and by the breath of His Spirit they could be quickened into a new life. For in the riches of His grace He had prepared "clean water" which would wash away sin, and He would put within them a new heart and a new spirit. Being thus quickened, through them as channels, should rivers of salvation flow to all people with irresistible power and with ever increasing fullness.

PILGRIMAGE FROM BABYLON.

Awakened and strengthened by these gracious promises, nearly fifty thousand of the people were encouraged to go up out of Babylon. It was a large number in itself, but it was only a small portion of those who were in captivity. It was, however, that portion of them which realized that "the glorious liberty of the children of God" (Romans viii., 21) in Jerusalem was far better than "the pleasures of sin" (Hebrews xi., 24,) in Babylon. The one great thought which filled their minds and hearts and which animated them in all their journey was that they were to build up again the Temple of the Lord, and enter again into full communion with Him. This is always the one great thought of all those who really feel the bondage of sin, and long to be delivered from its power as well as from its penalty—the thought of becoming temples of the living God in which He may dwell.

Arrived at Jerusalem they at once began to build. But it was not by setting up the walls of the city, nor even by laying the foundations of the material temple. Their very first act was to set up the altar, that they might draw near to God through His appointed sacrifice. Setting it up was, in fact, spiritually laying the foundation of the temple. It was significant of access to God through Jesus Christ, His Son, and "other foundation can no man lay," (First Corinthians, iii., 11,) for "no man cometh unto the Father," but by Him. (John, xiv., 6.)

Having thus been brought nigh to God, they began to build the temple proper. But to complete it was a long and tedious work, constantly interrupted, and often stopped altogether. False friends in the world about them weakened their hands; enemies on every side troubled them, and their own coldness and indifference hindered and discouraged them. So has it ever been with the children of God, as they have striven to grow in grace, perfecting holiness in the fear of God, in the midst of a perverse and gainsaying world.

But at last they were awakened by the prophets of the Lord, proclaiming the word of the Lord. Then they resumed their work in earnest. After many years it was completed, and by the significant vision of Zechariah, we saw that the completed temple was marked, by the receiving of constant supplies of grace from the Holy Ghost, through a living Saviour. Then the headstone was laid in its place "with shoutings, crying, Grace, Grace, unto it." (Zechariah, iv., 7.)

Such is the glorious result to be reached by all those who are in truth delivered out of the bondage of sin. What a wonderful and blessed contrast between being "the servant of God" (John, viii., 34,) and being "filled with all the fullness of God!" (Ephesians, iii., 19)—between being a captive in Babylon and a builder in Jerusalem! But it is all of grace—the grace of God through Jesus Christ our Lord.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What time has been covered by our studies of the last three months, and what is said of the changes among the nations in that time?

What was the first result of these changes?

How was this result accomplished by the captivity of God's people?

What special men were raised up by God from among His people, and how did they influence Nebuchadnezzar?

What did King Darius decree?

What is said of Cyrus, and what was his proclamation?

What is said of Darius Hystaspes, and what did he do?

What was the condition of God's people before the captivity?

What was the effect of the captivity upon them, and what is said of their return?

What has been the spiritual condition brought before us in these lessons?

What is said of those in this condition who walked in fellowship with God?

What did God do for those who still rebelled against Him?

What is said of those who received His promises, and for what great purpose did they go out of Babylon?

What was their first work, and what was its significance?

What marked the progress of the building of the temple?

How was it completed, and what marked its completion?

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. AND 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, Ph. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon by the rector 11 A. M. Full choral evensong, 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4th Av. and 20th St.—The pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach at 11 A. M. The public cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Morning prayer and sermon at 11 A. M.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St.—Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M.

AT GOSPEL TENT, 56th St. & B'way, Next Week, MacArthur, Wood, Dixon, Speer, Carson, Chapman.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St., John Van Schaick, Jr., will preach at 11: "Jesus, the Saviour of the World." The pastor, Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., will occupy the pulpit Sunday, Oct. 1.

AT 18TH ST. & 8TH AVENUE, METHODIST Episcopal Church, Rev. Dr. Darwood, pastor, will preach. Morning subject, "The Race"; evening, "Foolishness."

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BROADWAY, 68th.—Madison C. Peters preaches, 11, "Cornelius Vanderbilt: Good and Faithful Servant"; 8, "Pulpit Professionalism and Empty Pews"; Prelude, "The Dreyfus Verdict and Its Effect on the World." Welcome.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street,
Henry van Dyke, pastor.
Services Sunday, September 17th, at 11 A. M.
Rev. James M. Farr, Jr., will preach.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH,
Corner Broadway and 34th St.
Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. Chas. E. Jefferson, D. D., will preach morning and evening. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8, preceded by conversation meeting at 7:30.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—DR. MacArthur preaches morning and evening. Evening subject, "Aggressive Religious Work for Autumn and Winter." Everybody welcome.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Bet. Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching to-morrow by the Rev. M. H. Stryker, D. D., President of Hamilton College, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Sabbath school at 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor Monday at 8; devotional meeting Wednesday at 8.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Mass for communion, 7:30; matins, 10; high mass and sermon, 10:45; vespers, 4.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, 81st St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. Dr. Crowe preaches 11 A. M. "Religious Aspects of the Deryfus Case."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St.—Open Sunday, Sept. 17th. Services at 11 A. M. Preaching by the assistant minister, W. S. Richardson. No evening service in September.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St.—Services Sunday, 17th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rev. J. Jaffrey Johnstone, M. A., pastor of St. John's Forest Hill Presbyterian Church, London, is expected to officiate.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 137-143 West 48th St., between 6th and 7th Aves.—Christian Science service Sundays at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St.—Rev. Walter Duncan Buchanan, D. D., pastor-elect, will preach Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Service at 11 A. M.; the pastor will preach; Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.; chapel service Wednesday evening at 8.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 53d St., Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., and John E. Bushnell, D. D., Pastors.—Service Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Subjects: Morning, "Thinking and Character"; evening, "Lessons from France."

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 24th Street, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., Pastor.—Services will be resumed Sunday, Sept. 17th, Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, D. D., preaching at 11 A. M. It is expected that Rev. Dr. Parkhurst will officiate 24th inst.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH,
29th St. and 5th Ave.
Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Archibald H. Bradshaw will preach at 11 A. M. Subject: "The Great Sympathizer"; at 8 P. M. Subject: "The Two Ways of the Cross."

FIFTH AVE. COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48th St. and 5th Ave.
Rev. Donald Sage MacKay, D. D., Minister.
Morning worship at 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Rev. Andrew Hageman will preach in the morning, Dr. MacKay evening.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, Rev. G. D. Lydecker will preach at 11 A. M.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH,
2d Ave. and 7th St.
Rev. John G. Fagg, Minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Rev. Edward Niles will preach at both services.

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, West End Ave. and 77th St.
Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, Minister.
Mr. Cobb will preach at 11 A. M.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQUARE South, Edward Judson Pastor.—The Rev. James M. Bruce will preach 10:45 and 7:30. Strangers welcome.

PARK AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Corner 86th St.—Rev. Dr. E. S. Osbon, D. D., pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.
Brooklyn, near Bridge Entrance.
Rev. Horace Porter will preach at 11 o'clock on "Some Types of National Character." There will be no evening service.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Broadway, corner West 73d St.
Rev. SAMUEL McCOMB, M. M., (Oxon.,) Pastor.
Morning service at 11 A. M.
Preaching by the Rev. M. Cunningham Bowie of the English Presbyterian Church.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Holy communion and sermon at 11 A. M. Rev. Leslie E. Learned will officiate.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, WEST 84th ST., Near Park.—Services, 8 and 11 and 8 P. M. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Krans, will officiate.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, West End Av. and 86th St.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor.
Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by pastor.
SPECIAL MUSIC.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, 63 PARK ST.—A memorial service for the late Miss Nancy Elliott at 3 P. M. Friends of the deceased are invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th Street.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M., and in the evening at 8 o'clock. At the morning service Rev. William Adams Brown will preach. Wednesday evening service in the chapel at 8 o'clock.

WM. PHILLIPS HALL,
Business man, evangelist, and Prof. Weeden, gospel singer, Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av., 14th Street, Sunday night and every night for two weeks. Chorus choir.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. You are invited.

34TH STREET REFORMED CHURCH, WEST of 8th Av.—Rev. John H. Elliott will preach, 11 A. M., topic, "Obedience to Christ"; 8 P. M., topic, "Best Things Last." All welcome.

Worth Reading.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), SIXTH AVE

Worth Seeing.

Concerning China, Glass and Silver Ware—Nothing Else.

Decorated China Dinner Sets.

Our display of the finer qualities of decorated China has never been equaled.

The latest novelties of all the Havilands, J. Pouyat and other equally famous makers are shown in prodigal variety. The aesthetic effects from our own atelier in Limoges round out the graceful ensemble of the brilliant collection. The low-price feature must not be ignored. Values which have no parallel in international retailing add extra interest to the assembled attractions. Our line of open stock patterns, sold by the single piece at set prices, is of special and absorbing importance.

Dinner Sets, floral designs, gilt handles, Limoges China, $14.87.

Dinner Sets, spray decorations, gilt handles, Haviland's, $16.87.

Dinner Sets, blossoms and sprays, gilt handles, Haviland's, $24.83.

Dinner Sets, bunches of roses, traced gold borders, Limoges China, $39.21.

Dinner Sets, go'd lace border, tinted flowers, Limoges China, $49.21.

Dinner sets, fancy shape, chrysanthemum decorations, heavily stippled in gold, $79.63.

Immense assortment of higher class sets in new shapes and colorings, with rich gold effects, up to $299.89 per set.

Carlsbad China Dinner Sets.

The incomparable bargains we are offering in exquisitely decorated Austrian China, together with original styles from our own Carlsbad works, enable us to save you money in purchasing, and time and trouble in selecting. Worthy of particular attention are twenty distinct designs which you may secure by the set or single piece.

Dinner Sets, flowers with gold edge, our own Carlsbad China, $11.87.

Dinner Sets, floral designs, Austrian China, handles gilt, $13.98.

Dinner Sets, sprays of roses and gold edge, Austrian China, $18 67.

Dinner Sets, bouquet and spray, green and pink with gold, $24.87.

Dinner Sets, blue forget-me-nots, fluted shape, gold edge, $29.87.

Dinner Sets, double gold fern border, very exclusive, $37.97.

English Dinner Sets.

Here is where you may see the finest line of English decorations ever shown in this country. Many of the patterns suggest our grandmothers' days. And no wonder. They were reproduced from the same engravings that were used a century ago. In all these years it has never been possible to improve upon the beautiful underglazed effects. Complete assortments are carried in open stock. That affords you the dual advantage of making up sets to suit your individual requirements, and to duplicate pieces that get broken.

Dinner Sets, English, green underglaze decorations, $6.87.

Dinner Sets, English, brown border and sprays, $9.87.

Dinner Sets, flown blue, early English engraved pattern, $13.89.

Dinner Sets, Bridgewood's Crown Derby style, silver shapes, $18.87.

Dinner Sets, Cauldon Byzantium, early English engraved pattern, $19.87.

And a host of others, including all the new Minton patterns.

Fine Decorated China Oyster Plates.

We offer the finest collection of high-grade Decorated China Oyster Plates ever shown in New York at the lowest prices ever quoted. There are over thirty styles from the best Carlsbad and Limoges manufacturers.

Six-shell Oyster Plates, pink, shaded Carlsbad China, per doz., $2.28.

Six-shell Oyster Plates, pink festoon, stippied gold, per doz., $3.96.

Six-shell Oyster Plates, painted to represent natural shell, doz., $5.88.

Meriting special mention is a line of Six-shell Plates, in solid colored pink, turquoise, rose, heavily stippled in gold, per doz., $14.88.

Toilet Sets at Very Low Prices.

Our matchless variety gives you a far greater choice and our unapproachable prices give you greater value than can be found elsewhere.

Toilet Sets, decorated in blue, brown and green, full size, nine pieces, complete, $1.49.

Toilet Sets, same as above, with handled and covered slop jar, $2.97.

Special Hero Sets, printed violets and stippled gold, nine pieces, $3.87.

Same, with slop jar, $5.87.

A magnificent assortment of Royal Bonn Toilet Sets, at $23.89 and $33.98.

Cut Glass—Direct From Makers to You.

Deep cutting, extraordinary brilliancy, artistic shape. These are the three basic and cardinal qualities of our Cut Glass—no matter how little the price.

We are manufacturers. The Cut Glass bargains every now and again exploited by competition are "job lots." They are gathered from indifferent and obscure commercial sources. The art element in our Cut Glass is as emphatic as the trade element. We combine perfection with economy. Know the situation.

Manufacturers charge a profit to the dealers who buy of them. The dealers add their generous profit and sell to you.

We are manufacturers. We sell to you. You save the retail dealers' profit when you buy here. Simple, isn't it? Here are some illustrations:

Bon bon Trays, with handle, new cutting, .94.

Celery Trays, shell shape, full size, choice, $2.97.

Salad or Fruit Bowls, full 9½ in. diameter, fan edge, star bottom, $4.97.

Salad or Fruit Bowls, full 9½ in. diameter, a new cutting, $3.97.

Cranberry Bowls, new prism cutting, sterling silver "shot bead" mount, choice, $7.43.

Salad or Fruit Bowls, one of the richest cuttings, the "Czar" pattern, not sold elsewhere under $15.00, at $7.97.

Champagne Jugs, prism cutting, rich sterling mount, $9.97.

Thin Table Tumblers, 33c. doz.

Table Tumblers, thin flint glass, perfectly blown, carefully finished, your initial engraved on each Tumbler, 33c. dozen.

Superb Gold Table Glass Ware.

"Superb" is a hackneyed adjective to describe such peerless, such delicate and dainty Glass Ware. Do you care for richness? Think how elegant and refined this Glass with its beautiful paste gold embellishments will render your dining table and sideboard. The variety we exhibit this season is greater than ever, and the prices are lower. Glass Service in rich paste gold Empire decoration.

12 Goblets	per doz.	$12.97
12 Champagnes	" "	9.47
12 Clarets	" "	11.47
12 Wines	" "	9.37
12 Cordials	" "	8.37
60 pieces, complete,		51.65

Glass Service in rich paste gold rococo decoration.

12 Goblets	per doz.	$16.37
12 Champagnes	" "	10.47
12 Clarets	" "	12.37
12 Wines	" "	10.97
12 Cordials	" "	9.47
60 pieces, complete,		59.65

Bohemian Crystal Glass Ware.

Engraved Bohemian Crystal Ware at the prices of plain ordinary goods. These opportunities came from an over-sea factory that wanted to unload. We gave the maker quick relief—in our own way. Result:

Goblets, per dozen	$1.39
Champagnes, per dozen	$1.29
Clarets, per dozen	$1.09
Wines, per dozen	99c
Cordials, per dozen	89c
Tumblers, per dozen	59c

Jardinieres and Palm Pots.

During no previous season has our display of Jardinieres, Palm and Flower Pots been so large and varied. They combine recent European purchases with those of Domestic manufacture, and compared with last season's display there are two marked features, viz.: Richer Decorations and Lower Prices. For this week our specialties are:

Various styles of Belgian and French Pots in rich brown and blue colorings with flowers in bas-relief, at .97, $1.47 and $1.97 each.

Minton Green Pots, with wide tops for rubber plants—
10-inch, 87c. 11-inch, $1.37.
12-inch, $2.67. 14-inch, $3.47.

Large Exhibit of Artistic Pottery.

Nowhere else in America can be found such a large variety of Fancy Pottery and Bric-a-Brac, including full lines of such well-known factories as the Royal Worcester, Royal Dresden, Sevres, Minton, Saxony, and a host of others.

Attention is called to some choice examples in Royal Blue Ware with rich gold tracing and classical paintings from our Rudolstadt Pottery; every piece a work of art, but offered at a bargain, not high art, price.

Vases for Cut Flowers.

You may have been attracted by the sphere and trumpet shaped Bohemian Glass Vases in the windows of our leading florists. The clear colors and glowing gold decorations are very novel. We have them at about half of what the flower merchants charge.

Quadruple Plated Silverware.

Another series of timely and well-judged values that intensify our leadership. If you need Quadruple Plated Silverware we have the goods at prices that will arouse your personal interest. Here are items—just a few—that illustrate the thoughts of months and the methods of experience. Verdancy and guesswork do not secure such results.

Almond Dishes, in a variety of styles, all are gold lined, 49c.

Iced Tea Pots, fancy border, worth $2.00; our price, 98c.

Cake Baskets, six styles, worth $2.50; our price, $1.19.

Chocolate Pots, four styles, THE FOUR NEWEST STYLES, some handsomely engraved, $1.87.

Tea Sets, including Tea Pot, Sugar Bowl, Cream Pitcher and Spoon Holder, worth $7.50, at $3.98.

Butter Dishes, six styles, worth from $4.00 to $6.00; our price for choice, $2.49.

Iced Water Pitchers, double wall, new shape, handsomely engraved, $4.99.

Claret Pitchers, large size, made of glass, with quadruple plate silver rim, 83c.

One hundred Soup and Oyster Tureens, Colonial style, brilliantly burnished, worth $6.50, at $2.98.

Crumb Trays and Scrapers, handsome designs, wood handles, worth $2.50, our price $1.29.

Silver Tea Sets.

Quadruple silver-plated white metal, gold lined and richly engraved. Each set includes teapot, sugar bowl, cream pitcher and spoon holder.

Just one hundred of these sets. By every natural law of trade they should be sold at $7.50. That's what they are worth. We make the price $3.98.

Rogers' Spoons and Forks.

This offering of Spoons and Forks is made up of three thousand sets manufactured by Rogers and other well-known makers. The goods are thoroughly worthy; the prices are printed and that's enough.

Tea Spoons, set of six, 59c.
Table Spoons, set of six, $1.18.
Soup Spoons, $1.09.
Dinner Forks, set of six, $1.18.
Dessert Forks, set of six, 89c.

Pearl Handle Knives.

Two hundred sets Dinner Knives, clear pearl handles, warranted steel blades, silver plated. They have an edge and will hold it; worth $6.00 per set, at $3.69.

Sterling Silver Table Articles.

Pickle, Olive, Sardine and Pie Forks; Olive, Mustard and Tea Spoons—some are gold lined and enamelled—worth from $1.00 to $1.25; choice, 69c.

Useful Sterling Silver Articles.

Toilet articles, including Hair Brushes, Military Brushes, Hat Brushes, Cloth Brushes, Whisk Brooms, Soap Boxes and incomplete sets; worth $1.50 to $2.50, our price 98c.

Cuticle Knives, Files, Shoe Horns, Button Hooks, Tooth Brushes, Paper Cutters, Roller Blotters and Nail Brushes, choice at 19c.

EXCURSIONS.

LONG BRANCH OCEAN TRIP
BY THE FAMOUS STEAMERS
Republic and Columbia
2 Days More
Sunday, Last Day.
ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.

LEAVE PIER 10, E. R. (between South Ferry and Wall Street) 10:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M. LEAVE LONG BRANCH 1:00 P. M., 6:00 P. M. Sunday—From New York, 9:30, 10:30 A. M.; From Long Branch, 12 M., 1:00, 2:30, 3:30 P. M. 5:00, 6:00 P. M.

DEWEY DAY AND CUP RACES. Tickets for "Republic" and "Columbia" for Naval Parade, $3.00 Day, $2.00 Night, $4.00 Day and Night, and for "Columbia" for America's Cup Races, $3.00 each day, or $9.00 for all days, three or more, may now be reserved and descriptive circular of yacht races sent on application to, W. F. Russell, Mgr., 1,181 B'way. 'Phone 211 Mad. Sq.

Saturday Afternoon Excursion
TO WEST POINT
STEAMER MARY POWELL.
leaving Desbrosses St., 1:45; West 22d St., 2 P. M. Arriving West Point, 4:45. Returning on West Shore Special, 7:25 P. M., or any of the regular trains. Fare for round trip, $1.00; N. Y. Central R. R., $1.10. Ample time to see Parade, Cadets in Camp, Public Buildings, &c. Afternoon Concerts on board steamer.

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Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R., 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:50 A. M.; 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 6:50, 7:40, 8:40, 10:00 P. M., 12:00 night. Last train returning 10:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.

EXCURSIONS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier 9:00 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

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U. S. NAVAL FLAGS FOR DECORATING.—Large and fine assortment; used but a short time; hotels and buildings decorated. FRANCIS BANNERMAN, 579 Broadway, N. Y.

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OUR YEAR BOOK FOR 1900 is a practical advertising souvenir because it is kept on the desk for one year; not one is wasted. D. A. HUEBSCH & CO., 31 Rose St., N. Y.

$2,700 BUYS STOCK AND GOOD WILL, Receipts, List of Customers; home any day but Sunday. H. STANYNOUGHT, Iselin, N. J.

WANTED—Loan, $3,000 to $4,000 by importer; valuable stock security. E. G. B., Times, Uptown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—As a chambermaid in the city; hotel; $20 to $25 per month; reference. Chambermaid, 1,334 3d Av.

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DRESSMAKER.—By A1 modiste as fitter and dressmaker in all branches; $2.50 per day; reference. 152 East 80th St.

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GOVERNESS.—By German lady; speaks French; thorough musician, best of references from present employer. Miss J. C. M., care Mrs. Neilson, 100 5th Av.

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MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone 967 Columbus.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

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COWPERTHWAITE & SONS, CHATHAM Square, want an experienced office assistant, about 17; must be good writer, and have reference.

FINANCIAL REPORTER WANTED—For work in Philadelphia; stenographer preferred; state age, experience, reference, and salary required. Address NEWBUR, 1,750 North 15th St., Philadelphia.

WANTED—As salesman, a young man of good address, accustomed to fine retail trade in New York; understanding furs preferred. Address, with city references and salary desired, Box 184 Madison Square Post Office.

WANTED—Tool hands, first-class machinists, and boilermakers to work ten hours per day. Quintard Iron Works, foot of East 12th St., New York City.

WANTED—Salesman to sell our newly patented disinfecting machine. Loub Chemical Works, 138 Reade Street.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1338 Franklin.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—TRIAL DEsired in the County of New York.—NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, as substituted Trustee under the last will and testament of Edwin W. Stoughton, deceased, for Harriet B. Lane, plaintiff, against MARY H. ASHER, Louis Lese and Sarah Lese, his wife; William Prager and Zipporah Prager, his wife; Aaron E. Harrison, Mary F. Stoughton, as sole surviving executrix of the last will and testament of Edwin W. Stoughton, deceased, and the said Mary F. Stoughton, as Trustee under the last will and testament of Edwin W. Stoughton, deceased, for Susan M Fitch; Marion L. Kelley, and the New York Security and Trust Company, as substituted Trustee under the last will and testament of Edwin W. Stoughton, deceased, for Mary F. Stoughton, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, August 7, 1899.

HAWKINS, DELAFIELD & STURGIS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 111 Broadway, New York City.

To the defendant Mary F. Stoughton, as sole surviving executrix of the last will and testament of Edwin W. Stoughton, deceased, and the said Mary F. Stoughton, as Trustee under the last will and testament of Edwin W. Stoughton, deceased, for Susan M. Fitch; and to John Fiske, as committee of all of the property of the said Mary F. Stoughton within the State of New York:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of publication made by Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 10th day of August, 1899, and this day filed with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the said County of New York.—Dated New York, August 10th, 1899.

HAWKINS, DELAFIELD & STURGIS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and P. O. address, 111 Broadway, New York City.

au12-law7wS

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 16, 1899.

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TWELVE PAGES
AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

WHAT DOES THE MAYOR KNOW?

Mayor VAN WYCK was on the stand before the Mazet committee for some time and was asked to tell what he knows as to the Ramapo contract, and he was asked a number of specific questions. Stripping his replies of the ill-temper and impertinence shown, of which there were altogether too much, what do they disclose as to the knowledge of the Mayor in this matter? Very little, and that not creditable.

He has not even seen the contract. All that he knows about it he says he gets from the newspapers. He has not read them carefully, for he has a perfectly absurd idea of the contract, and imagines that it merely confers on the city the right to an option on the water that the Ramapo Company may furnish.

He has not talked with any of his Commissioners about the contract or the rights of the city under it or the advantages conferred on the company. He knows nothing about the company itself or its financial responsibility or its ability to perform its undertakings. He had a vague notion that a lot of people of high respectability had indorsed the company, but on inquiry it turned out that they had only thought that the city needed more water. When he was asked if he had made any investigation of the charges of fraud he was at once insolent and evasive. He had, however, done nothing of the sort.

Obviously the Mayor does not know a great many things.

He does not appear to know that he is a member of the Board of Public Improvements that passed this contract, and is, therefore, directly charged with knowledge of its acts.

He does not seem to know that he is responsible for the conduct of the Commissioners whom he appoints, and that he cannot get rid of that responsibility at his own sweet will.

It is not clear that he knows that he is the Mayor of the city. And perhaps he is not. What does RICHARD CROKER think?

AMERICAN TACT IN THE PHILIPPINES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Here is a matter concerning which THE TIMES ought to say a strong word, the last week's Collier's Weekly title page. It is a picture of the interior of a church (R. C.) in the Philippines, with a view of the altar. Before the altar is a writing table, placed where the priest stands to celebrate mass. At that table sits a uniformed man, with a cigar in his mouth, writing. A telegraphic instrument stands on the altar, and an officer, in the United States uniform, stands beside it, with his cap on, smoking a cigarette, while the wire of the instrument is wound round the tabernacle. And this is "benevolent assimilation," I suppose, trampling upon every sacred association of the people who are being assimilated. Bah!

CIVIS AMERICANUS.

The periodical in question, in its title to the picture in question, expressed with point and pertinency the queries that must have been raised, in the mind of every civilized being who saw it, by this shocking spectacle. One would fain hope that the awful obtuseness which the picture shows to elementary considerations of human decency had been the work of some wild and woolly Western volunteers, of the troops of Kansas or Colorado or South Dakota. But the title of the picture seems to exclude even this faint and forlorn hope. For it sets forth that the most offensive and outrageous of the vandals represented, a vandal in front of the desecrated altar, smoking a cigarette, with his hat on, "holds the rank of Captain," not in the volunteer forces, but "in the United States Army."

The thing is simply awful and not susceptible of any apology And if there be one American citizen who holds it to be of no account, or of little, that American citizen is greatly to be pitied, but also he is greatly to be blamed. The thing is of the most enormous "political significance."

When our war with Spain began, a Spanish organ in the City of Mexico, apparently edited by some exiled and belated Spanish Don, made itself rudely and extremely merry over the American pretension to civilize the Spanish Antilles. Oh, said our cigarette smoking, guitar playing Latin-American friend, we, we in Mexico, know what the Americans mean by civilization. They mean, he continued, the diffusion of telephones and roll-top desks. Against this article of furniture, the roll-top desk, our delightful Castilian had apparently conceived a particular prejudice, and, whenever he had occasion to speak again of American "civilization," he frothed at the mouth as he recalled the roll-top desk.

But never mind. He may not have known what he was talking about, but he felt, or smelt, what he was talking about, when he said that the American ideal of civilization was a most incomplete, "hustling," "up to date," and mechanical sort of ideal. To him it summed itself up in that "roll-top desk," which so scared him. Of course, that is not a complete or accurate account of our civilization. Those blessed and benign statistics of yellow fever in Havana, whereby, in one year of American rule, the yellow fever that was the chronic plague and dread of Cuba under Spanish rule, has been shorn of its terrors, and shown to be extinguishable, and on the verge of extinction, would suffice to prove that. But when we come to more intimate things, to the sacred sensibilities of a community, to appreciate which requires "gentlemen," dare we say that American officers and soldiers have gone further, dare we say that they have gone as far, as the Spanish officers who preceded them? Are we as civilized as Spain? That is a question which is raised in italics, raised in capitals, by our correspondent's letter. And, although the subject matter of our correspondent's complaint is not new, was in fact taken up almost at once by the representatives of the insulted and outraged religion, yet that complaint did not have its full force, just because it was made by the denomination of Christians that might have felt itself to be directly aggrieved. But we violate no confidence in saying that our present correspondent is not a representative of that old religion, that he speaks not only, as indeed every educated man ought to speak, for

The fair humanities of old religion,

but that he speaks, and chiefly, as a civilized man, in the interest of civilization.

There was a time when they really taught Spanish at West Point. And, indeed, when the academy was founded, it was a very needful language for officers of our army. Latterly it lapsed into something that by no means amounted either to a colloquial or to a literary acquaintance with the Castilian tongue. And we have, by a curious turn of the irony of fate, been paying through the nose for the fact that the Spanish professorship at West Point had been allowed to lapse into a "fake" professorship, and that the cadets did not really learn Spanish. If they had really learned Spanish, as Gen. LUDLOW has just been inculcating upon his subordinates in Cuba to do, they could not have helped learning other things therewith, and one of these things would have been the duty of every educated man to show respect to religious opinions which he did not himself partake. Instead of which it seems that we have been simply walking roughshod over the tenderest susceptibilities of our newly acquired fellow-citizens, or vassals, or whatever they may be. And, really, their status does not much matter, when once we have come to the point of spitting tobacco juice upon all that they hold most sacred and most dear. We really wish that we could deny, peremptorily, that the genial "Captain in the United States Army" who is represented as defiling a Filipino altar could be a graduate of West Point. But alas, alas, we do not feel authorized to do so. And we see, educated gentlemen see, the mischief he is doing. A whole division, sent to reinforce Gen. OTIS, would not do us as much good, rather would not be capable of retrieving for us as much harm, as the three brutes represented in the picture in question have done us by walking, with a more than British insolence and with more than the weight of British boots, over the sensibilities of a sensitive race. It has been evident for a long time that the grievances of the Filipinos must have been rather sentimental than material. But if anybody still doubts that sentimental grievances are even more effective than material

To stir a fever in the blood of age,
Or make the infant's sinews strong as steel,

let him consider this case of American officers who took possession of the altar in a Catholic Church, as the most convenient and sheltered telegraphic station. And let him no longer wonder that there are millions of Filipinos who are ready to die rather than to submit to the indignities that have been inflicted upon them by the doubtless brave and patriotic, doubtless well-meaning but doubtless horribly uncivilized persons, depicted in the picture which is our text, and wearing to our shame the uniform of officers of the United States Army.

THE PRESIDENT AND FRANCE.

The petitions and appeals that are being sent to the President to take some action as to the Dreyfus case are wholly misdirected. The President can do nothing in the premises, and could not undertake to do anything without committing the gravest error.

The view of those that are urging him to act seems to be that he is the organ of public opinion in this country. In some degree he is so, but, curiously enough, it is only when the opinion is one that can be expressed without offense or in an agreeable form. If France were to suffer some national calamity, as she did in the death of her President, it would be quite proper for Mr. MCKINLEY to express the sorrow and sympathy that we should all feel or to forward through our Ambassador the resolutions of any public bodies. But when it comes to criticism and protest our people must content themselves with individual utterance or with the utterance of and through the press. It is an accepted rule in all the relations of Governments with each other that each is entirely independent in the conduct of its internal affairs, and none is at liberty to comment officially thereon unless prepared to take the consequences of an unfriendly act. There must always be a distinct reason in the peculiar interests of the criticising power to make criticism even plausible, and the power criticised need make no excuse for resentment.

Our Government has no opinion as to the Dreyfus case, and has no right to any, any more than France would have a right to an opinion in regard to something that might arise in this country to offend the moral sense of its people—the lynching of colored men, for instance, or the whitewashing of the late Secretary of War. It does not by any means follow that the American people are not entitled to have a perfectly clear opinion on the subject and to express it in any form they choose, except through the Executive. As a matter of fact the American people have formed and expressed an opinion to which France will in its own way and in its own time listen. At the moment it is not pleasant to hear, but it is inspired by a sense of justice and it is not really unfriendly. There is no reason why we should conceal it. There is every reason why, soberly and temperately, we should express, explain, and enforce it. In the long run it will have its effect, and the effect will be salutary.

TANNER VS. TANNER.

At the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Philadelphia, the charge was made by Corporal TANNER, formerly Commissioner of Pensions and the author of the phrase "GOD help the surplus," supposed to express his contempt for any limitation of cost of the pension list, that Pension Commissioner EVANS was consenting to and insisting upon the degradation of the widows of veterans of the civil war by requiring his examiners to subject them to odious interrogations, calculated to impute to them conduct that would render them ineligible to receive pensions.

Some appearance of justification of this charge was offered in the simultaneous receipt of letters—possibly identical and inspired or written by pension agents—from many persons desirous of showing that the inquisitiveness of the examiners sent out by Commissioner EVANS was not only studiously brutal, but that it was unjustifiable under the law. But the influence exerted by the pension claim agents—among whom was TANNER—he having been a Pension Commissioner, dropped for reckless and wrong liberality—was paramount. He knew that Commissioner EVANS had directed that his examiners ask widow applicants for pensions if by immoral conduct since the death of their husbands they had forfeited a right to a widow's pension.

It is a hard-pressed scamp that will make an assertion so full of mischief as this, knowing that a little daylight will expose him to scorn and contempt for having sanctioned a practice that he condemns as a crime when committed by another. A pension claim agent who says he has $250,000 worth of business "on his books," but "cannot make a living," because, perhaps, his business is obnoxious to the laws, might be desperate and contemptible enough to do it. When Corporal TANNER charged upon Commissioner EVANS offenses that he must have known would, in whatever form practiced, be shown to have been sanctioned by him, he was venturing upon very thin ice for the temporary approval of the Grand Army, with the prospect of an early revulsion of feeling against him in that organization.

For Commissioner EVANS finds that the pension examiners under his direction are governed, in putting questions to widow applicants for pensions, by instructions given in 1886, before TANNER became Commissioner, but which were in 1889 made more explicit, to ascertain the conduct of the applicant, and which were used by TANNER without modification or without objection on account of their inquisitiveness. Better than that, so far as EVANS is concerned, and worse than that, for TANNER, who has become EVANS's accuser, to discredit him with the veterans and with the President, it is shown by Commissioner EVANS that he has used a new book of instructions to examiners, in which they are ordered never to ask of widows the questions that TANNER permitted to be asked, unless they shall have evidence that the widow has openly violated the law.

It is not necessary, we assume, in the effort to promote greater confidence by the veterans of the Union in Commissioner EVANS, and more general distrust of TANNER and his fellow-claim agents, to remind the veterans that there is need of caution on the part of the Pension Bureau in the cases of applicants for widows' pensions. The law requires certain qualifications, and the instructions to examiners, made years ago, were suggested by the experience of the Pension Bureau. The veterans know this. They also know, or ought to know, that it is not patriotism but greed for plunder that prompts the attacks upon a Pension Commissioner whose chief offense is that he has made illegal pension getting more difficult than it had been.

A VERY NOBLE PROJECT.

In THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of this date there is a somewhat detailed account of the accepted plans for the new buildings of the University of California. We have nothing to say about the details of the accepted plans, or of the rejected plans. But what we have to say is that the example of the benefactress, Mrs. PHOEBE A. HEARST, may safely be commended to all other intending public benefactors or benefactresses.

Mrs. HEARST has evidently taken the very best professional advice that could be had at every step of her benefaction. Even if she had paid somebody handsomely, at the very outset of her project, to tell her who were the architects who were entitled to take part in the international competition she had devised, or adumbrated, her money would have been very well spent. And when, under evidently good advice, she made her competition in such a form as should attract the foremost architects, not only of the United States, but of all the world, by assuring the architects to whom she appealed that their work should be judged by their professional peers, she did something more than to secure the competition of the architects whom, as an intelligent benefactress, she must have chiefly desired to attract. She, at a stroke, raised the level of architectural competitions to a plane upon which very few public and still fewer private competitions had before stood.

We speak without any knowledge, more than the decision "inspires," of the plans of M. BENARD. What we mean to insist upon is the evident fact that Mrs. HEARST has gone to work in the right way, and has enlisted the interest of the architectural profession all over the world, "the world" meaning, in such a collocation, the Continent of Europe, the British Islands, and the United States. M. BENARD is, we suppose, a graduate of the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. In that case he has added another leaf to the laurels of a school which, whatever we may think of the specifically architectural expression which it inculcates, undoubtedly makes its pupils think about the fundamental conditions of what they are doing, does undoubtedly habituate them to the handling of large projects. And, in any case, the benefactress is without doubt to be congratulated upon the methods by which, we have every reason to believe, she has elicited the very best of the talent and training of the civilized world that was applicable to her problem.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It is recorded in print, and therefore must be true, that when the Shamrock's gaff broke a liquid flowed from the cavity thus revealed. This is great news, and we fully appreciate, though we will not try to describe, the fervent gratitude with which it will be received by all of the very large number of persons whose present daily duty it is to assume that the Green Ship is a fabric built all of mystery and secrets, and to philosophize thereon with tireless ingenuity. Nothing could excite the imagination more than a chance to explain what liquid it was that exuded from the Shamrock's gaff and why that liquid was placed there. Out of kindness and charity we will not mention—except to dismiss with good-humored scorn—the inconvenient probability that if anything did drip from the shattered spar, it was rain water that had collected in it during the recent storm. So simple a solution of the enigma is unworthy of consideration; at any rate, we are sure it will not be considered, and that is much the same thing. Better far—and more space-filling—are the confidently-to-be-expected suppositions that Sir THOMAS LIPTON is now mourning the failure of an enormously expensive fluid, the product of a Rosicrucian still, to strengthen and lighten his new-fangled gaff, and that his hopes of winning the cup were washed away with its escape. Why, perhaps the mystical liquor exploded! There is a thought to turn what looked like a trivial accident into a very tragedy, supplying the material for thrilling pictures of an inventor's ruin and of Lord DUNRAVEN dancing with mad joy behind the sorrow-bent back of the Prince of WALES. So thank the stars or almost any well-matured thing for the broken gaff. It's bound to mean fame for somebody.

—Although the National and State health officials in Florida and Mississippi seem to have the yellow fever well in hand, and the chances of a serious epidemic of the once familiar sort are almost negligible, yet there has been in those States no such prompt and summary stamping out of the disease as was effected at Hampton, and as Gen. WOOD has taught us to expect in Cuba. A few new cases and a few deaths are reported every day from the infected towns, and a still worse feature of the situation is the gradual multiplication of the centres of danger. The explanation probably lies in the fact that at Key West there is no such concentration of authority and responsibility as there is at Santiago, and even at Havana. Military rule is obnoxious in many ways, and its absence is usually an inestimable blessing, but sometimes results not otherwise attainable may be achieved under it, and one of the times appears to be when yellow fever invades a tropical or sub-tropical town.

NUGGETS.

Courageous but Rash.

"Mrs. Padderly insulted our Culture Club."
"In what way?"
"She suggested that this year we take up the study of 'manners.'"—Chicago Record.

The Paris Exposition.

To a great many persons the Dreyfus affair will not make any difference in their plans for going to the Paris Exposition. They were not going anyway.—Milwaukee Journal.

What Spoiled It.

"What a doleful expression your photograph has on."
"Yes; I was feeling all right until the photographer told me to look pleasant."—Detroit Free Press.

Blissful Moments.

Hanlon—He assured me he was very sorry that I made myself appear so ridiculous.

Melville—That's all right. There are a great many persons who are never happier than when they are feeling sorry for somebody else.—Boston Transcript.

Conditions Changed.

"You used to say you couldn't love him if he were the last man in the world."
"Yes, I know."
"And yet you are engaged to be married to him. You have changed."
"No, not at all. You see, if he were the last man in the world there couldn't be this rich old uncle of his, who has come along and promised to leave him everything."—Chicago Times-Herald.

"ICHABOD."

The deed is done. Dishonored France
Hangs bleeding on a traitor's lance;
Her dignity is laughed to scorn,
Her shame to all the world is borne
Upon the shrieking wind.

Dark clouds are gathering in the sky
To cover up the awful lie
Lest it should rise and dim the light
Of honor, justice, truth, and right,
And devils make us blind.

The ocean thunders on the shore,
And all her caverns groan and roar;
The seething billows hiss her name,
And every wavelet whispers "Shame!"
Upon the boundless sea.

The deed is done. Let Justice rise
And tear the bandage from her eyes;
Throw down her scales, bid Reason speak,
And smite the traitor on the cheek,
And set the martyr free.

O, spirit of the just and true,
Who bids us dare, and, fearless, do,
In time of need, the right defend,
And grant a Picquart for a friend,
When falsehood sits on high.

O, France, misguided, rent, and torn,
We grieve to see thy state forlorn;
In letters wrought from living flame,
Write "Ichabod" across thy name,
And pass thee sadly by.

ELIZABETH ROOSA CODDINGTON.

MR. COCKRAN ON TRUSTS

New York Orator Suggests a Remedy to the Chicago Conference.

PUBLICITY WILL CURE EVIL

Urges the Passage of Laws Compelling Corporations to Disclose Their Business Methods.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—The exciting joint debate looked for to-night between William J. Bryan and W. Bourke Cockran on trusts did not take place. Central Music Hall was packed with an eager audience, but the people present had to content themselves without the oratory of the famous Nebraskan, who, however, occupied a seat on the platform.

Mr. Bryan reached Central Music Hall early in the evening. He went directly to a room up stairs, where he was greeted by Chairman Franklin Head, Congressman Gaines, Ralph M. Eastley, and other members of the Programme Committee of the Civic Federation Conference on Trusts. Mr. Bryan surprised the committee by declining to speak at the night session with W. Bourke Cockran in accordance with the programme previously arranged. He explained that he did not wish to let the impression go out that he was to enter into a debate with Mr. Cockran. For that reason, he said, he would not speak with Mr. Cockran at the same session.

Mr. Cockran was sent for, and he and Mr. Bryan discussed the situation. The committee withdrew to allow the two orators to settle the dispute between themselves. Mr Bryan asserted that he never said he would follow Mr. Cockran with an address on the same evening. If the committeemen got that impression from the conversation he had with them over the long-distance telephone Thursday, he said they misunderstood him.

Mr. Cockran wanted to talk at the same session with the noted Nebraskan, and offered to flip a coin to determine who should have the privilege of delivering the closing address. Mr. Bryan would not accept this proposition. Mr. Cockran then agreed to appear at any time the committee desired. The programme was then changed to meet Mr. Bryan's wishes. Mr. Bryan said that he was anxious to address the conference, and repeated that his only reason for changing the programme was to avoid any indication of a public debate with Mr. Cockran. Mr. Bryan will speak at to-morrow's session.

When Mr. Bryan made his appearance at the entrance it was the signal for tumultuous cheering, which lasted until the Nebraskan had taken his seat on the speakers' stand.

Though disappointed in failing to see such a spectacle as Bryan and Cockran pitted against each other, the audience nevertheless enjoyed a rare treat, as Mr. Cockran was at his best, and his speech was punctuated with frequent and prolonged applause.

At the close of his speech the New Yorker won the hearts of his listeners by paying Mr. Bryan a well-chosen compliment, which the Democratic orator blushingly acknowledged. Mr. Cockran likened Mr. Bryan to a monopoly, and claimed he was a bigger monopoly as the leader of the Democratic Party than any financial corporation in the world. Mr. Cockran spoke for about two hours, and when he concluded cries for Bryan came from all over the house. Finally Mr. Bryan arose and said that for the good of the conference all partisan feeling should be eliminated from the gathering, and although he agreed with Mr. Cockran in many of his arguments, it was necessary that his side of the controversy should be given to-morrow.

Mr. Cockran, in part, said:

COMBINATIONS AS THEY ARE.

"A combination may be good or bad, according to its effect. For instance, a combination for prayer is a church. All good men would subscribe to the success of it. A combination for burglary is a conspiracy. All good men would call out the police to prevent it. Any industrial system which operates to swell the volume of production should be commended; anything that operates to restrict it should be suppressed.

"Some contend that the tendency of these combinations of capital is to cheapen the product. Others say that it is to raise the price of a product. I venture to say that neither side of this controversy is wholly right or wholly wrong. It will be idle to say that some improve, that some raise prices, and some depreciate them, if we did not prescribe some test by which we could distinguish between the two. Now, ladies and gentlemen, I think it is a simple one, perfectly clear. The test is to ascertain whether the combination of capital flourishes through Government aid or without it, for, my friends, you must see that any industrial enterprise which dominates the market without aid from the government, must do so through cheapening the product or, as it is commonly called, by underselling competitors. An industry which at one and the same time reduces prices and swells its own profits must accomplish that result by increasing the volume of its production.

"On the other hand, an industry which dominates the market by the favor of Government, direct or indirect, cannot, in the nature of things, be forced to cheapen prices, because, if it could dominate the market by underselling competitors in an open field without favor, it would not need the Government favor. The interference of the Government would be an injury and not a benefit to it. An industry or a combination of capital, or anything you may choose to call it, that dominates a market through a restricted competition that delivers the consumer to it on its own terms, necessarily depends upon a narrow output and large profits, extorted not from the excellency of its service, but from the helplessness of those with whom it deals.

TARIFF AIDS TRUSTS.

"Now, there are three ways in which the Government interferes in the trade of individuals in this country, one is by patent laws.

"The other means by which the Government interferes is by tariff. Now, I believe that every person can concede whether he believes in high tariff or free trade; that, so far as trusts are concerned, the tariff operate to favor them in this way and in this way only. It operates to restrict competition in the production of any article, to those engaged in it in this country. But if a trust or combination is to be formed, manifestly it aids the enterprise where the field of competition is originally limited. Under a condition of free trade every article which is produced is exposed to the competition of the whole world. If you rely upon the combination to suppress competition, manifestly it is easier to make a combination between the producers in one country than in all countries, and to that extent the tariff favors trusts.

"The tariff has been thought out in this country for some eight or ten years. There has been universal debate on it, and the question is still unsettled. We cannot hope to do much toward its adjustment here, so we will pass from the tariff.

DENOUNCES SECRECY.

"The worst feature of this outrage, which is perpetrated against a certain class of the community, is that it is shrouded in mystery. But you must remember that no person can enjoy a favor at the hands of any company enjoying public franchise, except at the expense of another. It is true of every instance where government favors an individual. I have said in many places, and I say here, that government cannot at one and the same time be a fountain of generosity and of justice.

"A Government cannot be just and generous at the same time for if it be generous to one it must be oppressive to another. If it do a favor, it must have a victim. And that Government only is just and beneficent which has neither favorites nor victims.

"Now, I have said that these favors are extended by the common belief, and I have said and acknowledged that if one person attains rates which are excessively favorable, if his goods are transported at a loss, why, other men using that same facility must make good the loss. If goods are transported from Chicago to New York for anybody for less than they cost, why, that must be made up by the commerce of hundreds of others who pay too much. What is the remedy? A simple one, I believe. Some gentlemen have suggested municipal ownership. I concede the principle of it.

"The Government has no right to empower any private agency to perform a function unless it be one which the Government would be bound itself to perform if that agency were not to be found. The only excuse for empowering a private corporation to discharge a public function is the excuse that the service will be more efficient. The question, then, of municipal ownership is a mere question of expediency. Can a Government administer a railway, a gas company, or a street railway as well as private individuals, with that strong, powerful incentive in the shape of a hope of profit and with the peculiar capacity which is developed by years of experience? I won't debate it here, for this reason, that if it be a remedy, it is such a remote one that a discussion of it would be disunion of the interests of our children rather than of ourselves.

ASKS FOR PUBLICITY.

"Outside of the question of ethics and justice, you have questions of constitutional law to study, and on the whole I consider the suggestion of municipal ownership as highly ingenious and highly interesting, but the suggestion of a constitutional convention to frame a new Constitution for the United States is somewhat remote. Now, is there any practical remedy that this conference can suggest that can be put in force to-morrow by any Legislature that happens to be in session. My friends, it seems to me to be a very simple matter.

"The fact is, you would not have the task in law to denounce special rates to individuals, that is the law to-day. The remedy, then, is simply to define a practical penalty, a serious one, and then provide for publicity, and when you provide the proper statute of publicity you need not enforce the penalty. An officer of a corporation granting a special favor to any person who has a right to use that possession on equal terms with everybody else ought to be held guilty of a serious felony.

"No fines, no judicial rebukes, no denunciation from platforms, no legislative enactments declaring things are reprehensive, will touch the subject, but a specific enactment that a special rate granted to any one not enjoyed by the others is a felony, and proper means to punish it will do something toward checking it and this is not any inconsiderate statement; it is a crime of the first magnitude. The public official in the control of any great public franchise who gives to one man opportunities at the expense of the other robs that other party if not of the property in his possession, the opportunity to acquire property.

"With a statute authorizing and making it the right of every shipper, of every person using a public franchise, to have disclosed to him at any time every contract and agreement made with any other person, you will find there will be little difficulty about avoiding the enforcement of the penal statute, for it will not be transgressed. We want a simple statute of publicity, and I believe that will check the special favors.

VIEWS ON CAPITALIZATION.

We have heard much about overcapitalization as one of the evils to be treated in this conference. In one sense I think overcapitalization is a matter of no public moment. In another I think it has a serious aspect. It matters very little how I capitalize an enterprise in itself. If I capitalize at $100,000, and it is earning $10,000 a year, the public would immediately put the shares at 100 per cent. premium, and they would be quoted at 200. It would make no difference whether I capitalized at $100,000 or $200,000. If, on the other hand, I capitalized at $400,000, the shares would sell at 50, and that would not make very much difference.

"I can imagine a case, for instance, where an increase of capitalization without any additional capital might be a very salutory thing. Assume for a moment that the Western Union Telegraph Company should reduce the rates on telegrams to 5 cents a hundred, and they would double their profits, would anybody object to their capitalization on that? If, on the other hand, they should undertake to double their profits by doubling the cost of the telegrams to the public, then I would believe in invoking every implement, legislative and executive, to prevent such an outrage upon the public.

ONLY ONE REMEDY.

"Now, my friends, the remedy for all evils, in my judgment, is the original remedy which I suggested—publicity, publicity. The hatred of corporations, which as I say, is not wholly justified, is not discreditable to the public opinion of America. In fact, I lay it down as a cardinal rule, which I think any person can follow with perfect safety, that wherever you find a general opinion on any subject in America, there is always a pretty good ground for it.

"The distrust of corporations arises not in my judgment from any well-considered dislike to corporate entities. We do not object to the principle of co-operation. Corporate existence is the natural evolution of the partnership; it is a scheme by which men, strangers to each other, can co-operate in production, while partnership was a scheme limited to men who knew each other, and were compelled to work togther. But the management of corporations has been the blackest page in all our history.

CORPORATE CORRUPTION.

"Why do we talk about the corruption of municipal corporations? Well, they probably are corrupt—certainly not more so than they are believed to be.

"I don't believe that in the whole history of jurisprudence there has been a case in which a Director has been compelled to answer for it. These frauds are perpetrated in insidious methods. The public are fooled as to the value of the stocks, with specific statements; in the interest paid on bonds which has never been earned, and the public believe them solvent; it pays its fixed charges and the public buys the stock, even though no dividends have been paid, believing that dividends are soon to be paid because the fixed charges are met; interest is paid on the preferred stock which never has been earned in order that the common stock may be floated. But when the collapse comes, when the ruin is complete, in nine cases out of ten the engineers of this ruin are appointed the receivers by the courts in order to conduct the plan of reorganization.

"To all this, my friends, the remedy, I repeat, is publicity. A statute, which would modify but slightly, if at all, the existing laws of every State, would make this species of fraud impossible, and while I believe that it is possible that this conference may reach a unanimous conclusion, because every person who has spoken upon the subject—the professors of political economy from the colleges, the master of the National Grange—every person who has discussed the problem, has agreed that publicity is the remedy for this species of corporate fraud and for unfair and unjust discriminations among those who are compelled to use them. What objection can there be to it? Why, they tell you it is private business.

"Never private business when you are called upon to discharge a trust on behalf of those who are not always at your elbow to see how that trust is discharged. No honest man ever yet discharging a duty for another claims the cloak of secrecy. That is the badge of fraud.

THE PROPOSED LAW.

"We have but to provide a simple statute, first, that any stockholder—as they have in England, as Prof. Brooks pointed out here the first day of the session—shall have the right to examine the books of a company and know everything about its concerns, although he owns but one share. If they find it too onerous to allow the owner of one share of $200 to examine their books at leisure, then let them raise their shares to a thousand, ten thousand, or fifty thousand dollars, and let the minimum shareholder be entitled to examine the books. But when they issue stock at $100 a share, or $50 a share, and any member of the public becomes a member and an owner of that stock and a shareholder in that corporation, he should have the right to examine those books whenever he chooses. And that is the law to-day if the courts would enforce it.

"In addition to that, every corporation should be compelled to file with the Secretary of State when it organizes a statement of property, and then let the public buy at any capitalization it chooses to make. Every year it should report to some competent authority a full statement of its business. That is the law to-day in nearly every State, and it is always evaded. Let these reports be fair, honest statements of their business, and then finally extend the powers of your Superintendents of Insurance and Banking to all corporations, and let these reports be verified, and then you will have honest management of corporations.

COMPETITION IS NECESSARY.

"When we come to consider organization which dominates the market without any aid from Government, why, then we are face to face with a forced introduction, which is of a radically opposite character.

"Now, let us see what the objection to that is. We are told that it defeats competition; but, my friends, that is an obvious mistake. I must say, to begin with, that any industrial organization that cheapens to me the cost of something I need, I regard as a benefit and I cannot possibly bring myself to quarrel with it. I cannot quarrel with it even if you call it a monopoly. I must make this confession frankly before this gathering, that if I can go to a department store, (which I believe is a form of monopoly very offensive to some gentlemen,) or to any other kind of trust, and get a good suit of clothes for $40, why, I would rather go there, and would go there, than to a small tailor and pay him $50.

"During the whole history of the world, until, I may say, this generation, monopoly represented—rather, it controlled—the market by Government patent. It meant a license to some Government favored to prey upon the necessities of the community, and the mention of the word naturally awakens the indignation of every liberty loving freedman.

THERE IS NO MONOPOLY.

"I do not believe that there is any single industry existing in this country to-day that is a monopoly in the sense in which that word can be used. I believe the Standard Oil Company, which is generally considered the leading monopoly, supplies about 62 per cent. of the entire product of all its consumers. But I suppose a better word would be a dominating industrial enterprise—one that dominates the market, that leads, not that has the largest measure of the total.

"But it must be borne in mind that the gentlemen who object to this form of domination or monopoly—call it what you will—on the ground that it destroys competition, are wholly illogical. It does not destroy competition. It is the very product of competition. Ladies and gentlemen, you cannot have competition without competitors, and if you have competitors, one must prevail. If you do not allow the man who prevails in the competition the full fruit of his victory, he will not compete and nobody else will, and then you have no competition.

"If you have competition, you will have excellence. Is not every form of competition certain to produce excellence wherever it occurs. I heard my friend, a Socialist, this morning, whose name, I believe, ought to become famous all over the United States, after that most interesting address which he delivered, declare that competition was warfare. Let me protest to that. Competition is not warfare in the sense of being destructive. Competition is the ascertainment of the place of greatest utility for each individual.

ILLUSTRATING COMPETITION.

"Now here a few days ago we had a number of boats with which we had the honor to meet to select a competitor to defend the America's Cup. Well, the Columbia won when she went out. Did they break up the Defender on that account? Was the Defender ruined on account of that? No, the Defender is now simply retired on account of it; its empty hold will become wainscotted and will be divided up into comfortable cabins; there will be happy faces on the deck instead of sailors pulling and hauling with desperate energy, and she will be assigned a new position in the naval world. It will join the great army of challengers that have now become relegated to the past, that have won victories in the past, and competition has injured nobody, but has assigned each to the place where each will achieve the greatest glory for our country and show the greatest speed in the world of competition.

"Any competition, as I have said, is absolutely free to produce excellency. You have got the leading lawyer; he is a monopolist. You have got the leading doctor—he monopolizes the best patients; and the leading orator gets the best audiences. And, in fact, there is a gentleman here present now who is the greatest monopolist in that respect I have ever known.

TRIBUTE TO BRYAN.

"Ladies and gentleman, I am reminded—that recalls an event which illustrates this whole question of competition better than anything I can give—of competition which is free and competition which is respectable—one supersedes and dominates the best, the other supersedes and dominates the baser, if not the basest.

"Three years ago a convention met in this town; while the delegates were largely strangers to each other, a few individuals hoped to manage the convention. The action of the convention threw it over to free competition, and a young man in the convention, as the result of competition, sprang upon the shoulders of the shouting, excited delegates and into leadership which was absolute in a party. Would anybody deny that the result of that free competition was the selection of the best man qualified? Had a man been able to control the proceedings, he would never have been able to get on the platform.

"Now that monopoly is made just as are all other monopolies of intellect, and made by the same means. The doctor must protect the eminence of his profession by watching the performances of science, wherever there is an opportunity, that he might apply the best remedies; and the orator must present his subject to the audience with all the splendor of his rhetoric; but if the lawyer maintains his domination through the favor of the Court; if a physician gets his patient throughout the favor of some social influence, then you find a competition which is instead of being the domination of the best, is the domination of the baser.

"What are we to do if we are not to recognize and encourage the excellency wherever we find it? If, any gentleman thinks that it is cruel and wrong to pay $30 to a trust for a good suit of clothes instead of paying $50 for a bad one to some retail dealer, so as to keep him going to preserve a middle man in industrial incapacity, why, he has a perfect right to do it; there is no law to prevent him, but he has no right to impose a similar sacrifice upon me, who don't share his scruples; but don't you see, if it is wrong to encourage excellency in commodities, it is equally wrong to discourage excellency in professions.

WAGES ATTEST PROSPERITY.

"In my judgment there is but one test of prosperity, which is absolutely infallible—that is the rate of wages paid to labor.

"Demand does not mean a desire for an article; it means a desire to extend some other commodity. My commodity would be of no use to me if there were not abundant clothing, if there were not abundant houses, if there were not an abundance of all commodities to exchange for it.

"But the abundance of all these commodities means a largely increased demand for labor to produce them. A largely increased demand for labor means a rise in the wages and the prosperity of the laborer with my prosperity and prosperity which all must share, and that is what I mean when I say there cannot be abundant production without there be extensive distribution in the form of wages."

VIEWS OF OTHER DELEGATES.

Labor leaders Socialists, advocates of the single-tax theory, and political economists of various views, had hearings in the morning and afternoon sessions of the conference. The trust problem in its relation to the workingman was discussed in all its phases.

Louis F. Post of New York, an advocate of the single tax, was the first speaker of the day. "Abolish the tariff," he declared, "abolish all monopolies that can be abolished, take public highways for public use, and collect from land owners the annual value of their special advantages—do that and you put an end to the trust. You cannot do it in any other way."

Thomas J. Morgan of Chicago followed on "The Trust from the Socialist Point of View."

Henry White, Secretary of the United Garment Workers of America, said:

"The trust managers have magnificent opportunities. Will they avail themselves of them? Will they show the necessary large-mindedness? Judging by our knowledge of human nature, which we know has not changed perceptibly for a thousand years under varying conditions, we have cause for grave doubts as to whether they will. But the American people have never failed to successfully meet a great issue when once they grappled with it.

"In the lowering cloud of social strife there is welcome light. The mere fact of such a gathering as this gives us hope that the age of reason is dawning, and when men reason everything is possible."

John W. Hayes, Secretary of the Knights of Labor, maintained that the operation of trusts was an assault upon the inherent and Constitutional rights of the citizens; that the real vital advantage they sought to gain was the despoic control over labor.

URGES WORKERS TO ORGANIZE.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, said:

"The only practical use of the anti-trust and inter-State commerce laws has been to take from us the right of trial by jury and to imprison workmen for conspiracy.

"I believe that instead of trusts and combinations of capital opposing and antagonizing the labor movement, they should take a more comprehensive view of the situation and try to make better friends of the organized wage earners than they have in the past.

"In the midst of greater concentrations of wealth and the vast development of industry, it behooves the workers to more ceaselessly than ever devote their energies to organized labor and counteract the effect which otherwise their helpless and unprotected condition would have upon them."

Prof. John B. Clark of Columbia University, in the course of his address, said:

"The evil power of a trust rests almost entirely on its power to make discriminating prices. It can do many things that are evil, but it could do almost none of them if it were forced to treat all its customers alike.

"At present a trust can make ruinously low prices in one small area, where some competitor is operating, while sustaining itself by profit made in twenty other areas where it has a full possession of the market. If it were under the single necessity of making one price for all buyers, it would ruin itself by any attempt to compete in the cut-throat way as quickly as it would ruin a competitor.

"I claim the immunities of a theoretical student of the subject when I enter the

realm of prophecy, and declare that strange as a policy may now seem that depends on fostering the surviving competition by the single means of enforcing uniform prices, it is the coming policy. Discussions of the subject are not tending in that direction, but practical evolution is so, and twenty years, if not a shorter period, will suffice to make this fact clear. We shall have the trust forever. The economy that is interested in its plan of production will save it. We shall not have more than a trace of monopoly. Under the shelter of laws that seem strange to-day, but will seem natural when experience shall be riper, the full benefit of competition will be secured by the purchasing public and the wage-earning classes. The wastes of the present type of competition will be avoided, and yet the protection that it affords will be retained. The possibility of having trusts without having true monopolies will make Socialism unnecessary."

M. L. Lockwood, President of the American Anti-Trust League, said:

"This precious weapon, the ballot, is in your hands. It cost oceans of blood to wring it from the Kings and Emperors and the aristocrats of the Old World. Use this weapon earnestly and prayerfully—this weapon before which legislators, Congressmen, Senators, Presidents, and Judges are but as chaff in the whirlwind. Organize the American Anti-Trust League, stand shoulder to shoulder with all sons of toil."

Prof. E. W. Bemis of the New York Bureau of Economic Research, said:

"Most ominous of all dangers is the danger to political purity and personal liberty. Whether we like it or not, we are destined to see vigorous effort before lawmaking bodies to regulate city monopoly of light, heat, and transportation. The latter effort has thus far had its effect in raising the prices of Aldermen and legislators. [Laughter and applause..] It is to be feared that this and other malodorous events in the United States Senate are but a forecast of what awaits us on any serious attempt to regulate the trust."

M. M. Garland, ex-President of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, said:

"That this new form of trust will bring voluntarily any new virtues to the business world is a doubtful question. They are organized for the purpose of making money and will certainly operate to that end. The action of the trusts within themselves will soon decide whether they are to be tolerated as useful members of the Nation's household, or whether the show of hands will relegate them to oblivion."

ADDRESS OF JUDGE FOULKE.

In the evening, prior to the speech by Mr. Cockran, William Dudley Foulke of Indiana and Edward Rosewater of Omaha made short addresses.

Judge Foulke said it would be madness to attempt to legislate the trust out of existence. If combinations of large capital were prohibited the law would apply equally well to the small capitalist, and partnerships would suffer. If one State passed prohibition laws, trusts would remove to another wherein laws were more lax, and when at last the National Government would attempt to make laws, then the lines of State sovereignty would become shadowy, and the people were not yet ready for that.

"In fact," he said, "we might as well realize that the total destruction of these aggregations of capital is morally impossible. A great economic tendency supported by an economic law cannot be overthrown by mere enactments."

In concluding his address, Judge Foulke said:

"But if legislation cannot overthrow monopoly, can it not control and guide these mighty agencies? The reform of the tariff laws and of the laws regarding taxation will do something. The requirements of publicity will do a great deal more—will invite what still remains of competition in cases where prices are excessive—will largely prevent unjust discrimination in the treatment of customers—will clearly show that steps are to be taken by the Commonwealth for the protection of the public interest.

"It may be that the time will come when the State, acting upon the information of public reports and examination and having larger knowledge upon the subject than it has to-day, will assume more direct control of the matter of prices, though I think we all realize the great danger which threatens all private property when the Government attempts to regulate prices and to permit those who have themselves little or nothing at stake to control the profits of the property of others. To attempt such a thing to-day, with our imperfect knowledge of the infinitely complex forces of our industrial life, would be little short of madness."

LEGISLATION AS A REMEDY.

Mr. Rosewater spoke of the harm done by trusts, saying:

"It is a matter of history that every panic that has ever occurred in this country was brought about by inflation. The last one, of 1893, was caused by the enormous inflation of securities issued by railroads and industrial concerns of every description, among which the trust securities, such as the Whisky Trust, the Cordage Trust, and other wildcat watered stock concerns, were quite prominent."

He said it was the imperative duty of the conference to devise measures to made trusts harmless. To this end he suggested amendments to the Constitution, the creation of a bureau by Congress to control corporations in inter-State traffic, and legislation to enforce publicity, and, furthermore, the abrogation of all patents and copyrights when it is shown that they are owned or controlled by a monopolizing corporation.

AUSTRIAN FLOODS DROWN MANY

Nineteen Men Lost in a Bridge Collapse—Water Rises to the Roofs of the Houses in One Town.

VIENNA, Sept. 15.—The Danube is still rising and is now 476 centimeters above its normal level. As yet no serious danger threatens Vienna, but the railway station and the streets along the banks of the river are submerged.

A dispatch to the Neue Freie Presse from Gmunden, on the River Traun, Upper Austria, says that an iron bridge over the Traun collapsed this afternoon while twenty men were engaged in endeavoring to strengthen it. Nineteen were drowned.

The town of Schärding, on the Inn, in Upper Austria, is flooded. The Inn is still rising. The water has reached the upper floors of houses, and in some instances has risen as high as the roofs. Several persons have been drowned. The inhabitants of Ebensee and Steyr have deserted their dwellings.

The River Enn is falling. As a result of the floods a house has collapsed, burying a man and a child in the ruins.

Numerous fatalities continue to be reported, and the complete death roll will not be known until several weeks have passed.

Several places in the Perg District of Upper Austria have been flooded, but at most points the waters are now subsiding.

Ischl is safe, and railway communication has been re-established between Vienna and Salzburg.

MUNICH, Sept. 15.—The floods are subsiding in Upper Bavaria, but railway communication with the south and southeast is still interrupted.

The Danube and the Inn have risen still further, and two persons have been drowned by the capsizing of a boat. Direct communication to Vienna is impossible.

GERMANY'S TROUBLES IN CHINA.

Mission at Shan-Tung Said to Have Been Annihilated.

BERLIN, Sept. 15.—The Cologne Volks-Zeitung to-day prints a dispatch from Shan-Tung which reports a serious condition of affairs in the Hinterland. The German Minister at Peking has not received telegrams from there, as the Chinese Government has intercepted them.

The German mission at Shan-Tung is reported to have been annihilated, and railroad communication is only possible with a strong military escort.

BRITISH SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

New Atlantic Liner British Princess Yields to Demands.

SOUTH SHIELDS, Sept. 15.—Two steamers have been obliged to meet the demands of the strikers in order to obtain crews. One of these is the new Atlantic liner British Princess, bound for New York, which is making her maiden trip.

Joseph Havelock Wilson, Radical member of Parliament for Middlesborough, said to-day:

"We have now got into the thick of the fight, but the agitation must be carried on for three months in order to obtain success."

Berlin Loses Suit Against Police.

BERLIN, Sept. 15.—The District Judicial Council has dismissed, with costs, the action brought by the Berlin municipality against the Chief of Police, who was charged with having prevented the erection of an arch in the Friedrichshain in memory of the victims of the insurrection of 1848.

IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD

A Drama of Jewish Life Opens the Broadway Theatre.

"THE GHETTO" DECLAMATORY

It Is Very Well Acted—Cissie Loftus to Act Roxane with Mansfield—May Irwin's New Play.

The four-act drama called "The Ghetto," which began the season at the beautifully redecorated Broadway Theatre last night, may strike some habitual playgoers as rather slow and monotonous and too declamatory, but it was very well received and will probably run well through the short term allotted to it. If this Dutch play, done into English by C. B. Fernald and put into shape for its present performance by that capable stage manager, Eugene Presbrey, has any poetical significance at all it personifies and embodies the spirit of revolt in the Jewish nature against the meanness and sordidness with which the race has been afflicted.

In the ghetto of old Amsterdam dwells Sachel, aged and blind, but full of shrewdness and thrift. His only son should be his prop and guide, but Raphael has the artist soul which revolts. Raphael has deplored the business methods of his sire ever since he noted in his early youth that the old man secretly kept his foot on the scales while goods were being weighed in his warehouse. The foot of the father was heavy, and so was the heart of the son.

Presently, also, Raphael fell desperately in love with his parent's Christian handmaiden, who had been born to wealth, the daughter of a man who helped the Jews when they were persecuted. Sachel, having no eyes, is made to believe that Rosa is plain. But she is beautiful. It is Sachel's desire that Raphael shall wed Rebecca, cunning old Aaron's daughter, but Raphael scorns Rebecca, who, in her anger, arouses the whole ghetto against him and his Christian sweetheart. Whereupon Raphael goes into a frenzy and sneers and scoffs and then, on the very steps of the synagogue on the Sabbath, puts up his soul at auction and knocks it down to the Christian, who bids her heart for his heart, her soul for his soul.

The rudimentary fault of this drama as a drama, and not as a "document," is that Raphael is an orator first and a lover afterward. His passion does not absorb him, and one is inclined to doubt even his love for art. He composes his symphonies all over the kitchen table, but he talks more like a politician than a musician. He is too often in the wrong, also, and his treatment of his father and practical, well-meaning Rebecca is unfilial in the one case and ungentlemanly in the other.

Some of his long declamatory passages are pretty good stuff, to be sure, as rhetoric goes in the contemporary drama, and his declaration of his unblemished Judaism, in spite of his opposition to his father's will and the stand he takes against the prejudices and customs of his people, is really splendid in its eloquence and its logic. He is the only man in the regiment who is in step.

Mr. Litt has mounted the play carefully as to scenic pictures and costumes, and doubtless the ghetto in Amsterdam used to look just like the one here set before us. It ought to have been a good place to live in, though perhaps the canals were full of germs.

The performance is meritorious. Mr. Haworth lacks something of eloquence and majesty of spirit in the purely poetical scene of frenzy in front of the synagogue, but his acting is all well considered and forceful. Mr. Herbert, who acted Shylock respectably at Daly's last season, makes a striking figure as old Sachel, and denotes the craft and suspicion, the rage and mortification of the father with graphic effect. Mr. Corrigan is admirable as old Aaron in a capital scene of haggling over a marriage settlement in Act I. The humor in the play, however, is scant and dry.

Miss Fernandez depicts the worldly ways and the passion of Rebecca very well, but it cannot be truthfully said that Miss Filkins is equal to the requirements of her difficult and uninteresting rôle.

Rafael	Joseph Haworth
Sachel	Sidney Herbert
Esther	Mrs. McKee Rankin
Rosa	Grace Filkins
Aaron	Emmett Corrigan
Rebecca	Bijou Fernandez
Daniel	Samuel Edwards
Samson	R. Paton Gibbs
Mordecai	William H. Pascoe
The Rabbi	George Heath

NEW ROLE FOR CISSIE LOFTUS.

Engaged by Richard Mansfield to Play Roxane to His "Cyrano"—Weber & Fields May Interfere.

Miss Cissie Loftus, who recently figured in matrimonial ventures and legal conflicts with music hall managers, and finally announced she would go to London to play a leading rôle in a new production, said yesterday she has decided to take up her residence in this country and become a member of Richard Mansfield's company, playing the leading female rôle, Roxane, in his forthcoming revival of "Cyrano de Bergerac." Mr. Mansfield's representative, A. M. Palmer, said he felt confident Miss Loftus would play the part as well as her predecessors, Miss Margaret Anglin and Miss Katherine Gray.

Miss Loftus will also assume rôles in other productions which Mr. Mansfield contemplates making during the season. She will begin rehearsals with the other members of the company on Monday at the Garden Theatre, and will make her first appearance in Boston when the season opens there early in October.

Miss Loftus said her engagement with Mr. Mansfield's company was as much of a surprise to her as it was to her friends. She had fully made up her mind to sail for England next Wednesday, and had already begun preparing for her departure when she received a communication from Mr. Palmer making a flattering offer to assume the rôle of Roxane. Being anxious to become identified with a representative company and to play the leading rôle, she accepted, and a contract was immediately signed.

When asked if she did not think her contract with Weber & Fields would prevent her from appearing with any other organization in this country, Miss Loftus said: "My contract with the music hall managers is absolutely valueless, as a clause in it called for my appearance on Sunday, which is a direct violation of the State laws. Under these circumstances the contract is null and void."

"There is absolutely nothing in Miss Loftus's claim," said Emanuel M. Friend, counsel for Weber & Fields, when questioned as to what steps would be taken to meet it. "Her contention will not hold water. The clause in question provides that she shall appear on certain Sunday nights—that is, in sacred concert—and it is the custom for artists to take part in these concerts. It does not invalidate the contract in any way.

"Should she prepare to fill engagements with any other managers we shall take such action as in the premises is proper. She will find that she cannot do as she pleases, and that to violate contracts through caprice or whim won't do in this country."

OPENING AT KOSTER & BIAL'S.

New Manager Entertains Some Friends—Formal Start To-night.

Koster & Bial's Music Hall, under the new managgement of Robert Blei and remodeled and redecorated, was thrown open informally for the season last night for the inspection of some friends of the management. The interior has been entirely done over in colors of Cyrano red, gold, and white, with hangings and draperies in harmony with the main color scheme. The house is much improved, and will rank among the tastefully equipped theatres of this city.

The formal opening will take place to-night, when an attractive programme of vaudeville attractions will be offered. Sunday night entertainments will be given, and at the first one, to-morrow night, the following artists will appear: Miss Colley, singer; Mlle. Dagmar, Ed. Laurt, comedian; John W. Ransone, Madeline Marshall, Belle Darling, Mlle. Camilla Urso, Mond, de Villeas, "Bobby" Gaylor, John C. Rice and Sallie Cohen, Arthur Dunn and Clara Belle Jerome, Blanch Ring, Francesca Redding and company, and several others.

"THE MAN IN THE MOON, JR."

Julius Steger in Leading Juvenile Role—Miss Walley to Appear.

George W. Lederer has engaged for his new production, "The Man in the Moon, Jr.," which will be produced for the first time at the New York Theatre Sept. 25, Julius Steger, who will create the leading juvenile rôle in the play. The part is almost entirely of a musical kind, for which Reginald De Koven has written several selections. Gustave Kerker has also contributed a pretty waltz song, of which Mr. Steger will make a feature.

Miss Norma Walley, who severed her connection with the "Man in the Moon" Company through a misunderstanding with Mr. Lederer, has adjusted her differences with the management and will also make her appearance in the new production.

MISS MAY IRWIN'S NEW PLAY.

"Sister Mary" Well Received at New Haven—Many New Songs.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 15.—The Hyperion Theatre here was the scene to-night of the first production of Miss May Irwin's new play, "Sister Mary." The house was packed and included a party of several hundred of the members of the Typothetae Convention now being held here. The reception tendered Miss Irwin at the finish of the second act was flattering to her. One of her new songs, "The Possum Chase," was liked better than any "coon song" she has sung. It was applauded so long that Miss Irwin had to refuse to sing any more verses. Her songs form a large part of the play. Among them were "Gable, What Did Mary Do?" "I Don't Want to be Your Lady Fren' No More," and "In Japan."

The play presents Miss Irwin as an exeditor of a country newspaper, who has written a book on marriage, containing some very forceful views on connubial relations. These bring forth a storm of adverse opinion from the other characters, and make much trouble. Most of the fun in the play is brought about through the heroine's efforts to shield her identity as the authoress of the book from a rich and cranky old aunt from whom she expects to inherit a large fortune.

Herbert Gresham, formerly of Augustin Daly's company, as the leading comedy support, was well received. Joseph M. Spark, George Beane, Miss Queenie Vasar, and Miss Louise Rial had good parts.

LONDON THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Nat Goodwin Goes to the Comedy in October—Mrs. Potter in a New Play—Another Melodrama.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Whether Nat Goodwin has made a good bargain by going shares with Levenston and Lorillard at the Comedy Theatre is an open question. "An American Citizen" has been going so well it would have been unwise to have shelved it, therefore Levenston's offer of the comedy. Still, he and his partner have nothing to lose and everything to gain. Where Frohman comes in is not quite clear, as Goodwin signed for himself. In fact, Goodwin goes to the Comedy in October.

All things show that the life of "The Ghetto" will be short. How short, few know, but I saw Kyrle Bellew to-night, and he said the play might be taken off at any moment. The syndicate which backed the play produced only £3,000. This was all expended. The play is beautifully mounted, but impossible. In spite of these facts and that the principals hint at organized opposition, the theatre has obtained Mrs. Potter to appear in "The Masserenes," adapted by Sir William Young from "Ouida's" novel, by many considered her best, though a trifle tropical. The play will have a fine cast, including Mrs. Potter, Gertrude Kingston, Kyrle Bellew, and Lord Rosslyn. Miss Kingston is one of the most charming actresses in England, and is also a writer of more than ordinary excellence and a painter of some merit.

"Hearts and Trumps," by Cecil Raleigh, which will be produced at the Drury Lane to-morrow, is of the usual type of Drury Lane melodrama. In the cast are Violet Van Brugh, Vane Fetherstone, and Lionel Brough.

The Prince of Wales Theatre is to be opened next Thursday, with Forbes Robertson and Mrs. Patrick Campbell, in "Moonlight Blossom," by Fernald.

"Elixir of Youth," by Sims and Merrick, at the Vaudeville, is of flimsy texture, but has a clever cast.

The Autumn announcements are still withheld on account of the seaside weather.

A Sensible English Actor.

There has been a great deal of foolish talk in some of the London newspapers about a suppositious "American theatrical invasion." Lately a report was circulated that the British Actors' Association was "maturing plans of resistance." That admirable comedian, Lionel Brough, was questioned about these reports.

"I am one of the Vice Presidents of the association," he observed, "and am on the committee, and I have received no circulars whatever calling such secret meetings together.

"There are a lot of Americans in London, certainly, but after all we knock 'em pretty hard over there, you know. I should like to have a chance of doing it again," he added, reflectively.

Many cultivated American playgoers will hope that Mr. Brough's wish may be gratified, and that he may have an opportunity to revisit us. The English-speaking stage has no superior actor in a wide range of comic and "character" rôles.

TRYING TO PURIFY THE STAGE.

New Society Offers Actresses Positions in the Commercial World.

Mrs. Elizabeth Prentice, who claims to be the resident representative of a newly formed organization known as the Anti-Stage League, with headquarters at 1,393 Broadway, sent out this week a circular to every female member of theatrical companies now appearing in New York, which read as follows:

Dear Madam:
Please call at my office Friday, between 10 and 4 o'clock. Yours faithfully,
Mrs. ELIZABETH PRENTICE.

Much curiosity was aroused among many of the chorus girls as to what the circular meant, and among those who made it their business to find out were Harriet Merritt, Avis Folger, Celia Rhodes, Pauline Chase, Dorothy Lester, and Ida Rock. To each one Mrs. Prentice explained that the organization was one formed for the purpose of purifying the stage and securing positions for actresses in commercial pursuits. Mrs. Prentice said the organization has ample financial support from prominent New Yorkers, and that it proposes to accomplish its purpose.

Injunction Against Pauline Hall.

Edwin D. Miner, the proprietor of Miner's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Music Hall, yesterday obtained a temporary injunction from Justice Scott, in the Supreme Court, restraining Pauline Hall, the prima donna, from appearing next week at the Harlem Music Hall. Mr. Miner alleges that on Aug. 11 last, he entered into an agreement with Miss Hall to appear at his theatre next week for $450. Without his permission, he says, she made a contract with the proprietors of the rival place of entertainment to appear there for the same week.

Died After Nine Hours' Illness.

Joseph L. Byrne, pharmacist at the Presbyterian Hospital, died in that institution late last night, after being ill with pneumonia for nine hours. Byrne was about thirty years old, and had been an employe of the hospital for a number of years. He was graduated from the College of Pharmacy and stood at the head of the class of '99. Mr. Byrne's relatives live in New Haven, Conn.

Sunday Times—Three Cents.
To be sure of getting a copy of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES from your newsdealer to-morrow, order in advance to-day. Strictly a newspaper—three cents Sunday, one cent daily.—Adv.

EMIL PAUR'S TRIP ABROAD

No Operatic Stars in Sight Except Schmedes, a Young Tenor.

PLANS FOR THE METROPOLITAN

The New Conductor Has a Number of First-Rate Musicians in View for His Orchestra.

Emil Paur, the famous musical conductor, arrived here yesterday on the Trave, after an absence of three months in Europe, where he visited France, Germany, and Austria. Mr. Paur was in excellent health and spirits, and said he came prepared to put in the hardest Winter's work of his life.

"I enjoyed my trip abroad immensely," said he. "I was in Paris in the latter part of June, where I witnessed several performances at the opera and opera comique. I did not hear any novelties either there or elsewhere. Massenet's new opera comique, which was produced at the French capital last season, is said to be very tuneful, and characteristic of that composer, but it cannot by any means be considered a masterpiece.

"Of course I went to Baireuth and attended all the performances there. I heard 'Parsifal,' 'Die Meistersinger,' and the entire 'Ring.' There was nothing particularly remarkable about the Wagner season, with the exception perhaps of the scenery, which was very beautiful. The whole cycle was elaborately mounted. Van Rooy was very fine as Wotan, Mme. Schumann-Heink sang with her usual excellence and power. Kraus, the tenor, also sang well. But Ternina's singing was truly admirable, especially in 'Parsifal.'

"No singers new to Baireuth distinguished themselves. Schmedes, a young tenor, who has created a sensation at the Vienna Opera House, was there, but did not show to much advantage. Richter speaks enthusiastically of him, however, and believes that he has a brilliant future before him. Several singers who have gained fame on the concert platform in Germany and Austria also made their début at Baireuth, but, perhaps owing to being intimidated, failed to rise above the level of mediocrity. With the possible exception of Schmedes, there do not appear to be any stars in sight in the operatic firmament.

"While I was abroad the German newspapers published an announcement that Dr. Muck was going to conduct German opera at the Metropolitan this season, and that statement was cabled, I understand, to this country. Dr. Muck is the second conductor at the Royal Opera House in Berlin. Mr. Grau wrote me that there was not a word of truth in the report. Dr. Muck was with Mr. Grau during the last season at Covent Garden, London, but Mr. Grau did not negotiate with him to come to this country.

"I shall return to the conductor's chair at the opera with great pleasure. I have hitherto not conducted opera during the six years I have been in America. I have had twenty years' experience in this branch of my profession, however. For five years I was conductor of the opera at Leipsic, and prior to that conducted the opera and concerts at the Mannheim Opera House. It is proposed to make several changes at the Metropolitan, of which there was much adverse criticism last year.

"I have in view a number of first-rate musicians in this country whom I shall recommend to Mr. Grau, and with this improvement I hope to bring the orchestra to a high standard of perfection. Nahan Franko, who is one of the cleverest musicians on earth, will be concert master, or leader of the first violins. We are going to give the whole Wagnerian cycle, beginning with 'Rienzi' and terminating with 'Parsifal.'

"Before beginning the season with the Grau Opera Company in Chicago I propose to make a trip with my orchestra. The itinerary of the tour has yet to be decided upon. Then I shall return to this city in time to conduct the opening Philharmonic concerts. I have not yet decided what novelties I shall produce.

"In addition to all this I have accepted the Directorship of the National Conservatory of Music, the position formerly occupied by Dvorak. I propose to give a series of four concerts at Madison Square Garden with an orchestra made up mainly of pupils from the Conservatory some time during the opera season."

MME. SEMBRICH RETURNS.

Prima Donna Was Never in Better Health—Has Lost Some Flesh.

Among those to arrive on the Fuerst Bismarck from Europe yesterday was Mme. Sembrich, the prima donna. When seen at the Hotel Savoy she appeared in excellent health and spirits. "I have had a very pleasant Summer," she said, "and have lost some flesh. Don't you think so?

"There is nothing like outdoor exercise, and I have had plenty of it. We left New York in May, and, after a brief stay at our home in Dresden, my husband and I went to the Tyrol. And how I did climb the mountains! Sometimes I ascended to a height of 3,000 meters. Just think of it! My health? Excellent. Never better.

"Yes, my plans for the season here are all arranged. I am to sing in sixty performances. After a brief rest here we go to Worcester, Mass., where I will sing for three days, beginning Sept. 28. There I shall give selections from 'Norma' and 'Lohengrin.' From Worcester we go to Portland and Bangor, Me., appearing on Oct. 2 and 5, and there I will be seen in rôles from 'La Traviata' and 'Norma.'

"I am delighted to get back to America. The people are so hospitable and appreciative. Then, too, it is so quiet compared with Paris, where we were for ten days before sailing. And those Parisians! They were wild with excitement over the Dreyfus and Jules Guerin incidents. That was bad neough, but the heat was almost intolerable.

"I shall join Maurice Grau's opera company at New Haven on Oct. 10. There are nine prima donnas in the company. Mlle. Ternina, a charming soprano, is one of them. She scored a great success at Baireuth in 'Parsifal.' From all I gather, the coming operatic season in America will be one of the most successful in years. Mr. Grau has an excellent company, and I think his efforts will be appreciated by the public."

VENEZUELAN COMMISSION.

Sir Richard Webster Begins His Final Speech for Great Britain.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—At to-day's session of the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy concluded his argument, contending that Great Britain could not obtain rights previous to 1850 in consequence of an agreement made that year.

Sir Richard Webster, the British Attorney General, began the final speech in behalf of Great Britain. He urged that the whole case of Venezuela was built upon the paramount title of Spain, and that Mr. Tracy had failed to reply to his colleague's speech, which completely shattered such a title.

The session will be continued to-morrow.

THE VENEZUELAN REVOLUTION.

Seacoast Populace Apathetic, but the Whole Interior Is Rising.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 15.—Advices from La Guayra, the port of Caracas, capital of Venezuela, dated Tuesday, report that the Venezuelan revolution, under the leadership of Gen. Cipriano Castro, is assuming overwhelming proportions. The Government has been endeavoring to prevent the news from reaching the ports.

The populace of Caracas and La Guayra is apathetic, but the whole interior is reported to be rising under the banner of the revolution.

The Government of Venezuela has one small steamer, carrying light guns, for guarding the coast, which left La Guayra Monday.

Typhoid Fever in Madrid.

MADRID, Sept. 15.—Fifty-nine cases of typhoid fever were reported here yesterday. Since the outbreak of the disease the proportion of cases resulting fatally has been small.

Indian Council Passes Currency Bill.

SIMLA, Sept. 15.—The Council to-day passed the Currency bill.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Another Autumn Saturday brings again an exodus from town, not only of clubmen, but of those members of the gay world who came from Newport, Lenox, and Southampton and the suburbs to attend Mr. Vanderbilt's funeral yesterday morning. The town will not miss this fashionable element over Sunday, for even the clubs are filled with non-resident members and guests, who are here in unusual numbers, and who will remain over the carnival week, as that which will include the Dewey celebration and the America's Cup races is now beginning to be called, while the hotels are filled to overflowing. Up-town New York has not sheltered and entertained as many visitors as at present for many years past.

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The funeral of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, which took place at St. Bartholomew's Church yesterday morning, and the story of which is told in another column, was as simple and free from ostentation as was the life of the dead millionaire. Newport, Lenox, and Southampton were well represented at the church, but only the members of the family accompanied the remains to Staten Island for their final interment in the beautiful and stately mausoleum at New Dorp, and which looks out from the hillside over the fields and woods where Mr. Vanderbilt's boyhood and early youth were spent and the blue waters of the bay beyond. It was a coincidence that Mr. Vanderbilt was borne to his last resting place on as beautiful a day as that which marked the funeral of his father, and his grandfather before him, and those of the family and the pall bearers who went to Staten Island recalled the fact.

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Widespread as has been the expression of regret at and sympathy with his family in Mr. Vanderbilt's death, and full and extensive as have been his obituary notices, those who recall the deaths of Commodore Vanderbilt, and particularly of William H. Vanderbilt, have been struck with the comparatively lesser notice and sensation in the public mind which the demise of this last head of the Vanderbilt house has occasioned. The deaths of the Commodore and of his son William H. emphasized and brought a realization to the public of the enormous Vanderbilt fortune, which was then comparatively new and which overtopped all the fortunes of the time. The development of social reporting in and by the daily press has made almost the daily life of Mr. Vanderbilt and his family generally familiar to the public, so that his death revealed nothing new as to his fortune, his treasures of art, and his family life, as those of his father and grandfather did, and the general knowledge and belief that he was a very ill man, had never fully recovered from the stroke of paralysis two years ago, and might die at any time was the third cause of this seeming paradox.

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The American public is no longer unfamiliar with great fortunes. The country has passed the point where the leaving of a large inheritance is any longer a novelty, and even the Vanderbilt millions do not seem as large, when there are so many other lesser fortunes in six figures and over to be counted on every side. There is now, of course, much curiosity and interest as to Mr. Vanderbilt's will and the manner in which he has divided his enormous fortune.

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Among the arrivals from Europe next week will probably be that of Baron Alliotti, the Secretary of the Italian Embassy at St. Petersburg, who is coming over to witness the America's Cup races, and whom letters from abroad credit with the romantic purpose of continuing his suit commenced in St. Petersburg, of one of the fair daughters of a recent United States Ambassador to Russia. Baron Alliotti is an extremely handsome man, whose position is one of the best in Europe, and who, if he remains at all in New York, will undoubtedly be the recipient of many social courtesies.

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The Casino Association at New London has voted to wind up the affairs of the corporation, and to legally dissolve it, which means the closing of the Pequot Casino at that place. The Pequot colony has been divided over this Casino, which is a beautiful building erected at large expense, with a magnificent situation on the point at the western bank of the Thames River, where it empties into Long Island Sound, ever since its erection, four or five years ago, and regrettable as the closing may be on general principles, it will probably be beneficial to the Summer residents of the colony. It is said that its final downfall dates from the visit of the New York Yacht Club fleet in August last, when a prominent feminine member of the colony, Mrs. Frederick Neilson, who invited Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., to dine there with her, was informed that dinner could not be served to herself and party, as the servants were busily employed in preparing for the ball to be given the yachtsmen that same evening. Mrs. Neilson is said to have resented this refusal to serve herself and guests dinner, and to have transferred her allegiance to the less aristocratic but more liberal Bath Beach Club house near by. The Pequot Casino will now, in its deserted condition, justify the title of the "Pequot Morgue," which has been flippantly applied to it for some years past. There is nothing like a Casino at times to put the members of a Summer society colony by the ears.

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The Umbria, which sails for Liverpool to-day, has booked, among other passengers, H. Lawrence Gill and Miss Mary Gill, Mr. and Mrs. W. Henry Harrison and Leland Harrison, and John Harrison of Philadelphia, James Robb, and the Rev. Thomas Purcell. On La Gascogne, sailing to-day, there are booked, among others, Mrs. Charles J. Barnes and Mrs. C. Price, and the Pretoria has on her list, among others, Mrs. Carrington Avery, Lieut. Bischoff and Mrs. Bischoff, Capt. Blakesly and Mrs. Blakesly, Mrs. Blanche D. Cole, and W. G. Van Name.

Among those who arrived on the Fuerst Bismarck, from Hamburg and Southampton yesterday, were Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Appleton, Gen. L. A. Barbour and Mrs. Barbour, Mr. and Mrs. William Reynolds Brown, Dr. Victor C. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Curtiss, Gen. E. P. Dodge, Prof. Charles Forbes and Mrs. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gildey, Dr. Thomas Hall and Mrs. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. George G. Merrill, Miss Emily Pryor, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Parsons, Mme. Sembrich, Prof. Edward R. Shaw and Mrs. Shaw, and Dr. John A. Wyeth and Mrs. Wyeth.

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There will be no horse show at White Plains this year. The Westchester Fair will take place, as usual. The reason for the omitting of the horse show is stated to be because Col. Leonard, one of its managers, has been ordered to the front in the Philippine Islands. The coaching parade idea has not been broached, but there is a possibility that such an event may take place in the Autumn.

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There is some doubt as to whether the annual polo games will be played at Prospect Park this year. It was decided to have them on Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday of next week, but the withdrawal of Devon and Myopia and the death of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt have been a combination of circumstances which makes it more than likely that the games will be abandoned. The polo at Prospect Park was one of the two occasions on which society flocked or went at all to Brooklyn, the other being the annual Ihpetonga ball. The games at Prospect Park generally opened the season at Hempstead, many going down to Brooklyn from that retreat of equine sports in coaches and drags.

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The Monmouth County Hounds met at Cow Neck Bridge yesterday for the purpose of hunting wild foxes. Peter F. Collier is M. F. H. The other hunt clubs have not begun their season yet.

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Lucerne is at the full tide of its season. All the great houses have large house parties and the races were the means of bringing together a large assemblage of well-known people. Mrs. Lorillard Spencer had her son and daughter-in-law with her, and Mrs. Leishman had a house party in which there were several Americans. At the Hotel National there was a cotillion with very beautiful favors. In the last figure a young man dressed as a mountain guide and leading a huge St. Bernard dog, came in bearing a heavy load of bouquets.

The cotillion was led by Miss Davies, a niece of Mr. Bradley Martin, and a Mr. Greenwood of London. Among the dancers were the Princess Lynar, Prince Ruspoli, Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, Mr. and Mrs. de Gallatin, Mrs. Lorillard Spence, Jr., who was in pink; Mrs. Frank Witherbee, and Miss Violet Whelen of Philadelphia, who was said to be the prettiest girl in the room. Miss Whelen is the daughter of Mrs. Charles Whelen of Philadelphia, so popular at Bar Harbor. Mrs. Whelen was Miss Mignonette Violett of New Orleans. Mrs. Davies and Miss Ethel Davies and Mr. Martin, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, are among the recent arrivals. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Leishman.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 15.—This evening Mrs. David King gave an informal dinner at her cottage, Kingscote, in honor of Prince Cantacuzene and Miss Julia Dent Grant.

To-night one of the most enjoyable dinner dances of the season was given at Berger's by George Dechamps of the French Diplomatic service.

The dining room was the large restaurant pavilion, which was brilliantly illuminated with small electric lights, while the rooms within were set with palms. The tables were decorated with pink and red roses and maiden-hair fern. After dinner the pavilion was cleared of the tables, and there was dancing until morning. There was no cotillion.

Among the many present were Prince Cantacuzene, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Mrs. Potter-Palmer, Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Miss Fifi Potter, the Misses Potter, Miss French, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, G. P. Messervey, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, Lady Cunard, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Miss Burden, Mrs. Ladenburg, Miss Pomeroy, Miss Marion Fish, Miss Lucy Morgan, W. Hude Neilson, Stuyvesant Leroy, Mr. and Mrs. George von L. Meyer, Thomas F. Cushing, Miss Whiting, Allan Arthur, W. Forbes Morgan, W. A. M. Burden, Potter Palmer, Jr., J. Ellis Postlethwaite, R. R. Remington, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Hatch, the Earl of Yarmouth, Vicomte Du Van Tois, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter, Miss Lurman, George Griswold, William Cutting, Jr., Mrs. Foxhall Keene, the Misses Stone, Miss Marie Winthrop, Winthrop Rutherfurd, Miss Scott, Miss Lily Oelrichs, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. H. Leroy Emmett, Bartin Willing, Miss Gray, Miss Willing, Robert L. Gerry, Miss Anna Sands, Miss Swan, William Woodward, F. W. Andrews, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, M. M. Shoemaker, Prince Henri de Croy, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, the Misses Wetmore, Honoré Palmer, Miss McAllister, and Miss Kane.

According to present plans over $300,000 will be expended during the Fall and Winter by various cottagers in the improvement and enlargement of their estates.

William Elkins of Philadelphia, who occupied the Baldwin cottage in Bellevue Avenue two seasons ago, and who this season was in Newport with Mr. Widener on the yacht Josephine, has, it is reported, made an offer for a tract of land in Bellevue Avenue, and intends to erect a handsome villa and become a permanent Summer resident.

Mrs. S. S. Pomeroy of New York is to build a cottage near Hazard's Beach.

H. McKay Twombly will improve Vineland, on Ochre Point, adjoining The Breakers. The improvements and enlargements will call for an expenditure of $35,000.

Mrs. W. Storrs Wells will improve her cottage on the avenue, and about $40,000 will be expended for the changes.

Joseph E. Widener will return to Newport on the steam yacht Josephine after the Dewey celebration in New York and remain for some time.

The steam yacht Narada has returned from Bar Harbor with the owner, Henry Walters, and his sister on board.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Reginald Vanderbilt, and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt will return from New York on Tuesday.

Robert John Mathews of London is registered at the Acquidnec.

Mrs. Edward J. Berwind entertained at dinner this evening at the Elms.

The estate of David King has rented the cottage in Parker Avenue, known as Needwood, to A. Gordon Nye of New York for the season of 1900.

H. F. Eldridge has returned from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay left for Westbury to-day, to remain for the remainder of the Fall. They will return to Newport next season.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter, who have been occupying their cottage, in Narragansett Avenue, this season, will conclude their Newport visit to-morrow and return to Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll and Arthur T. Kemp have returned from a cruise on the sloop yacht Navahoe.

H. A. C. Taylor has returned from New York.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Robert B. Cruice.

Dr. Robert B. Cruice, a well-known physician of Philadelphia, died there suddenly Thursday in the arms of a patient, Gen. Pennypacker, whom he was visiting professionally.

Dr. Cruice had been prominent in medical circles of Philadelphia for thirty years. He was the younger son of James P. Cruice of Lesroyon Lodge, County Roscommon, Ireland, and was born in 1838. In 1850 he was brought to America by his parents, who settled in Philadelphia. He entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1856, graduating in 1859, and in July, 1861, was appointed Assistant Surgeon, attached to the Thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He served until 1863, when he was compelled to resign on account of injuries received by his horse falling on him.

Dr. Cruice then returned to his home and quickly became identified with the leading hospitals as surgeon, and at the time of his death was a Fellow of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. His widow was Miss Alice Mulhinock, his cousin, of Tralee, Ireland. She, with one son and four daughters, survives him.

Margaret Coffin Inman.

Margaret Coffin Inman, widow of John H. Inman, who had been a member of the firm of Inman, Swann & Co., and was a well-known cotton broker and capitalist of this city, died yesterday at Dansville, N. Y. Mrs. Inman was born at Sweetwater, Monroe County, Tenn., and was a granddaughter of Dr. Charles Coffin, the founder and for many years President of Greenville College. On June 8, 1870, she was married to Mr. Inman. Under the terms of Mr. Inman's will she was appointed an executrice and trustee, and received an income of $25,000 a year and the house at 874 Fifth Avenue.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES E. MORGAN of Philadelphia died Thursday at Prout's Neck, Me.

WILLIAM G. ROSE of Cleveland, Ohio, died at his home there yesterday, aged seventy-two years. Mr. Rose had been ill for about three months. The primary cause of death was rheumatic gout. Mr. Rose was Mayor of Cleveland in 1891-2.

JERSEY CITY'S GUARD OF HONOR.

Twenty-eight Tallest Policemen to Escort Noted Visitors.

Chief of Police Murphy of Jersey City has selected twenty-eight of the tallest men on the force as a permanent guard of honor to be detailed for service when the President or other distinguished visitors pass through the city.

Of the men selected, six are more than 6 feet in height, twenty are 5 feet 10 inches, and the others only about an inch shorter. The squad is now being drilled for the duties it has to perform. When the visitor steps from the car in which he rides or lands from the ferryboat, the guard will at once form a hollow square about him and escort him to the boat or train.

INDIA'S THREATENED FAMINE.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Bombay:

"It is doubtful if a famine can be avoided in the Gujerat, the Kathiawar, and the southwest section of Sindh. Speaking generally, the famine will be restricted to a small portion of the country, but a serious scarcity is probable in large areas of Western India."

Balloonist Crosses Dover Strait.

DOVER, England, Sept. 15.—Percival Spencer, the aeronaut who started by balloon to convey the greetings of the British Association to the French Science Association, now convened at Boulogne, has landed safely near Dunkirk.

HEALTH NOTICE!

HOUSEHOLDERS CAUTIONED.

Fever Prevalent.

Fever and sickness frequently follow the Fall house opening. This is due to foul gases and disease breeding matter developed in the house during the Summer. For purifying the waste pipes, closets, sinks, and all waste carrying arrangements, for sprinkling about the cellars, store rooms, etc., Platt's Chlorides has proven a most reliable and economical disinfectant. It is a colorless liquid, and when diluted and sprinkled about leaves no stain or smell while it instantly removes any foul odors and destroys disease breeding matter. A quart bottle will last an average family a month, and it can be obtained at all druggists, high-class grocers, and house furnishing dealers.

MARRIED.

ALBEE—MATHEWS.—At Lynn, Mass., on Thursday, Sept. 14, Louisa Shaw Albee, daughter of John Albee, to Edward Roscoe Mathews, by the Right Rev. Denis Bradley.

BEALL—JONES.—On Thursday Sept. 7, at St. Luke's Church, Toronto, Ontario, by the Rev. Dr. William Jones, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Langtry, rector of the parish, John Alexander Beall of the City of New York, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Clarkson Jones, Esq., of Toronto.
Washington Star and Post please copy.

REED—BLAUVELT.—On Sept. 13, 1899, at the home of the bride's parents, 509 Macon St., Brooklyn, N. Y., by the Rev. R. R. Meredith, D. D., Fannie Jackson Blauvelt to Raymond Clinton Reed.

DIED.

AMORY.—In Boston, Sept. 13th, George W. Amory, in the 68th year of his age.

BARNES.—At Ridgefield, Conn., on Thursday, Sept. 14, of typhoid fever, Marguerite, daughter of Josephine B. and the late Theodore M. Barnes, aged 20 years.
Funeral services at her late residence, 755 Madison Av., on Saturday, Sept. 16, at 10 o'clock.

PEASLEE.—At the residence of her granddaughter, Mrs. J. J. Smith, 362 West 57th St., Ann, widow of Horace W. Peaslee.
Services on Sunday at the house at 4 P. M. Funeral at Chatham, N. Y., on Monday.

CLARK.—Suddenly, on Friday, Sept. 15th, Mary J. Clark.
Funeral services on Sunday, 17th, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, 613 Jefferson Av. Relatives and friends are invited.

GRADY.—Suddenly, on Friday, September 15th, James J. Grady, Assistant District Attorney, the beloved son of Michael and the late Catharine Grady.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HUNTINGTON.—On Thursday evening, Mary, widow of the late Jedediah Z. Huntington, aged 83.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

INMAN.—At Dansville, N. Y., on Friday, Sept. 15, Margaret Coffin, widow of the late John H. Inman of this city.

THOMAS.—At Yonkers, N. Y., Sept. 14, Catherine A., widow of Augustus Thomas.
Funeral services from her late residence, 40 Livingston Av., Yonkers, Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

DEATHS REPORTED SEPT. 15.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Sept.
ALLEN, Robert, 331 E. 77th St.	52	15
ARINO, Sabatino, 138½ Thompson St.	4	14
ARTHUR, Rose, 2,108 2d Av.	34	14
ANDERSON, Bella, Bellevue Hosp.	27	10
BENANTI, Concetta, 238 Elizabeth St.	1	14
BARBARA, Teresa, 516 E. 16th St.	20	13
BECKER, Ethel, 141 Forsyth St.	2	14
BINCKES, James, 354 E. 55th St.	31	13
BENNET, Charles, 1 King St.	36	14
BLOMQUIST, William, Brooklyn	60	15
BRACKEN, Jane, 715 2d Av.	68	13
CRAUER, Kate, 128 Madison St.	7	13
COON, Samuel H., 7 W. 134th St.	55	14
CONKLING, Margaret, 169 E. 13th St.	9	14
DENTOWITZ, Sadie, 131 E. Broadway	24	13
DENHAM, Henry, 504 E. 159th St.	75	14
DEVEREAUX, Elizabeth, 124 E. 123d	58	15
ELINQUIST, Nicholas, 414 1st Av.	69	14
FASFELD, Alexander, Brooklyn	2	13
FADER, Annie, 190 Delancey St.	4	14
FANTILLI, Adelaide, 23 Marion St.	43	13
GOTLEMAN, Leah, 174 Orchard St.	36	13
GLUCKMAN, Aaron, 190 Broome St.	66	13
GALLAGHER, Nellie, 265 Avenue B.	3	13
GOLDSTEIN, Annie, 7 Avenue D.	20	15
GOLDSMITH, Max, Bellevue Hosp.	40	10
ISLIN Fritz, 600 W. 158th St.	1	14
JISKRA, Mary, 404 E. 70th St.	3	14
KAHN, Babette, 446 E. 121st St.	47	15
KUHLWEIN, Louisa, 434 5th St.	36	14
KOCH, Frederick, Hoboken, N. J.	47	14
KLECAK, Francisca, 486 E. 24th St.	36	14
KING, Harry, 442 W. 25th St.	24	14
KELLY, John J., 865 1st Av.	1	15
LAGORIO, Giovanni, 161 Prince St.	86	13
LIFSCHITZ, David, 27 Division St.	2	14
LYON, John, 38 Washington St.	23	14
LANGE, Henry, 72 Bowery	73	12
LUNT, Alfred, 207 E. 77th St.	35	14
LITCHIM, Jacob L., 127 Henry St.	48	15
LANDESMAN, M. J., 214 Stanton St.	1	15
MORAN, Annie, 408 E. 123d St.	1	14
MAX, Rebecca, 73 E. 113th St.	41	14
McKEENAN, Hugh, 249 W. 18th St.	28	14
NOYES, M. E., N. Y. Foundling Hosp	5	13
NOBLE, Thomas C., 538 W. 153d St.	1	14
PETERSON, Nicholas, 531 E. 12th St.	2	15
ROSENBLATT, Rebecca, 31 Lewis St.	3	15
RUSSO, Amiello, 2,286 1st Av.	1	14
RYAN, Alice, 2,372 Broadway	35	14
SCHERMANN, M., 121 Attorney St.	2	14
SMITH, William, Port Chester, N. Y.	40	13
SCHAFFER, John, 404 W. 48th St.	21	14
SEEDORF, Minnie, 1,191 1st Av.	27	14
SULLIVAN, J., N. Y. Foundling Hosp	1	14
SCHROEDER, Adolf, Kenoil, N. J.	44	14
SASLOSKY, A., 167 E. Broadway	28	14
UNGER, Max, 98 7th St.	55	13
WILLNER, Isaac, 398 Grand St.	49	13
WEHR, Theodore, 115 E. 105th St.	5	13
WOLFF, Nathan, 470 Pearl St.	64	14

Brooklyn.

ABRAMOWICZ, Itte, L. I. Coll. Hosp.	55	14
BOYLE, Patrick, 144 Classon Av.	33	13
BOYCE, Jennie, 213 McDougal St.	1	14
BLOHM, Gerhard, 148 16th St.	67	13
BARRELL, Mary A., 437 Halsey St.	45	13
CONNOR, F., 256 Plymouth St.	1	14
COYLE, John, 411 Evergreen Av.	1	14
CASEY, Anne, 143 Concord St.	22	13
CZERECHOWSKI, J., 250 Kent Av.	1	14
DOWNING, Harry R., 145 Greene Av.	13	14
DWYER, Elsie I., 13 No. Elliott Pl.	1	14
DORRIES, Carrie, 114 Georgia Av.	1	13
EDELMANN, Elsie, 70 Hamburg Av.	2	13
FREYTAG, Emma, 1,086 Dean St.	48	14
FINERNAN, William, 123 Somers St.	1	12
FEINMAN, Lazar, 184 Wallabout St.	2	14
GRIFFIN, John F., 40 Walworth St.	2	13
GAST, Dorothea, 193 Scholes St.	65	12
GARABRANT, Jennie M., 40 Reid Av.	16	13
GREEN, James, 184 Willoughby St.	60	14
GARROW, William N., 61 Jewell St.	3	12
GLAVIN, Elizabeth, 918 Atlantic Av.	45	11
HALSTROM, Ester M., 513 Sutter Av.	3	11
HOWDEN, D. M., 49th St. & 14th Av.	3	11
HOYE, Patrick, 19 Carlton Av.	76	13
HICKMAN, M. E., 91st st., nr. 4th Av.	38	13
HEUSLER, Hermann, 233A 54th St.	1	13
HIGGINS, Patrick, L. I. Coll. Hosp.	49	13
KENNEDY, Patrick, 195 Hoyt St.	37	14
KELLY, Mary, 189 Bedford Av.	3	13
KANE, Kate, Kings Co. Hosp.	70	11
KEALLY, Robert, 208 India St.	1	12
LOEWENTHAL, A., 21 Cook St.	1	14
LATHAN, Margaret, St. Mary's Hosp.	3	12
LENNON, Thomas, 211 27th St.	35	13
LANIGAN, Catharine, 74 Woodbull St.	24	13
LYNCH, Joseph, 14 Montrose Av.	1	41
LANGDON, E. D., 223 Madison St.	40	13
LEWIS, Elizabeth, 520 16th St.	1	14
MALESKI, V., 683 3d Av.	1	14
MALBIN, Ida, 463 Broadway	1	14
MORAN, Edward, 3 Garnet St.	1	13
McCORMICK, John, E. D. Hospital	49	13
MacDONALD, M., 1,619 Pacific St.	60	13
PETTERSON, C., 448 Van Brunt St.	50	14
PETERSON, Florence, 98 Dwight St.	1	13
QUINN, C., 465 St. Mark's Av.	49	13
RIZZOTTI, Gaetano, 115 Navy St.	1	14
RUTTINGER, Sabina M., 502 Knickbocker Av.	1	14
ROPER, Niel, United States Hospital, Fort Hamilton	48	13
REEVES, Mary, Kings Co Almshouse.	55	13
SMITH, George H., 216 Wilson St.	29	13
STANTON, John P., Brooklyn Hospital	34	13
SCHNEIDER, W., 188 Schaeffer St.	2	14
SUESS, E., 14th Av. and 75th St.	60	13
STEFTON, Anthony, 227 Wythe Av.	1	13
TRAVIS, Joseph T., 67 Franklin Av.	10	13
THOMAS, Samuel, 315 Thatford Av.	1	14
VOLKENS, Henry, 201 Skillman St.	1	14
WILLIAMS, M. L., Brooklyn Hospital.	72	13
WOLBER, Kate, 651 Manhattan Av.	1	15

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—Carpet Cleansing. T. M. Stewart, 326 7TH AVE Tel. 1,132—38th. Est. 1863.

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FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Pittsburgh, Painesville & Fairport R. R.
First 5% Mortgage Bonds, Due 1916.

A majority of the above-mentioned Bonds having now been deposited with the undersigned, notice is hereby given that further deposits may be made with the Mercantile Trust Co., No. 120 Broadway, until SEPTEMBER 25, 1899, after which date a penalty of $10.00 per Bond will be incurred.

The Committee undertakes to act ONLY for depositing bondholders.

CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, No. 31 Broad St.
F. J. LISMAN, No. 30 Broad St.
JAMES H. OLIPHANT, No. 20 Broad St.
ALVIN W. KRECH, No. 120 Broadway.
New York, September 8, 1899.

Office of
THE HECKER-JONES-JEWELL MILLING COMPANY.
207 Produce Exchange, New York.

Holders of the receipts of the Franklin Trust Company, for either the preferred or common stock of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, deposited with them in accordance with agreement dated Aug. 22, 1898, are hereby notified that on and after Sept. 18, they will be able to exchange such receipts for the engraved certificates of the United States Flour Milling Company at the Franklin Trust Company, 164 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
JOS. A. KNOX, Secretary.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO., NEW YORK,
Offer, at 112 and Interest,
$300,000 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock,
Preferred as to Dividends and Assets,
OF THE
NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY.

OF THE $1,000,000 OF PREFERRED STOCK AUTHORIZED ONLY $600,000 IS AT PRESENT ISSUED, THE BALANCE BEING HELD IN THE TREASURY OF THE COMPANY, AND ONLY ISSUABLE FOR CASH AT PAR, OR FOR PROPERTY PURCHASED TO THE VALUE OF $400,000.

Actual tangible assets are valued at over $2,500,000.00
Earnings for 1898, as reported by Messrs. Deloitte, Dever, Griffiths & Co. 372,187.71
The Company reports earnings for first SIX MONTHS OF 1899 .... 289,867.84

Of the $600,000 Preferred Stock, $300,000 has been sold, and we offer the balance, $300,000, AT 112 AND INTEREST FROM JULY 15, at which price it should net 6¼% income.

COPIES OF PROSPECTUS, GIVING PARTICULARS, MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

Union Pacific Railroad Co.
Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co.
Exchange of Shares.

OFFICE OF UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
120 Broadway, New York.

TO THE HOLDERS OF PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, subject to the due authorization of the now contemplated increase of the preferred and common capital stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company, an arrangement has been made for the exchange of shares of its increased preferred and common stock for shares of the preferred and common stock, respectively, of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company.

The basis of exchange of the increased preferred stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company for preferred stock of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company is share for share, together with the payment to depositors of preferred stock of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, at the time of the delivery of Union Pacific preferred stock in exchange therefor, of the sum of One Dollar per share in equalization and adjustment of dividends.

The basis of exchange of the increased common stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company for the common stock of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company is share for share.

Holders of the preferred and common stock of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company desiring to avail of this offer must, on or before October 7, 1899, deposit their shares duly endorsed for transfer and witnessed or proved, and stamped as required by the United States Internal Revenue law, for delivery to Union Pacific Railroad Company, with The Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York City, or with the Old Colony Trust Company, Ames Building, Boston, Mass.

Negotiable certificates of deposit will be issued by the above-mentioned depositaries entitling the holders thereof to receive preferred or common stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company, as the case may be, on the terms above expressed, or to the return of deposited shares of stock of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company in the event that the issue of the new preferred and common stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company shall not, prior to November 1, 1899, have been authorized at the meeting of stockholders now called for that purpose.

Dated September 15th, 1899.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
Union Pacific Railroad Co.
No. 120 Broadway, New York.

To Holders of Collateral Trust Non-Cumulative Series A Income Bonds
OF THE
Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.:

Union Pacific Railroad Company desiring to acquire a majority of the Collateral Trust Non-Cumulative Series A Five Per Cent. Income Bonds of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, offers to holders of such bonds to exchange the same for its own First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, bond for bond, interest to be adjusted as accrued to September 1, 1899.

This is not to constitute a standing offer, but it is intended this offer shall cease without further notification as soon as sufficient bonds have been exchanged for the purposes of Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Holders of the Oregon Short Line Five Per Cent. Income Bonds, Series A, desiring to avail of this offer will promptly tender their bonds for exchange either to the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, or Union Pacific Railroad Company, 120 Broadway, New York.

Dated September 1, 1899.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.,
120 Broadway, New York City.

TO THE HOLDERS OF COLLATERAL TRUST NON-CUMULATIVE INCOME B BONDS OF OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD COMPANY:

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that, subject to the due authorization of the now contemplated increase of the preferred capital stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company, an arrangement has been made for the exchange of the income B bonds of this Company for preferred stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company at the rate of ten shares ($1,000 par value) of such preferred stock for each $1,000 of Income B bonds.

Holders of Income B bonds of this Company desiring to avail themselves of the opportunity to make the exchange must deposit their bonds, for delivery to Union Pacific Railroad Company, with The Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York, or with the Old Colony Trust Company, Ames Building, Boston, Mass., on or before October 7, 1899.

The Income B bonds so deposited must bear all coupons subsequent to the coupon of October 1st, 1899, which coupon may be detached and retained by the holder for collection at maturity.

Negotiable certificates of deposit will be issued by the above-mentioned depositaries entitling the holders thereof to receive preferred stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company on the terms above expressed, or to the return of deposited bonds in the event that the issue of such preferred stock shall not, prior to November 1, 1899, have been authorized at the meeting of stockholders now called for that purpose.

Dated September 15, 1899.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

CITY TRUST CO
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36 WALL STREET.
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TO THE HOLDERS OF
Pittsburgh, Cleveland & Toledo RR. Co.
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds, due 1922.

In view of the contemplated reorganization or readjustment of the affairs of the Pittsburgh & Western Railway Company, of whose system your line forms a most important part, and in order to protect your interests, the undersigned have consented to represent the bondholders, and therefore request you to deposit your bonds with the City Trust Company of New York, which will issue its negotiable certificates therefor under a Bondholders' Protective Agreement, copies of which can be obtained from the City Trust Company or at our office.

It is important that the bonds should be deposited at once in order that such measures can be promptly taken as may insure the rights of the bondholders.

Simon Borg & Company
20 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
September 11, 1899.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20th, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

8 shs. Hurst Electrotype Co.
500 shs. Anglo-American Canaigre Co., (Hypd.)
3,000 shs. Chicala Water Co., Iowa, (Hypd.)
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$5,000 Michigan Peninsula Car Co. 5% Bds., 1942.
30 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
200 shs. Merchants' Nat'l Bank.
10 shs. Western Nat'l Bank.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
6 shs. The Tingue Manf. Co.
35 shs. Ninth Nat'l Bank.
80 shs. Stuyvesant Fire Ins. Co.
50 shs. Panama Star & Herald.
5 shs. Chemical Nat'l Bank.
20 shs. Western Nat'l Bank.
27 shs. State Trust Co.
50 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
25 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
50 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
$5,000 National Conduit & Cable Co. 1st Mtg. 5% Gold Bds., 1917.
5 shs. German Exchange Bank.
10 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
5 shs. German Am. R. E. Title Guar. Co.
28 shs. North American Trust Co.
47 shs. North American Trust Co.
5 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
50 shs. Merchants' Nat'l Bank.
5 shs. Nat'l Park Bank.
100 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company,
30 Broad Street.
New York, September 14th, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that from the net earnings of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1899, there has been declared a regular dividend of Three Dollars and Fifty Cents per share on the Preferred stock, and Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per share on the Common stock of this Company, payable October 21st at the Company's office in New York City.

The Transfer books will close at three P. M. on the 2d day of October, and reopen for transfers, ex dividend, on the thirteenth day of October following.
FRANK S. BOND, Vice President.

Western Union Telegraph Company,
NEW YORK, September 13th, 1899.
DIVIDEND NO. 124.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 16th day of October next, to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of September, inst.

For the purpose of the annual meeting of stockholders, to be held Wednesday, the 11th day of October next, and of the dividend above referred to, and transfer books will be closed at three o'clock on the afternoon of September 20th, inst., and reopened on the morning of October 12th, 1899.
M. T. WILBUR, Treasurer.

The Chicago and Alton Railroad Co.,
New York, September 14, 1899.

A dividend of Two Dollars and a Quarter ($2.25) per share on the Common Stock of this company has been declared, payable at the Fiscal Agency of the company, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., No. 44 Pine St., New York City, on and after October 2nd, 1899, to the holders of the Common Stock of record at the close of business September 20th, 1899. The Common stock transfer books will close for that purpose at the close of business on September 20th and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. October 3, 1899.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

The American Agricultural Chemical Company,
New York, Sept. 14th, 1899.
PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK DIVIDEND $1.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of The American Agricultural Chemical Company, held this day, it was resolved that a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Preferred capital stock be declared and paid to stockholders of record at the close of business Monday, October 2nd. Transfer books will close on Monday, September 25th, and reopen Thursday, October 5th.
JAS. M. GIFFORD, Treasurer.

Office Homestake Mining Co.,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 BROAD STREET.
NEW YORK, September 15th, 1899.
DIVIDEND NO. 273.

The regular monthly dividend of TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE has been declared for August, payable at the transfer agency in New York, on the 25th inst. Also EXTRA DIVIDEND (NO. 374) of Twenty-five (25) Cents Per Share, payable at the same time and place. Transfer books close on the 20th inst.
LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
United Shoe Machinery Co.,
Boston, Sept. 14, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the United Shoe Machinery Company, held this day, a quarterly dividend was declared of 1½% (37½ cents per share) on the preferred stock and 2% (50 cents per share) on the common stock, payable Oct. 14, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 19th.

The transfer books will be closed from 2 P. M. Sept. 19 to 10 A. M. Oct. 2d.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
Sept. 14, 1899.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼) per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Oct. 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Sept. 30th, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 5th, 1899.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

The Commercial Cable Company,
(Mackay-Bennett System,)
No. 253 Broadway, New York.
Dividend No. 41.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the capital stock of this Company is hereby declared, payable on the 2d day of October, 1899, out of net earnings, to all stockholders of record on September 20th, 1899. The Transfer Books will close September 20th instant and reopen on October 3d, 1899.
E. C. PLATT, Treasurer.
Dated September 5th, 1899.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall St., New York, September 12th, 1899.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this company will be paid at this office on Friday, October 6, 1899. Transfer books will close on Thursday, September 21, and reopen on Friday, September 29, 1899.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

$25,000
CITY OF TRENTON
SCHOOL BONDS.

Office City Treasurer,
Trenton, N. J., Sept. 11th, 1899.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until three o'clock P. M. Monday, September 18th, 1899, for the purchase of the whole of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars School Bonds of the City of Trenton, N. J.

The above bonds will be 30 yr. bonds and bear interest at the rate of three and one-half per centum per annum. They will be registered or coupon, in denominations of $100 or multiples thereof. Interest payable semi-annually. Bonds will not be sold for less than par and accrued interest.

Each bidder will be required, as an evidence of good faith, to inclose with bid a certified check on a National bank for $1,000, payable to the order of W. J. B. Stokes, City Treasurer. Checks will be returned to unsuccessful bidders.

The bonds will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal will be the most favorable to the city, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the city.

These bonds are authorized by ordinance of the Common Council passed August 15th, 1899, and by an act of the Legislature approved March 23d, 1899.

All proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for City of Trenton School Bonds," and addressed to
W. J. B. STOKES, City Treasurer.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 15	710,762
To date this year	127,191,728
Corresponding date last year	74,297,533

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 15	$1,479,300
To date this year	$677,953,470
Corresponding date last year	$601,012,390

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 4@5 per cent.; at three months, 5@5½ per cent.; at six months, 5@5½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¾@5 per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy	⅝	N. J. Central	¾
Am. Car & F. pf	¾	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	1
Am. Smelt. & R. pf	½	Pullman Car	⅞
Delaware & Hud	½	St. Paul & Om	1
Del., L. & West	2	Third Avenue	½
Knick. Ice, Chi	4½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Illinois Central	¾
Am. Malt. pf	½	Int. Paper pf	½
Am. Steel & Wire	⅞	Laclede Gas	1
Am. Steel & W. pf	⅞	Louis. & Nash	½
Am. Sugar Ref	1¾	Manhattan Cons	1½
Am. Steel Hoop pf	¾	Met. Street Ry	2
Am. Tin Plate	⅞	Minn. & St. L	1
Am. Tobacco	1½	Mobile & Ohio	1
At., T. & S. F	⅝	Nat. Biscuit	½
At., T. & S. F. pf	⅞	Nat. Lead	½
Balt. & Ohio	1	Nat. Steel	⅞
Balt. & Ohio pf	½	N. Y. Air Brake	1
B'klyn Rapid Tr	6¾	N. Y. Central	½
Canadian Pacific	1	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	1
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Norf. & Western	⅝
Chi. Cons. Tract	1	Norf. & West. pf	½
Chi., B. & Q	1⅛	Northern Pacific	⅞
Chi. G. W. pf., B	½	Northern Pac. pf	½
Chi., M. & St. P	1¼	Pac. Coast 2d pf	¾
Chi. & N. W	1	People's Gas, Chi	1⅞
Chi., R. I. & Pac	1¼	P., C., C. & St. L	¾
Chi. Term. Trans	1	Republic Iron & S	⅝
Chi. Term. T. pf	½	St. L. & S. W	1¼
C., C., C. & St. L	1⅝	St. L. & S. W. pf	⅝
Col. Mid. pf	½	St. Paul & Duluth	5
Col. South. 1st pf	1¼	Standard R. & T	½
Col. & H. C. & Iron	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2
Consol. Gas	1	Texas & Pacific	½
Cont. Tobacco	1⅜	Union Bag & Paper	¾
Cont. Tob. pf	1	U. S. Leather pf	⅞
Denver & R. G. pf	⅝	U. S. Rubber	¾
Des M. & Ft. D	2	Wis. Cent., w. iss	¾
Federal Steel	2⅛	Wis. C. pf., w. iss	¾
Federal Steel pf	1¼		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s	1½	Nor. Pac. Term. 6s	2½
Kent. Cent. 4s	1	Stand. R. & T. inc	1¼
N. Y., L. & W. C. 5s	3½		

Bonds Declined.

C., C., C. & St. L. gen.	2	Ore. S. L. con. 5s	1¼
F. & P. M. 5s	1	Peo. & East. inc	8½
		St. L. S. W. 2d	1⅓

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Encouraged by the result of their attentions to fancy specialties in Thursday's stock market, operators massed their energies yesterday against Brooklyn Rapid Transit. That property furnished so good a target that no temptation appeared to attack anything else. Stocks put out through the house which fathered the Brooklyn enterprise seemed nearest the point of contagion and suffered somewhat. Quite 40 per cent. of the day's business was in properties championed by this house. Declines in other directions represented merely the influence of the scapegoat upon good company. All who chose to inquire into reasons for the raid heard tales in amazing contradiction to those spread abroad only a few months ago about the railroad possibilities across the East River. A stranger to the ways of operators might have supposed that from having been one of the most promising fields for passenger traffic when a Coney Island season was ahead, that section had since either been depopulated by the prospects of a hard Winter or that its inhabitants had resolved to save their nickels for coal instead of dropping them into the ticket takers' boxes. It was not necessary after the noon hour to get out any stories for the depression of the stock. The downward movement had then gained sufficient momentum to carry itself along unaided. Reports abounded of the liquidation of many accounts. There certainly were signs that quotations touched stop orders, for, indeed, only exceptionally large margins could have withstood such a drop as has occurred this week.

It did not appear at any time during the day that substantial interests undertook to check the tendency of the market. On the other hand, there is reason to suppose that persons already well supplied with stocks added not a little to their holdings. The decline in St. Paul, while perhaps affecting a few slenderly margined accounts, brought out many orders for that stock from those who had hitherto been good buyers of it. The same is true of other properties that are universally well regarded, and evidences, if not plentiful, were at least not wanting to bear out the theory that substantial interests in Wall Street are providing themselves with holdings considerably larger than they had as recently as a week ago in confident anticipation of substantial improvement in prices in the near future.

Rates for money did not disturb the market at all. For the greater part of the day 6 per cent. prevailed. The rate declined to 4 per cent. at the hour for stock settlements, and probably the bulk of loans were at an average not exceeding 5 per cent. When there was talk of tight money owners of that commodity in various parts of the country and in Canada sent it here in great quantities. The best opinions obtainable agree that money has not been in such supply in New York for months as it is at present. Thus, even if the banks may lose to the Sub-Treasury and to the interior by heavy drafts, it does not seem likely that anything more will be heard of a money famine.

Yet easier conditions would doubtless prevail if the banks were better equipped than now to handle the money situation regardless of outside aid. With money in abundance it might not be essential that bank statements showed improvement. Such data as are at hand would seem to make exceedingly doubtful whether the condition of the banks has improved within the last week. The contraction of loans early in the week served a good purpose as an expedient, but it is not an encouraging sign in the stock market, and if it were to be continued it might work hardship in quarters that ought not to be incommoded.

The movement of money to the crop sections, usual at this season of the year, little concerns the present situation. That movement is regular and provision is always made for it. Bank losses this week on that account reach about $3,500,000. The money thus sent away is loaned and will return. Some of it will come within a fortnight. This week's bank drafts in favor of the Sub-Treasury tell a different story. They amount to more than $4,500,000, and represent internal revenue funds and customs. No power short of an act of Congress can turn that money back. Until miracles come into vogue the money may be counted as lost to the banks, and hence lost to the mercantile and financial community.

While the appearance of outside money will doubtless prevent the loaning rate from becoming excessive, feeling would be easier were the banks enabled to stop the abnormal drain to which they are subjected. Banks constitute the financial barometer, and low pressure markings there make no one cheerful. A disappointing statement to-day or any other Saturday may not count for much in itself. If acute conditions were to become chronic that would be another thing. The return of crop money must help. That and the flow to this point of investment and other funds, as soon as cold weather shall release them from industrial engagements, must be beneficial.

Whether or not these funds may offset a continued Treasury drain, financiers feel that while the banks are waiting the Government might lend a hand. Money cannot be taken from the Treasury for the banks, but it can be diverted to the banks in deposits instead of going to the Treasury. Bankers talk of this a good deal just now. Having had evidence of Secretary Gage's appreciation of the money market's needs, shown in his anticipation of October interest on 4 per cent. bonds, they do not doubt that a Treasury gorged with idle money is much less to his liking than are comfortable business conditions. His views on that subject and any suggestions he may make as to means of relief would be most welcome just now.

London sold in this market yesterday. Rates of exchange remained as before.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Wednesday, September 27, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon. ALEXANDER G. HACKSTAFF,
New York, September 13, 1899. Secretary.

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit was a very considerable factor in the day's dealings yesterday, more than 250,000 shares of the stock changing hands—over one-third of the total transactions for the day on the entire board. The bears were again in control, and, aided by liquidation on the part of timid or disappointed holders, the price rapidly receded, going as low as 86⅝. The closing price, a point above this, nevertheless, marked a loss from the preceding day of 6¾ points.

There are all kinds and conditions of gossip in respect to the stock and the reasons for its rapid and decided decline. None of these, however, appears to be founded on what might be termed a substantial basis, though all of them are interesting, and several are significant. The one point that seems clear is that the element bearing the stock down is much better organized than the element from which support is accredited to come. Indeed, it would take the best kind of leadership to withstand and offset the enormous pressure bearing upon the stock all the day long.

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President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, speaking of the road, says: "The engineers of the company are making plans for many improvements, and important changes in the elevated and surface lines which will greatly improve the service, please the public, and make transit more rapid than at present. The engineers are pushing the work, and we hope to complete several connections within a month or six weeks. The matter of increasing the number of cars is also being considered."

This statement was put out early in the day—it may be in the hope of staying the tide against the stocks and of reassuring timid holders—but as developments showed it was of no avail.

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In relation to the transactions in the stock, Price, McCormick & Co. say: "There is a suspicion in the Street that the Flower people have largely reduced their holdings, and are not unwilling to see a lower range of prices established. Certainly the support to the stock in the last few days has been comparatively small, and the stock declined with comparative ease until 87 was reached. Around this figure there was very heavy buying, more especially during the last hour, when probably 25,000 shares at least changed hands between 87 and 87¼. The buying was mainly by the Wormsers, and it was thought to be covering of a large line of shorts put out at materially higher figures. Flower & Co. were also heavy buyers. The selling came from some of the best commission houses in the Street."

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Other Stocks Under Pressure.

Other Flower stocks were under pressure during the day, the bears evidently having decided to extend their operations. This they did so cleverly and unexpectedly that they found several of the stocks practically unprotected, and had little difficulty in forcing them down. People's Gas and Coke was among these, selling as low as 113¼ during the day and closing at 113⅝—a decline from the preceding day of 1⅞ points in a trading of 21,530 shares. Rock Island declined 1¼ points on a trading of 10,450 shares, closing at 114¾. Atchison preferred, with a sale of 25,310 shares, receded at one time to 62¾, but subsequently rallied to 63⅛, at which point, seven-eighths below the preceding day, it closed. International Paper preferred fell off one-half point and common one-quarter point.

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Depression in St. Paul.

St. Paul was more largely dealt in than any of the railroad stocks, the total of transactions footing up to nearly 50,000. There had been a very considerable buying of the stock early in the month, due to the largely increased earnings of the road and the talk of an increased dividend on the common stock. When this dividend did not materialize the buyers were, not unnaturally, disappointed, and speculative accounts hastened to liquidate. The result was that the common stock, on yesterday's dealings, declined to 129¾ as a closing price—1¼ points off the figure for the preceding day, which in its turn had been 1⅝ points below Wednesday's final figures. It was, too, not to be disguised that the action of the St. Paul Directors had a depressing effect on other than St. Paul stock. Conservatives on the Street, however, were inclined to praise the action.

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Coal Road Stocks Buoyant.

It was noticeable that the stocks of the coal roads were buoyant yesterday. Lackawanna was especially strong on early trading, due to the statements of activity from the coal regions and to a report respecting a funding scheme for bonds by which high-priced bonds are to be put on a 4 per cent. basis. At one time the stock sold at 182½; but later suffered in the general decline, falling to 181, the closing point, which nevertheless represented a gain of 2 points for the day. Delaware and Hudson, on a trading of 2,438 shares, sold up to 124½, and finally closed at 123, a gain, however, for the day of a half point. Rumors of increased dividend on this stock are heard.

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Leather and Sugar Active.

United States Leather and American Sugar were active in the industrials yesterday. On dealings of over 10,000 shares Leather common rose to 12⅛, while the preferred—the sales were 4,075—rose to 75⅝. One firm is reported to have bought fully 250,000 shares of the common stock recently, with the intention, it is said, of carrying through a plan for dealing with the cumulative dividends on the preferred stock. The uncertainty in respect to the outcome of the Sugar war apparently had a depressing effect upon American Sugar stock, which, dealt in to the extent of over 30,000 shares, fell off 1¾ points.

ANOTHER RUMOR DENIED.

As was not unexpected, more rumors were in circulation yesterday regarding the reported Metropolitan-Manhattan entente. One of these was that the National City Bank was interested in the matter and that a large block of shares of the Manhattan had been bought by the bank or by gentlemen closely connected with it.

Of this report President Stillman said: "There is not a word of truth in it. The bank is not in the least interested in the matter and knows nothing whatever of any such reported purchase, or, indeed, of any agreement between the Manhattan and the Metropolitan Companies."

During the day both Manhattan and Metropolitan stocks suffered declines, the former receding 1½ points on dealings of 32,425 shares and Metropolitan 2 points on transactions involving 2,901 shares.

STEEL COMPANY STORIES.

A story was in circulation on the Street yesterday to the effect that the property of the Republic Steel Company was to be acquired by the Federal Steel Company. It was said that the Federal Steel Company had made overtures to the Republic people, and that developments might be looked for at any time.

Discussing the report, one of the officials of the Federal Steel Company said: "The story is made out of whole cloth. There is not one word of truth in it, and we know nothing about it."

During the day over 21,000 shares of Federal Steel common were dealt in, declining to 56. The preferred stock declined a full point. Republic common fell five-eighths of a point on the day's transactions.

A QUESTION OF PLANS.

The New York Reorganization Committee received a cable from Amsterdam on Thursday stating that at a meeting of the bondholders of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad held on that day a committee was appointed to investigate both the Stilwell and Thalmann plans. The cablegram purporting to have been received by the Stilwell committee earlier in the week, and extensively circulated, stating that at a meeting held in Amsterdam, out of a representation of $5,300,000 bonds, all but $265,000 voted in favor of the Philadelphia committee's plan, is misleading, since about $5,000,000 of these assenting securities are those owned by the de Goijen family.

The de Goijen interest has always favored the Philadelphia plan, de Goijen, Jr., being a member of that committee. The New York committee asserts that the foreign interests which hold the balance of power have not declared themselves for either plan as yet.—United States Investor.

MANY NEW CARS ORDERED.

As an evidence of the great activity in railroad circles at present, the following announcements of orders for new cars made by various railroad companies are significant. They are: Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 1,000 coal cars of 40 tons capacity; Delaware and Hudson Company, 500 coal cars of 45 tons capacity; Kansas, Fort Scott and Memphis Company, 200 coal cars; Lehigh Valley Company, 300 box cars; Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Company, 400 box cars.

HOW EARNINGS INCREASE.

Further evidence of the marked increase in the earnings of the railroads of the country and of their generally prosperous condition is given by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle in its table, which it will publish to-day, covering the earnings of sixty-four roads for the first week in September. The figures show a net increase in earnings of 10.59 per cent., while figures for seventy-eight roads for the last week of July, supplementing figures already published, show a net increase in earnings of 13.57 per cent. The figures follow:

1st Week of Sept.	1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama Gt. South.	$37,132	$5,330	......
Ann Arbor	30,260	4,002	......
Balt. & Ohio S. W.	146,429	......	43,718
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	89,489	10,568	......
Bur., C. R. & North.	118,150	......	2,871
Canadian Pacific	579,000	61,000	......
Central of Georgia	110,296	33,240	......
Chattanooga South.	1,693	729	......
Chesapeake & Ohio.	245,316	9,039	......
Chicago & East Ill.	105,273	5,234	......
Chicago Gt. West.	143,862	28,069	......
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	77,602	4,970	......
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	861,554	48,325	......
Chi. Term. Transfer.	24,113	2,249	......
C., C., C. & St. L.	324,566	1,460	......
Denver & Rio G.	195,700	25,400	......
Duluth S. S. & At.	47,872	8,396	......
Evans. & Indianap.	7,447	......	......
Evans. & Terre H.	28,018	1,712	......
Flint & P. Mar.	62,534	860	......
Georgia	27,619	5,325	......
Grand Trunk, Chi. & G. Trunk, D., G., H. & M.	597,853	62,668	......
Hocking Valley	72,356	16,582	......
Int. & Gt. Northern.	76,805	3,978	......
Iowa Central	48,648	863	......
Kanawha & Mich.	12,399	951	......
K. C., Ft. S. & M.	100,349	22,787	......
K. C., Mem. & Bir.	26,092	7,205	......
Kan. City & Omaha.	4,755	......	42
Kan. City & Sub. B.	9,774	......	2,425
Lake Erie & West.	77,396	5,425	......
Louis., E. & St. L.	36,226	4,258	......
Louis., H. & St. L.	11,756	126	......
Louis. & Nash.	505,040	79,490	......
Mexican Central	261,300	29,380	......
Mexican National	122,171	21,184	......
Minn. & St. Louis.	63,122	10,066	......
M., St. P. & St. M.	109,244	5,250	......
Mo., Kan. & Texas.	258,741	24,843	......
Mo., Pac., Iron Mt.	536,000	39,000	......
Central Branch	27,000	5,000	......
N. Y., Ont. & West.	88,131	9,916	......
Norfolk & Western.	290,527	44,105	......
Ohio River	32,326	4,993	......
Peoria, Dec. & Ev.	19,587	2,509	......
Pitts., B. & L. E.	55,413	14,914	......
Pittsburg & Western	66,736	......	1,370
Rio Grande South.	9,074	160	......
Rio Grande West.	54,400	4,100	......
St. J. & Gr. Island.	32,779	2,548	......
St. L. & San Fran.	168,591	40,794	......
St. L. Southwestern.	120,400	23,700	......
Southern Railway	572,931	32,543	......
Texas Central	7,054	1,276	......
Texas & Pacific	133,813	8,921	......
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	39,216	9,003	......
Tol., Peo. & West.	24,805	2,323	......
T., St. L. & Kan. C.	37,756	......	6,579
Wabash	332,556	46,980	......
West. N. Y. & P.	79,700	11,800	......
Wheel. & L. Erie.	37,381	8,212	......
Cleve., Can. & S.	16,740	2,226	......
Total (64 roads).	$8,440,868	$865,987	$57,338
Net increase (10.59 p. c.)	......	808,649	......
4th Week of August.	1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
Previously reported (61 roads)	$12,102,053	$1,575,734	$32,123
Ala. No. & T. Pac.—			
New Ore. & N. E.	59,000	13,000	......
Ala. & Vicksburg.	25,000	5,000	......
Vicks., Sh. & Pac.	21,000	......	1,000
Ann Arbor	46,332	2,450	......
C., C., C. & St. L.	[illegible]	40,059	......
Fla. Cent. & Penin.	49,991	......	91,056
Ft. W. & Den. City.	34,094	3,115	......
Interoceanic (Mex.).	82,200	22,000	......
K. C., Ft. S. & M.	170,618	53,304	......
K. C., Mem. & Bir.	38,896	12,494	......
Louis., H. & St. L.	19,411	3,881	......
Mexican Railway	88,600	12,600	......
Northern Pacific	925,102	41,838	......
Rio Grande West	161,000	49,300	......
San Fé, P. & Phx.	21,940	516	......
Sherman, Sh. & S.	9,039	380	......
Texas Central	6,416	1,778	......
Total (78 roads).	$14,337,501	$1,837,449	$124,179
Net increase (13.57 p. c.)	......	1,713,270	......

AS TO THE COAL SITUATION.

Speaking of the coal situation, both anthracite and bituminous, The Engineering and Mining Journal will to-day say:

"It is quite probable that the great demand for vessels for grain and iron ore transportation and the consequent high rates which are being charged may affect coal shipments. It must be remembered, however, that there is always competition for return cargoes up the lakes and this will help to keep down rates on shipments westward. Still the time for twenty-five-cent rates from Buffalo to Chicago is past and will not return this year.

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"There is very little change to note in the soft coal trade on the Atlantic seaboard. The demand from all quarters is very good; in fact, the orders are more than the producers can conveniently take cae of, and some of them are very glad to curtail the shipments to consumers, owing in part to the limited car supply. The better grades of coal are suffering in this respect more than the cheaper qualities, for which there is also a large demand. Trade in the Far East is large, but not to the same extent as along the Sound. Many of the consumers who heretofore have been using water power as well as steam are obliged to run their plants entirely by steam owing to the dry season. This naturally makes a marked difference in the demand and improves trade generally."

PROSPERITY THAT PROSPERS.

The reports of the commercial agencies for the week prove beyond peradventure that prosperity prospers and that the business boom of the country is still booming.

Dun's Review sums the general situation up by pointing out that the volume of business now in progress has never been rivaled. Clearing House payments in the second week of September were 29.2 per cent. larger than last year, and 58.9 per cent. larger than in 1892. Railroad earnings in the first week of September were 9.7 per cent. larger than last year, and tonnage from Chicago was nearly 60 per cent. larger than in 1892 and 90 per cent. larger than in 1898.

Better than all other news, the record of August commerce shows the relation of United States business to that of other countries. Exports were $20,082,875 larger than ever before in August, and exceeded imports by $37,929,699, partly because exports of staples were $9,366,978 larger than last year, but also because exports of other products, mainly manufacturing, were $10,349,000 larger than last year, and larger than in any other month of any year. Fears that great advance in prices might shut off exports of manufactured products have not been unnatural, and it is most gratifying to find that such exports still continue and expand. The excess of exports over imports gives fair promise of as large a balance in foreign trade to the benefit of this country during the Winter as has ever been seen. That manufactured exports do not fall off, but are larger than ever, is both surprising and gratifying.

Bradstreet's, speaking along the same lines, says that with comparatively little stock or other speculative activity, and with few strikingly new features presenting themselves, the general business of the country goes forward at a good pace and in unprecedented volume for this period of the year. Reports indicative of this come by telegraph to Bradstreet's from most leading markets, additional proof being furnished by the steadiness of most prices on the high plane recently reached, the very heavy business doing by the transportation interests, as reflected in enormous railroad earnings, reports of expanded Fall demand, heavy export trade totals, and reported cheerfulness of outlook as to the balance of the year. Fall trade activity would appear to be at its maximum, judging from advices of activity and strength of demand reported alike from Western and Eastern markets and shared in also by most South Atlantic and interior Southern cities.

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Of the movement in iron and steel Dun notes that extraordinary efforts to increase the iron output failed in August partly because stoppage of a few large furnaces for repairs more than balanced the addition of thirteen small furnaces to the producing force, and partly because hot weather prevented full production. The reported output, 267,335 tons against 267,672 tons Aug. 1, with a decrease of 22,347 tons in unsold stocks, indicates a consumption of 1,209,012 tons during the month. Purchases of 60,000 tons Bessemer and 20,000 tons other iron are reported with advance of Bessemer to $23.25 at Pittsburg, but quotations are wild because of premiums paid for early delivery. Plates at the East and common bars at Pittsburg are $1 per ton higher, and wire nails have again been advanced $3 per ton. Orders for plates include several for export and one for a vessel in the Delaware River, with one for Venezuela at Pittsburg, but many for all forms are refused because the works are unable to fill them on time, and some orders of much importance have been withdrawn at the West on account of the delay unavoidable and the high prices charged.

On the same subject Bradstreet's notes that iron and steel are quiet but very strong at the East. Blast-furnace reports show that current consumption and production are not far apart, but production fails to show the expansion looked for, and while current work is at the rate of 14,000,000 tons per year, estimates of the year's production do not run much beyond 13,500,000 tons.

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Of wool Dun says that the heavy sales of wool—12,056,900 pounds for the week and 21,282,100 for two weeks, against 36,629,400 in 1897—are largely due to heavy manufacturing purchases at Boston, but there as elsewhere the buying is mostly based on expectation that London sales beginning next Tuesday will show an important advance. Prices here are stiff, and the demand for woolen goods of all sorts is strong.

Bradstreet's, speaking of wool, and of cotton also, points out that cotton is a shade lower on the week, owing mainly to the failure of foreign spinners to accept current Government and other advices as to cotton-crop conditions. The strength of cotton goods is, however, notable. Wool is firm at all and higher at some markets, and much interest is taken in the next London wool sales. Woolen goods are strong, though some manufacturers complain that the advance in raw material has outstripped the gain in the manufactured product. A number of mills are reported to have instructed their agents that their order books for Spring delivery are filled.

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Dun says that the great movement of grain, in wheat and flour a little larger than last year in August, and in two weeks of September 5,920,273 bushels, flour included, from Atlantic ports, against 5,423,076 bushels last year, and from Pacific ports 755,559 bushels, against 364,144 bushels last year, is far more effective in preventing a decline in prices than any official or unofficial estimate of yield.

Bradstreet's states that advices from the Pacific Coast are of improved weather helping the harvesting of crops and encouraging a heavy movement of trade in nearly all lines.

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Boot and shoe shipments in two weeks, according to Dun, have been 192,221 cases, against 210,002 cases in the same weeks of 1897 and 179,854 cases in 1898, but smaller in every other year. The demand is hesitating except for speedly delivery, which is urgently demanded from all quarters. In leather there has been a smart decline in demand, though following heavy sales of sole and union last week. There are some indications that the advance in prices has been pushed quite as far as the market will bear. Hides are still pushed higher by packers at Chicago, but prices recently quoted for country hides are hardly obtainable and tanners are quite generally disposed to wait.

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Bradstreet's says that unabated activity is reported at Chicago, where dry goods concerns are working nights, near-by buyers are more in evidence, iron and steel sales are limited only by possibilities of delivery, and prices, notably of pig iron, hoop iron, wire and nails, still tend upward. Among the significant features reported at that city is the scarcity of cars available for transportation, particularly of lumber and coal, but this feature and the additional fact that lake transportation facilities are crowded to the utmost are, of course, the effect not of poor but of good trade conditions. A large volume of Fall trade is reported at Kansas City, Omaha, Minneapolis, and St. Paul, and, in fact, at all Western and Northwestern centres. Failures in the Northwest are remarkably few. Duluth wires of a projected great expansion in steel manufacturing at that city, rolling mills, car wheel shops, and foundries being planned.

Good trade advices come to Bradstreet's from nearly all markets in the South Atlantic States. Atlanta reports 40 per cent. more business done by mill supply men than one year ago, and much is hoped for from the proposed new plan of warehousing cotton, thus preventing the usual Fall rush of this staple to market from unduly depressing prices. All coal mines in the Knoxville district are reported in full operation, while Birmingham reports the demand for iron so great that cars are loaded before the metal is cool. At some of the largest furnaces, it is claimed, it is difficult to assemble a carload of any one grade at a time, owing to urgent calls for delivery. Scarcity of cars is also a feature.

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Failures for two weeks, according to Dun, have been $3,303,830 in amount, manufacturing $429,301, and trading $1,385,217, the other failures including one in real estate for $1,400,000. Failures for the week have been 149 in the United States, against 174 last year, and 32 in Canada, against 23 last year.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Figures of production and export of copper for the month of August, 1899, showing that there were 19,886 tons produced by United States reporting mines and 2,800 tons by outside sources, (estimated.) Ex-

ports were 10,920 tons, all in tons of 2,240 pounds of fine copper.

Deficit, after charges, of $196,102 shown by Lehigh Valley's lines in New York State for the quarter ended June 30, against a surplus of $28,797 in the corresponding period last year.

Report current at Little Rock, Ark., that the Railroad Commission of that State has issued an order reducing rates on cotton, cottonseed, and other products from 25 to 75 per cent.

Shipments of 417,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

India on a gold basis through passage of the Currency bill by the Council.

Increase of $727,262 in imports of dry goods for the week, as compared with the previous week, and increase of $316,094 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Meeting of the Directors of the Wheeling and Lake Erie to be held to-day for the purpose of reorganizing the board and electing Myron T. Herrick as its Chairman.

Decision by the courts in favor of the Diamond Match Company in damage suits aggregating $1,000,000 brought against it by various logging companies.

Election of John Hone to succeed W. H. Tilford as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Evansville and Terre Haute, the latter having resigned through pressure of other business.

Statement that the plant of the American Car and Foundry Company is taxed to its full capacity to fill present orders for equipment.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 4@6 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.

Time money, 5@5½ per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 4¾@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $183,666,141; balances, $6,362,159; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $503,967.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3½ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3 9-16@3⅝ per cent.

Foreign exchange was dull and steady. Nominal rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.82¾; demand, $4.86; cables, $4.86¾@$4.86½. Commercial bills were $4.82@$4.83. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.21⅞ less 1-16 and 5.19⅜ less 1-16@5.20; reichsmarks, 94 3-16 and 95@95 1-16; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par @5c discount. Chicago—25@40c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.75@$2 discount; bank, 50c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. St. Louis—50c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par@35c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—Business began hesitatingly on the Bourse to-day, but improved and reacted toward the close. The settlement was easy. Rentes were steady. Foreigners were agitated and then weaker. Rio Tintos opened strong, declined slightly, and rallied at the close. Kafirs declined heavily. Speculators express the opinion that the Transvaal will not accept Great Britain's demands. Continual selling caused a strong reaction. Three per cent. rentes, 101f 12½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 26c for checks. Spanish fours closed at 62.75.

BERLIN, Sept. 15.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were irregular and weak, owing to uncertainty regarding the Transvaal crisis and the depression in the New York market. International securities fluctuated, closing easier. Local shares were lower. Exchange on London, 20 marks 45¾ pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 15.—On the Boerse to-day business was dull, acting sympathetically with the Berlin market. Locals were slightly easier.

VIENNA, Sept. 15.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were weak owing to the unfavorable political outlook.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—American securities opened depressed on lower overnight operations from New York. The market remained weak, being controlled entirely by advices from Wall Street. The closing tone was steady.

Consols for money, 104 15-16; consols for the account, 105 1-16; Atchison, 21½; Canadian, 97¼ ex dividend; Erie, 13⅞; Erie first preferred, 38⅝; Illinois Central, 116¾; Union Pacific preferred, 79 ex dividend; St. Paul, 133⅞; New York Central, 140¼; Pennsylvania, 67¾; Reading, 11¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 78; Louisville, 82⅛; Grand Trunk, 8¼; Anaconda, 11⅜.

Money, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3¼ per cent., and for three months' bills 3 9-16@3½ per cent.

Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, £168,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 133; Madrid, 23.20; Lisbon, 45; Rome, 7.22.

Bar silver steady at 27 3-16d per ounce.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the market for outside securities was less monotonous yesterday than it was during the earlier part of the week, but the result of the day's transactions was rather disappointing to those who had been looking for improvement in the market. The day can hardly be said to have brought about anything really discouraging, but several sharp declines occurred, and this, together with the continued dullness of many issues made the immediate outlook appear less promising than it seemed a short while ago. That present market conditions are likely to last is the opinion of relatively few of those who watch the market closely. Indeed, it is only here and there that the market shows weakness, and there are enough issues that continue strong and in good demand to counteract the effect of the stocks that have yielded to recent pressure.

AMALGAMATED COPPER attracted much attention by declining sharply and closing with a net loss of more than 2 points. Early in the day the stock sold at 92½, and then was neglected till late in the afternoon, when several selling orders appeared in the market. About 1,500 shares of Amalgamated Copper were offered, and this forced the price down to 90¾. Little or no support seemed to be given the stock, and it was only at a sacrifice that the stock could be marketed. It rallied for a moment from the lowest figure, but more stock appeared, and at the close it was offered at 91¼, with 90½ the best bid. The liquidation in the stock yesterday seemed to be forced, and was not taken as indicative of any unfavorable developments in regard to Amalgamated Copper. Rumors to the effect that a dividend will very shortly be declared on the stock continue current, but nothing corroborative of these reports has yet come to hand.

NATIONAL TUBE common remained firm at the previous day's price. Several hundred shares changed hands at 46¾, and at the close this figure was bid for the issue. The preferred stock was in good demand, but no sales were reported during the day. The bid for the preferred stock was advanced three-quarters of 1 point over Thursday's closing bid. The books close to-day, so the stock was quoted ex dividend.

UNION COPPER.—Much attention has been drawn to the stock of the Union Copper Mining Company on account of the reports of the remarkable wealth of that company's mines. It is said that bids much above the quoted market have been made for round lots of the stock, but that little stock has been called out by these bids. Yesterday it was reported that one broker had purchased 1,000 shares of the stock from 35 up to 38. The latter figure was about 7 points above the last previous sale.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS shows considerable strength, and very little of the stock comes upon the market. The common stock sold yesterday at 33, and the preferred at 58⅝, and the closing bids were 32⅞ and 58¼. The bonds yesterday were not as firm as the stocks. They sold early in the day at 100, and later were offered at 100½. For the moment holders of the New Amsterdam Gas stocks are waiting. Rumor has already framed its terms on which the New Amsterdam Company may be absorbed, possibly by the Consolidated Gas Company, but no foundation appears for these reports, or is it yet clear in what way the contest going on among the gas companies is to be settled.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA ended the day with a net loss in both issues. The common stock sold at 19¼, and lost three-quarters of 1 point, closing at 19 bid, and the preferred stock, without sales, was offered down to 59, against 59¾ bid on Thursday.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1⅞
New Amsterdam	32⅞	33¼
New Amsterdam pf.	58⅛	58⅝
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100	100½

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Agricultural Chemical	35½	37
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	81½	82½
American Wool Goods	26	26½
American Wool Goods pf.	83	84
American Writing Paper 5s	87	91
Beet Sugar	28	30
Beet Sugar pf.	78	80
Distilling Company of America	19	19½
Distilling Company of America pf.	..	59
Electric Axle, Light & Power	5½	6¼
Electric Boat	20	23
Electric Boat pf.	43	47
Havana Commercial	29⅞	30⅞
Havana Commercial pf.	68	70
International Pump	23⅝	25
International Pump pf.	70	70½
National Gramophone	83	85
National Salt	44	46½
National Salt pf.	75	77
National Tube	46¾	47
National Tube pf., ex div.	99	101
Otis Elevator pf.	..	97½
Otis Elevator	34	35½
Pittsburg Coal subs.	105¼	115
Royal Baking Powder pf.	100¼	..
Rubber Goods Mfg.	30½	31
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	86	86½
Sloss-Sheffield subs.	121	125
Sloss-Sheffield	32	..
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	78	80
Standard Oil Trust	462	465
Standard Oil of New Jersey	460	463
Union Steel & Chain	33	34
Union Steel & Chain pf.	73	75
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	⅝

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	90½	91¼
American Air Power	45	55
Arizona Lead	7⅛	7⅝
Asphalt Company of America	18⅝	19¼
British Columbia Copper	11	11½
Chicago & Alton subs.	110	112
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new) w. i.	96	97
Electric Vehicle	97	100
Electric Vehicle pf.	115	120
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1½	1¾
Flemington Coal & Coke	28	28¾
General Carriage	34	36
Illinois Transportation	4⅜	4¾
*Markeen Copper	10⅝	11¾
Mexican 5s	100¼	100¾
New England Transportation	8¾	9
New York Gas & Electric 4s	91½	92
New York Gas & Electric 5s	103	105
New York Transportation	20	20½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	22⅝	23½
St. Louis subs.	137	139
St. Louis common, when issued	..	34
St. Louis preferred, when issued	90	94
St. Louis 4s, when issued	94¾	95½
Tennessee Copper	17¼	17⅝
Trust Company of America	249	251
*Union Copper	30	..
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	26	29

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	..	235
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	244	246
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	..
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103¼
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	..	102
Buffalo Street Railway con.	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	108	109
Chicago Union Traction	33	33½
Chicago Union Traction pf.	83	84
Columbus (Ohio) stock	106½	108¾
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	114	116
Con. Traction of N. J.	67	68
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	..
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	93	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	78	82
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	85	88
Nassau Electric 4s	97	97½
Nassau Electric 5s	114	115
New Orleans Traction, (new)	26	27
New Orleans Traction pf., (new)	95	97
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	187
North Jersey Street Railway	37¼	38
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	94	96
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116	117
Second Avenue Railroad consols	120	121
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	102	104
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	28	30
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	103	105

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	9¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	80½	81½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	107¼	107½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	..
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21⅝	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	43	46
Denver Gas 5s	89	92
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	63	65
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	75	78
Indianapolis Gas	110	115
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co.	65	70
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	79	82
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	..	45
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	67	70
Mutual Gas of New York	260	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	28	30
New England Gas & Coke bonds	83	84
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103¼
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	..	56
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	43	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	63	65
St. Paul Gas bonds	88	90
Standard Gas, New York	112	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	134	138
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	9	11
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	..	80
Western Gas	102	103
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	107½	109

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	36½	38
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	97¼	98½
Hoboken Ferry (new)	60	60½
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93	93½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	47	49
Union Ferry bonds	103¼	103¾

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Ginning	20½	21
American Typefounders	51	55
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	..	20
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Hard-Rubber Tire	19	21
Consolidated Hard-Rubber Tire pf.	55	60
Cramps' Shipyard	70	77
General Chemical	50	65
General Chemical pf.	99	101
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	60	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	96	99
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Lorillard Company pf.	116	117
Standard Coupler	35	40
Trenton Potteries	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf.	45	55
Union Typewriter	32	33
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	115	118
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	120	122
Worthington Pump pf.	108	110

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel.	114	116
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	63	66

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

KANSAS CITY, FT. SCOTT & MEMPHIS—	1899.	1898.	1897.
Mileage	975	975	975
1st week Sept.	$100,347	$77,560	$95,016
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
1st week Sept.	26,092	18,887	21,738
LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD, lines in New York State for the quarter ended June 30—			
Gross earings	1,304,870	1,225,489	1,209,464
Operating ex.	1,228,698	938,834	847,994
Net earnings	76,172	286,655	361,470
Prop. ex. to gross	94.07%	76.63%	70.14%
Charges	272,274	257,858	248,104
Deficit	196,103	*8,797	*113,366
*Surplus.			
NEW ORLEANS CITY RAILROAD for August—			
Gross earnings	113,410	107,381	106,959
Operating ex.	73,669	76,115	80,656
Net earnings	39,741	31,266	26,303
RIO GRANDE WESTERN for July—			
Gross earnings	335,226	271,807	306,798
Operating ex.	179,595	185,151	169,720
Net earnings	155,632	86,657	137,078

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made in the Industrial Exchange yesterday:

American Biscuit bonds	108½
Binghamton Gas 5s	95
Fern. Coal Company	16.00
Journeay & Burnham	5.00
Journeay & Burnham pf.	25.00
Marshall Mill	70
New York Biscuit bonds	112
Retsof bonds	85
Retsof stock	16

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,273,557, against $1,546,295 last week and $1,957,463 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $2,400,806, against $1,885,646 last week and $1,960,633 in the same period last year.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Sept. 15, 1899.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
18¼	18⅝	2,415	Am. Car & Foundry	18	18⅝	18	18¼	+⅝
66	67	740	Am. Car & Found. pf.	66½	67	66¼	66½	+¼
9⅝	10	55	American Linseed	10	10	10	10	......
50½	51¼	55	Am. Linseed pf.	51⅛	51⅛	50⅛	51	......
43¾	44¼	1,200	American Cotton Oil	44	44	44	44	−½
39½	40	815	American Ice	40⅛	40⅛	39½	39⅞	+⅛
39¼	39¾	300	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	40	40	39½	39⅞	−⅛
88½	89¼	800	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	89½	90	89	89½	+½
15½	17	1,200	American Malting Co.	15½	16	15½	16	......
66½	67	300	Am. Malting Co. pf.	66½	66½	66½	66½	−½
54¼	54½	6,150	American Steel & Wire	54¾	55⅛	54	54⅛	−⅞
97	97½	1,022	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	97⅞	97⅞	97	97	−⅞
148⅜	148⅝	31,080	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	149½	150	147¾	148⅝	−1¾
42½	43	8,225	Am. Steel & Hoop	43⅝	43⅝	41⅞	43	−¼
85½	86	200	Am. Steel & Hoop pf.	85⅝	85¾	85½	85½	−¾
40½	41	1,140	American Tin Plate	41½	41½	40	40¼	−⅞
126¾	127	20,910	American Tobacco	129	130	127	127	−1½
54⅞	55	1,825	Anaconda Copper	55	55¼	55	55	......
20½	20⅝	8,250	At., T. & S. F.	20⅝	21	20½	20½	−⅝
63	63⅛	25,210	At., T. & S. F. pf.	63⅝	63¾	62¾	63½	−⅞
51¼	52	550	Baltimore & Ohio	52	52	51½	51½	−1
71½	72	2,265	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	71½	72	71½	71½	−½
8¾	9¼	600	B. & O. S. W. pf., t. r.	8⅞	8⅞	8¾	8¾	−⅜
87½	87⅝	252,665	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	93½	93¾	86⅝	87⅝	−6¾
..	..	100	Brunswick City	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	−⅞
93	93¼	100	Canadian Pacific	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	−1
57¼	57⅝	300	Central Pacific	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	−⅜
27¼	27½	1,550	Chesapeake & Ohio	27¾	27¾	27⅛	27¼	−⅝
48¾	50	300	Chi. Con. Traction	50	50	49	49	−1
131½	131⅝	19,555	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	132	133	131½	131⅝	−1⅛
90	93	700	Chicago & East. Ill.	92⅞	93	92⅝	92⅝	......
14⅝	14¾	3,585	Chicago Great West.	15⅛	15⅝	14¾	14¾	−⅜
80¾	82	680	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	81⅞	82½	81	82½	+¼
42⅛	42¾	300	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B	42½	42¾	42½	42½	−½
9	10	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	−¼
129½	129¾	49,205	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	130	130⅞	129⅛	129¾	−1¼
177½	179	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	178½	178½	178½	178½	+¼
167	168	1,300	Chicago & Northw.	167	167½	166½	167½	−1
114¼	114⅞	10,480	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	115⅝	116	114¼	114¾	−1¼
11½	12	1,600	Chi. Term. Trans.	13¼	13¼	11	13	−1
43	45	140	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	42½	42½	42½	42½	−½
56¼	57¼	770	C., C., C. & St. L.	57	57	56	56	−1⅝
98	100	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	98	98	98	98	......
61	61¼	7,495	Colorado Fuel & Iron	61⅝	62¼	60¾	61¼	−¼
22½	23	300	Colorado Midland pf.	23¼	23¼	22½	22½	−½
4⅜	4½	3,150	Colorado Southern	4¾	4¾	4½	4½	−⅞
43½	45	963	Col. Southern 1st pf.	44½	44½	43½	43½	−1¼
15	16	473	Col. Southern 2d pf.	15	15	15	15	......
17¾	18½	320	Col. & H. C. & I.	18¼	18¼	17½	17½	−1
188	190	210	Consolidated Gas	187¼	187¼	187	187	−1
43¾	44¼	4,005	Continental Tobacco	45	45¼	44	44	−1⅝
93¾	94¾	925	Cont. Tob. pf., ex div.	95	95	93¾	94¼	−1
122	123¼	2,218	Delaware & Hudson	122½	124¼	122½	123	+½
180¼	181	7,692	Del., Lack. & West.	179⅝	182½	179⅝	181	+2
75⅛	75⅝	826	Denver & R. G. pf.	75¾	75¾	75⅛	75⅛	−⅝
17½	20	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	18	18	18	18	−2
37	37½	800	Erie 1st pf.	37	37¾	37	37¾	......
45½	45⅝	900	Evans. & T. H.	46	46	45½	45¾	−¼
55⅝	56	22,054	Federal Steel	58	58¼	55¼	56	−2⅛
79¾	80	2,849	Federal Steel pf.	80½	80⅞	79	80	−1¼
122¼	123	400	General Electric	123	123	122	122	......
62½	63	735	Glucose Sugar Ref.	63	63	63	63	−⅜
164	166	840	Great Northern pf.	164	164	163½	163½	......
63	64	160	Hocking Valley pf.	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	−⅜
113¾	114½	1,490	Illinois Central	114¼	114½	113¾	113¾	−¾
29	30	1,670	International Paper	29	29½	28	28¾	−¼
76	77	1,000	Int. Paper pf., ex div.	75¼	76¼	75¼	76	−½
9	10	1,190	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	8	9	8	9	......
42	45	150	Knickerbocker Ice	44½	44½	44½	44½	+4½
65	66	1,1,5	Laclede Gas	66¾	66¾	65½	65½	−1
79	80	10	Lake Erie & West. pf.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	......
79½	79⅝	8,055	Louisville & Nashville	79¾	80	79¼	79⅝	−½
..	..	100	Manhattan Con	116	116	116	116	......
113⅞	114	32,255	Manhattan Con., ex d.	115½	116¾	113⅝	114	−1½
205½	206½	2,701	Met. Street Railway	207	207	206	206	−2
15⅛	15⅝	980	Mexican Central	15½	15½	15¼	15¼	−¼
5⅝	5¾	3,000	Mexican National ctfs.	5¾	5¾	5½	5⅝	−⅞
73½	74¼	300	Minn. & St. Louis	73¾	74	73¾	74	−1
12¾	13	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13	13	13	13	−⅛
40½	40¾	2,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	40½	40¾	40	40¼	−¼
45¾	46	6,800	Missouri Pacific	45⅝	46½	45½	45⅝	−¼
45	46	400	Mobile & Ohio	46	46	46	46	−1
45	46	400	National Biscuit Co.	45⅞	45⅞	45¼	45½	−½
29¼	30¼	500	National Lead Co.	29½	29¾	29½	29½	−½
2⅜	2¾	300	Nat. Linseed Oil ctfs.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	......
52½	53	500	National Steel	52⅝	52¾	52½	52½	−⅛
97¾	98¼	200	National Steel pf.	98	98	98	98	+⅛
118¾	119	2,960	New Jersey Central	117⅝	119¼	117⅝	118¾	+¾
160	165	300	New York Air Brake	160	160	160	160	−1
136⅝	136¾	3,710	New York Central	136¾	137½	136½	136¾	−½
13	14	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	13½	13½	13½	13½	−1
26	26⅛	2,650	N. Y., Ont. & West.	25⅞	26⅛	25¾	25⅞	−⅛
24⅝	24⅞	1,830	Norfolk & Western	25	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	−⅝
69¾	70	2,190	Norfolk & West. pf.	70¼	70¾	69¾	69¾	−½
12⅝	12⅞	1,800	North American	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12⅝	......
53⅛	53⅜	4,770	Northern Pacific	53⅞	53⅞	53⅛	53¼	−⅛
75¼	75½	1,017	Northern Pacific pf.	75½	75½	75¼	75¼	−½
49¾	50	3,125	Pacific Coast	49¾	50⅛	49¾	49¾	−¼
84	90	62	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	83	83	83	83	......
64½	65½	350	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	66	66	65¾	65¾	−¾
41	42	610	Pacific Mail	42½	42¾	42	42	......
131⅞	132	6,730	Pennsylvania R. R.	131½	132	131½	132	......
113⅝	114	22,530	People's Gas, Chicago	114¾	115⅝	113¼	113⅝	−1⅞
2¼	2½	200	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	2½	2½	2½	2½	......
74	75	1,360	P., C., C. & St. Louis	74	74	73¼	73¼	−¾
97	99	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	96	96	96	96	+1
58	58½	300	Pressed Steel Car	58½	58½	58½	58½	−¼
90½	90⅞	455	Pressed Steel Car pf.	91	91	90⅝	90⅝	−¼
164½	164⅞	335	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	164½	164⅞	164½	164⅞	+⅞
21⅞	22¼	1,700	Reading	22¼	22¾	22	22	−⅛
59¼	59½	10,600	Reading 1st pf.	59¼	60¼	58¾	59⅛	......
31⅝	32¼	1,000	Reading 2d pf.	32	33	31¾	32	−⅝
28¼	29	3,075	Republic Iron & Steel	29¼	29¼	28⅛	28⅝	......
73½	74¾	136	Rep. I. & S. pf., ex div.	73½	73½	73½	73½	......
81	82½	100	Rio Grande West. pf.	81½	81½	81½	81½	......
49	52	35	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	−1¼
15	15¼	350	St. Louis Southw.	15	15¼	15	15¼	−⅝
35	38	2,410	St. Louis Southw. pf.	34¾	35	34¼	35	−5
63	66	100	St. Paul & Duluth	64	64	64	64	+1
118	121	400	St. Paul & Omaha	118⅛	119	118	118	−¼
36⅜	36⅞	13,850	Southern Pacific	36¾	37⅜	36½	36¾	−¼
12½	12½	800	Southern Railway	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12¼	−¼
52¾	52⅝	1,990	Southern Railway pf.	52⅝	53	52½	52½	−¼
6⅞	7¼	925	Standard R. & T.	7½	7½	7	7	−½
118¼	118½	6,075	Tenn. Coal & Iron	121	121	118¼	118½	−2
19½	19¾	100	Texas Pacific	19½	19½	19½	19½	−⅛
11¼	11½	200	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	11½	11½	11½	11½	+⅜
184	186	400	Third Avenue	187½	188¼	186½	186½	+½
30¼	31¾	300	Union Bag & Paper	31⅛	31⅛	30¾	30¾	−¾
81¼	82¾	327	Union Bag & Paper pf.	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	......
44⅞	44⅞	5,050	Union Pacific	44⅞	45⅛	44½	44⅞	−¼
76⅝	76¾	3,630	Union Pacific pf.	76⅞	76⅞	76⅜	76⅝	−⅜
57	57½	4,650	U. S. Flour Milling Co.	57½	58¼	57	57¼	−¼
77⅞	77⅞	2,870	U. S. Flour M. Co. pf.	78	78½	77⅝	77⅝	−¼
12	12¼	10,450	United States Leather	11⅞	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+⅛
75⅝	76¼	4,275	U. S. Leather pf., ex d.	75⅝	76⅛	75⅛	75⅝	−⅞
48⅝	48¾	1,032	United States Rubber	49¼	49¼	48¼	48¼	−¾
115¼	118	865	U. S. Rubber pf.	115½	115½	115¼	115¼	......
21⅝	21¾	780	Wabash pf.	21¾	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	−¼
89	89½	633	Western Union Tel.	89½	89½	89	89	−⅛
12	12⅛	1,250	Wheeling & L. E.	12⅛	12¼	11⅞	12⅛	......
29	30	210	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	29½	30¼	29½	30¼	−¼
17	17½	880	Wis. Cent., when iss.	17½	17¾	17	17	−¾
56¼	56¾	120	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼	−¾
Sales		710,762						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100¼	..	K. & D. M.	4	5
3s, r., 1918	108⅛	109	K. & D. M. pf.	20	21
3s, c., 1918	108½	109	Knick. I. pf.	74	77
3s 1918, sm.	108	109	Lac. G. pf.	97	100
4s, r., 1907	111¼	111⅝	L. E. & W.	19	20¼
4s, c., 1907	113	114	Lake Shore	202	..
4s, r., 1925	130	130¾	Long Island	60	70
4s, c., 1925	130¼	130½	Mah. C. R.	150	..
5s, r., 1904	111⅝	112	M. C. R. pf.	105	..
5s, c., 1904	111⅝	112	Man. Beach	11	20
D. C. 3-65s	117	..	Md. Coal pf.	65	75
Adams. Exp.	115	120	M. W. S. El. of Chi.	20½	22½
Alb. & Susq.	195	..	M. W. S. El. of Chi. pf.	65	67½
Am Coal	145	175	Mich. Cent.	112	115
Am. Ice pf.	83	87	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	94	97
A. C. O. pf.	93½	94½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	25½	26
Am. D. Tel.	..	37½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	65½	66
Am. Exp.	147	152	Mor. & Es.	182½	185
Am. Sp. Mfg.	5¼	..	Nat. Bis. pf.	..	101¼
A. S. M. pf.	..	30¾	Nat. L. pf.	110	112¼
Am. S. R. pf.	117⅞	119¼	Nat. Starch	7	9
Am. T. & C.	98	101	Nat. St. 1st pf.	58	75
A. T. P. pf.	86½	90	N. St. 2d pf.	18	23
Am. Tob. pf.	143½	147½	New C. Coal	37	40
Ann Arbor	17	18	N. Y. & N. H.	212	218
Ann Arb. pf.	39	40½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
B. A. L. pf.	106½	..	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	33	35½
B. Un. Gas	138	143	Norfolk So.	75	..
B., R. & P.	34	38	Ont Mining	7¾	8¼
B., R. & P. pf.	78	..	O. R. R. & N.	43	46
B., C. R. & N.	102	..	O. R. R. & N. pf.	76	78
Canada So.	52	52½	Penn. Coal	370	..
Cap. Tract.	..	94⅝	Peo. & East.	4	6
C. & E. Ill. pf.	126	130	P., Ft. W. & C.	189½	..
C. G. W., d.	94¼	95¾	P. & W. pf.	11	13
C. I. & L. pf.	41	43	Quicksilver	2	3
C. & N. W. pf.	205	210	Quicksil'r pf.	..	10
C., L. & W.	8	10½	R., W. & O.	130	..
C., L. & W. pf.	38	44	St. J. & G. I.	4½	5½
Cleve. & P.	189½	..	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	15½	16
C. C. & I. D.	2	2¼	St. L. & S. F.	11	11¾
C. F. & I. pf.	116	122	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	68	72
Col. Midland	6¼	7½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	35¾	36¼
Com. Cable	172	..	St. P. & D. pf.	100	101¼
Consol. Coal	50	56	St. P. & O. pf.	170	180
Consol. Ice	37½	40	Sil. bull. cfs.	59	59¾
Con. Ice pf.	..	87	Sixth Av.	200	..
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	100	120	T. & O. C.	15	20
D., S. S. & A.	4½	6	T. & O. C. pf.	30	..
D. S. S. & A. pf.	14	15½	T. C. R. T.	65	65¾
Eighth Av.	400	..	U. S. Express	50	55
Erie	13¼	14	U. & B. R., ex div.	167	..
Erie 2d pf.	17	18½	Wabash	7¾	7⅞
E. T. & T.	107	..	Wag. P. Car.	192	195
Ev. & T. H. pf.	97	99	W.-F. Exp.	132	136
Ft. W. & R. G.	24	26	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	56	58
Glucose pf.	..	108			
H. B. Claflin	111	114½			
Hock. Valley	34½	36			
Homestake	73	75			
Ill. C., l. l.	102	..			
Int Silver	13	15			
Iowa Cent.	13¼	13½			
Iowa C. pf.	55	57			
Joliet & Chi.	185	..			
Kan. & M.	11¼	12½			

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The statements of the First National Bank of Milwaukee, the Tradesmen's National Bank of Philadelphia and the National Shawmut Bank of Boston will be found in another column.

Dividends have been declared by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, the United Shoe Machinery Company, the American Agricultural Chemical Company, and the Homestake Mining Company, details of which will be found in another column.

Baring, Magoun & Co. offer at 112 and interest $300,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of the National Cash Register Company. The actual tangible assets of the company are valued at over $2,500,000. The earnings for 1898 were $372,187, and the earnings for the six months of the present year are reported to have been $289,867.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59@59¾. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27 3-16d per ounce and in New York at 59c. Mexican dollars at 47½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Anaconda Gold sold at .51, 150 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.60, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .19@.18, 200 Croesus at .03, 100 Elkton at 1.15, 100 Eureka Consolidated at .45, 500 Isabella at .94 @.96, 150 Jack Pot at .71, 500 Leadville at .11, 100 Mexican at .50, 300 Pharmacist at .06, 400 Sierra Nevada at .85, 200 Standard at 2.90, 1,000 Utah at .15, and 300 Work at .32.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated and Industrial Exchanges yesterday were as follows:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Potosi	.50
Adams Consol	.10	Quicksilver	2.00
Belcher	.32	Quicksilver pf.	7.50
Best & Belcher	.47	Savage	.28
Breece	1.70	Sierra Nevada	.74
Brunswick Consol	.25	Standard	2.85
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Small Hopes	1.30
Chollar	.40	Union Consol	.40
Crown Point	.18	Utah	.12
Chrysolite	.06	Victor	1.0
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.50	Yellow Jacket	.25
Com. [illegible]	..	Argentum Juanita	.25
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04	Alamo	.09
Com. T. Co. scrip	.06	Anaconda	.47
Crescent	.15	Cripple Creek Cons	.17
Catalpa	.20	Creede & Cr. Ck.	.10
Deadwood Terra	.10	Croesus	.02
Denver City Con	.70	Golden Fleece	.25
Eureka Consol	.20	Isabella	.92
Father De Smet	.1.	Mollie Gibson	.24
Gould & Curry	.26	Mount Rosa	.32
Hale & Norcross	.27	Pharmacist	.05
Homestake	65.00	Portland	2.15
Horn Silver	1.25	Specimen	.11
Iron Silver	.53	Union	.33
Julia Consol	.02	Work	.31
Kingston & Pemb.	.18	Damon	.21
La Crosse	.16	Elkton	1.05
Leadville Con	.15	Findlay	.15
Little Chief	.19	Garfield	.15
Mexican	.42	Jackpot	.65
Moulton	.30	Pinnacle	.33
Ontario	7.00	Tornado	.45
Ophir	1.05	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.17
Occidental	.20	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.15½
Plymouth	.10	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.15
Phoenix G. M. Co.	.08	Grey Forge	.15

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

Ariz. Cop. S. Co.	9.25	Gar. Con.	.16¾
Gold. Magnet	.007	Golden Fleece	.26
High Five	.42	Jefferson	.08
Morenci Cop. pf.	1.75	Justine	.01
Alamo	.10½	Mollie Gibson	.26
Anaconda	.50	Mount Rosa	.35
Clifton Cop. M. Co.	3.25	Portland	2.30
Cr. Ck. Con.	.18	Sentinel	.002
Cannon Ball	.005	Union Gold	.35
Copper Rock	.00¼	Work	.32
Elkton	1.14½	Rosario Honduras	5.00
Gold Coin Cr. Ck.	2.15		

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$283,381,222
Gold reserve	256,511,616
Net silver	3,662,842
United States notes in the Treasury	17,265,345
Treasury notes of 1890	843,309
Receipts this day	1,461,130
Receipts this month	22,679,385
Receipts this year	120,711,817
Expenditures this day	1,450,000
Expenditures this month	21,108,000
Expenditures this year	128,191,402
Deposits in National banks	81,485,732
Silver bullion	746,130
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	258,922
Government receipts from internal revenue	765,792
Customs	682,100
Miscellaneous	13,247

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, registered
1,000....108⅝
U S 3s, coup, small bonds
800....108⅝
U S 3s, coup
2,000....108⅝
500....108⅝
U S 4s, reg, 1907
500....111
U S 4s, coup, 1907
500....113
3,000....113¼
Adams Exp Co 4s
3,000....104
3,000....103⅞
Atch, Top & Santa Fe adjust 4s
30,000....86⅝
20,000....86½
49,000....86¾
2,000....86⅝
35,000....86
Gen 4s
5,000....102¼
500....102
23,000....102⅜
Austin & N'w'n 1st
12,000....96¼
Balt & Ohio 3½s
16,000....96
Balt & Ohio 4s
3,000....100
30,000....99⅞
500....100¼
1,000....99¾
2,000....100
7,000....99⅞
B'klyn Rap Tr 5s
3,000....113¼
Cent Ga Ry 1st 5s
3,000....119
Cent Ga Ry con 5s
30,000....96½
7,000....96¾
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc
10,000....40
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc
2,000....11¼
Ches & O gen 4½s
15,000....95¼
1,000....96
9,000....95⅞
Chi, B & Q con 7s
25,000....114
Cent Pac 1st, when issued
1,000....100
C, C, C & St L gen 4s
14,000....92
Col Midland 2-4s
5,000....65
Col & South 1st 4s
3,000....85½
5,000....86
Denver & R G 4s
1,000....99¼
5,000....99⅜
Erie gen lien 4s
3,000....71¼
17,000....71
13,000....71⅛
Evans & T H gen 5s
2,000....107
5,000....107½
Evans & T H 1st
3,000....125
Flint & P M 5s
4,000....105
Gal, Har & S A, Mex & Pac Div 5s
9,000....103¾
Green Bay & West deb B
2,000....6½
25,000....6
Hocking Val 4½s
6,000....101
H & Tex Cent gen 4s
5,000....88
Kan City & Pac 1st
2,000....78
Kan City, P & G 1st
10,000....71¼
1,000....71⅜
11,000....71⅛
15,000....71
15,000....71¼
12,000....71¼
Kent Cent 1st 4s
2,000....99
Knickerbocker Ice 1st
1,000....98
Lake Erie & West 2d 5s
10,000s20F....113
Lehigh V of N Y 1st
3,000....111
Louisv & Nash col tr 4s
3,000....99⅞
Unified 4s
1,000....99⅝
Met St Ry gen 5s
1,000....120
Mex Cent 1st inc
2,000....28⅝
5,000....28¼
37,000....28
10,000....27⅞
2,000....28⅛
1,000....28
15,000....27⅞
18,000....28
Mo, K & T 2d
4,000....71
Mex Cent 2d inc
20,000....14¼
5,000....14⅛
6,000....14¼
5,000....14⅜
10,000....13⅞
Mex Inter 1st 4s
9,000....86½
4,000....86¼
Mo, K & T ext 5s
5,000....95
N Y Cent & Hud, Lake Sh col 3½s
3,000....100
11,000....99⅞
Registered
10,000....100
N Y Cent & Hud 3½s
3,000....110½
N Y, Lack & West construction m
2,000....122
N Y, Sus & West g m
5,000....97
Norf & W Ry con 4s
10,000....95
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
1,000....66½
11,000....66¼
49,000....66½
5,000....66⅝
40,000....66⅜
25,000....66½
6,000....66⅝
Nor Pac prior lien 4s
7,000....103¼
10,000....103⅛
Nor Pac Term 1st
10,000....118
Ore R R & N 4s
5,000....102⅝
20,000....102⅝
Ore Sh Line 1st con 5s
500....113
2,000....113⅜
Inc A 5s
500....102
Peoria & East inc
10,000....20
10,000....17
Reading Co gen 4s
2,000....87
3,000....87¼
5,000....87⅜
3,000....87½
4,000....87⅝
6,000....87⅜
5,000....87¼
10,000....87⅜
Rio Grande W 1st
3,000....98¼
St L & I M gen 5s
3,000....113
3,000....113½
9,000....113
St L, I M & So 4s
3,000....83⅞
4,000....83½
St L & San Fran 4s
2,000....85½
St L & S F gen 5s
16,000....109¼
St L & San Fran 2d, Class B
5,000....114½
St L S'w'n 1st
4,000....94
14,000....93⅞
9,000....93½
St L S'w'n 2d inc
10,000....64
5,000....64¼
10,000....64¼
15,000....64
5,000....64½
St Paul & Dul 2d
1,000....113¾
Santa Fe, P & P 1st
10,000....106½
So Pac col tr 4s, when issued
15,000....84½
10,000....84⅜
50,000....84¼
30,000....84⅛
So Pac of Ariz 1st
10,000....114
South Ry 1st 5s
2,000....109½
1,000....109¾
Standard R & T inc
2,000....22⅞
20,000....22
Tex & N O con 5s
8,000....103½
Union Pacific 4s
10,000....104¼
81,000....104⅛
86,000....104¼
2,000....104¼
5,000....104⅛
36,000....104½
Wabash 1st 5s
5,000....116
12,000....115¾
Wabash 2d 5s
1,000....100⅝
Wabash deb, Ser B
2,000....36
West N Y & Penn gen 3-4s
10,000....70
Wilkes & East 1st
1,000....106½
Wis Cent 1st 4s, when issued
6,000....94
10,000....93⅞

Total sales....$1,479,300

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
10	Am. Steel H.	42	42	42	42
120	Am. Steel & W.	54½	54½	54	54
15,580	Am. Sugar Ref.	149⅝	150	147⅞	148½
1,190	Am. Tobacco	128½	130	127	127½
4,080	A., T. & S. F. pf.	63½	63⅝	62⅝	63
103,920	Brook. R. T.	93¼	93¾	86¾	87⅜
50	Ches. & Ohio	27¾	27⅞	27	27
5,830	C., Bur. & Q.	132	132⅝	131¼	131¾
16,940	C., Mil. & St. P.	130¼	130⅞	129⅛	129¾
2,860	Chi., R. I. & P.	115⅝	116	114⅜	114¾
10	Col. Fuel	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼
450	Cont. Tobacco	44⅞	45⅛	44⅜	44½
4,820	Federal Steel	58	59	55½	56⅛
110	Fed. Steel pf.	80½	80¼	79⅞	80
50	Glucose Sugar	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
10	Int. Paper	28	28	28	28
580	Louis. & Nash.	79⅝	80	79⅝	79⅝
6,890	Manhattan	115¼	116⅞	113½	113⅞
200	Met. St. Ry.	206½	206¾	206½	206½
20	Mex. Cent	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
810	Mo. Pacific	45½	46¼	45½	45⅝
30	N. Y. Central	136¾	136¾	136¾	136¾
60	N. Y., O. & W.	25⅞	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞
30	Norf. & West.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
260	Nor. Pacific	53⅜	53⅜	53¼	53¼
1,270	People's Gas	114¾	114⅞	113¼	113¼
120	Reading	22	22⅛	22	22⅛
1,430	Read. 1st pf.	58⅞	60¼	58¾	59¼
220	Southern Pac.	36¾	37¼	36½	36⅝
140	South. Ry. pf.	53	53⅛	52⅛	52⅛
210	Tenn. C. & I.	120¼	120¾	117½	119¼
360	Union Pacific	45	45⅛	44⅜	44½
180	Union Pac. pf.	77	77	76⅜	76½
1,320	U. S. Leather	11⅝	12¼	11⅝	11⅞
80	U. S. Leath. pf.	75½	76	75½	75⅝
10	U. S. Rubber	49	49	49	49
30	West. Union	89⅝	89⅝	89¼	89¼
170,280					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$8,000	Am. Gas 5s	101	101	101	101
10,000	Mo. Pac. con	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
$18,000					

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—The close of Match at 130¼ showed a ¾-point decline. Tin Plate common, which opened at 41¼, dropped a point, and closed at 40½. Biscuit preferred fell a point from 99, and closed at 98½. South Side Elevated slipped off half a point from the par opening. Metropolitan bonds brought 90 and certificates 21. Other securities broke about even.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	33
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	75
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	129¼
National Biscuit Company common	45½
National Biscuit Company pf.	99
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company	2½
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company pf.	12½
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company	3
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company pf.	18
Chicago Packing & Provision Company	12
Chicago Packing & Provision Company pf.	30
North Chicago Street Railroad	244
West Chicago Street Railroad	120
South Side Elevated Railroad	98
Lake Street Elevated	17⅜
Lake Street Elevated, t. ctfs.	15⅝
Street's W. S. C. Line	20

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—The stock market had its dullest day of the week to-day. The speculation actually dragged at times, and, with possibly one or two exceptions, it was almost without feature. As for the coppers, they failed to give the believers in them much encouragement, although, on the other hand, they were not subjected to any severe pressure. While the copper-share situation as a whole is still something of a puzzle to the Street generally, there are plenty of shrewd operators who regard the recent attack on this class of securities as simply the preliminary move to a broad speculation in the near future, or just as soon as all the required conditions are right. Arcadian was again the notably "soft" spot of the list, breaking early in the day, on forced selling, to 51, from which, however, it subsequently recovered to 54. Centennial was less active than on Thursday, and dropped from 35¾ to 34. Butte fell to 60, but later rallied to 62¼. Montana sold at 340. United States Mining was held steady, on moderate transactions, at from 31⅝ to 32. Parrot dropped to 46.

In the general list, Central Oil weakened nearly a point, to 23¾, and United States Oil was held steady at 47.

The money situation generally showed little change to-day. The recent feeling of nervousness appeared to have disappeared, and financial circles evidently were becoming accustomed to the high rates. Demand continued good, but no further marking up of loans was reported. Call money was still quoted at from 4 to 5 per cent., with about all the business doing at 4½ and 5 per cent. Time money also ranged from 4 to 5 per cent., with some loans made as high as 6 per cent. Commercial paper was in scant supply, with the rates at from 4½ to 5 per cent. The rate between banks at the Clearing House was 3 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	7½	7¾	Old Colony	9	9½
Allouez	5⅝	6¼	Old Domin.	30¾	31½
Arcadian	53½	54	Osceola	83½	..
Arnold	12	12½	Parrot	46	46½
Ash Bed	1¾	2	Pioneer	2⅝	3
Atlantic	28½	30	Quincy	..	155
Baltic	23	24	Rhode Isl'd	6¾	7
Bost. & C. C.	27¼	30	Santa Fe	13	13¼
Bost. & Mon.	340	345	Santa Ysabel	12¼	12¾
Butte & Bos.	61	62	Shoe	37	37⅛
Cal. & Hec.	785	790	Tamarack	210	212
Centennial	34	34½	Utah Con.	38½	39
Franklin	18¼	..	Washington	2	2¼
Humboldt	2½	3	White Knob	13	15
Isle Royale	42	43	Winona	9	10
Mohawk	22¼	24	Wolverine	45	45¾

Railroad Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Bost. & Alb.	263	..	C. Mass. pf.	66	..
Bost. & Low.	240	245	Fitchburg pf.	121	122
Bost. & Me.	..	200	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	113	..
Bost. & Prov.	303	..	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	117	..
Bost. Elev.	108½	109	West End	95	96¼
Bost. Gas 5s	86	89			
Cent. Mass.	16	18			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Bell T.	359¾	..	Mex. Tel.	6	6¼
Chi. Sk. Yds.	136	..	N. Eng. Tel.	154	155
Dom. Coal	52¼	52½	U. S. Oil	47	47¾
D. Coal pf.	117	118	West. Elec.	47	49
Erie Tel.	108	109	West. El. pf.	68	70
Lams. Store	37	..			

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—A sharp decline in National Electric was the most pronounced and most discussed development in to-day's market. This movement followed the official announcement that an assessment of $2.50 a share must be paid by Oct. 16. The call is in accordance with the terms of the deal, which requires that each company of the combination which is to absorb National Electric shall come in free of debt. The decline in the stock from 12 to 10¾ unsettled the general list, but such losses as were incurred were, as usual of late, small fractions. Money was a shade firmer, the banks advancing rates slightly in order probably to keep people from borrowing here and relending the money in New York at higher figures.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	23¼	23⅝	Marsden	14⅝	15
Citizens' Ry., Ind., 5s	42½	43	Penn. Mfg.	28⅞	29
El. Stg. Bat.	133	140	Phila. Trac.	99¼	99½
El. St. B. pf.	140	150	Union Trac.	41	41¼
Elec. Co., Am.	18½	19	Un. G. & Im.	166	167
Lehigh Val.	25⅞	26	Welsb. Light	49½	50
			W. N. Y. & P.	6⅜	6½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.05	.05
Alpha Con	.04	.05
Andes	.13	.13
Belcher	.35	.35
Best & Belcher	.48	.51
Bullion	.05	.06
Caledonia	.65	.69
Challenge Con	.30	.34
Chollar	.42	.43
Confidence	.70	.75
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.60	1.65
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.19	.20
Gould & Curry	.27	.29
Hale & Norcross	.30	.30
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.09	.10
Kentucky Con	.03	.03
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.46	.48
Occidental Con	.23	.25
Ophir	1.05	1.10
Overman	.12	.12
Potosi	.49	.54
Savage	.29	.31
Seg Belcher	.04	.04
Sierra Nevada	.74	.78
Standard	2.90	2.90
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.10	.10
Union Con	.40	.44
Utah Con	.12	.13
Yellow Jacket	.27	.28
Silver bars	.59	.59
Mexican dollars	48@49	48@49
Drafts, sight	.12½	.12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 15.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	19¼	19½	19¼	19⅝
Alamo	10½	10¾	10½	10¾
Anaconda	49⅞	50½	50	51
Argentum	25	28	26½	28
Anchoria	70	74	50	75
Bankers	12⅞	13	12¾	13¼
Battle	35¾	36⅝	36⅞	37½
Blue Bell	13¾	16	16	16⅞
Columbine	17¾	18	18	18¼
Consolidated	18½	18¾	18¼	19
Damon	22⅞	23½	23⅞	24
Elkton	115	115⅞	114¾	116
El Paso	37½	37¾	39	42½
Findlay	16	17½	16½	17
Garfield	17	17½	16¾	17¼
Gibson	25½	27½	26	28
Golden Fleece	27½	30	26	28
Golden King	96½	97	97	98¼
Gold Coin	215	250	215	250
Gould	33¼	33¼	33½	33⅞
Isabella	95½	96	94½	94⅞
Independence	48½	48⅝	48¾	48⅞
Jackpot	65	69	65⅛	66
Moon Anchor	103	107	101	105
Matoa	35½	37	35½	36
National	16⅞	16⅞	17	17⅛
Ophir	45	50	50	51
Pharmacist	5¼	5¾	5⅜	5½
Pinnacle	34¼	34½	34¼	34⅝
Portland	227	235	228	240
Raven	59	60	58¼	60
Rawlings	35	40	35	40
Rosa	35½	37	35	37
Sovereign	17½	17⅝	17¼	17⅝
Tornado	45	47	46	47
Union	35¾	36	35	36
Vindicator	145	147	140	150
Work	31¾	32	31¾	32

SUCCESSOR TO MR. ELY.

William McClure May Be Secretary of the Stock Exchange.

The election Oct. 4 of a successor to Secretary George W. Ely of the New York Stock Exchange, who retires Oct. 14 to become President of the Bankers' Trust Company, is exciting interest in the candidate who will be promoted as regular by the Nominating Committee of the Exchange. Several members have been named as likely to secure the nomination, but it is understood that the choice of the committee will be Chairman William McClure. Mr. McClure's membership dates back to 1868. He was Vice Chairman for a number of years, and has been Chairman since 1896. He fills, so the majority of the members say, the requirements of a Secretary of the Exchange so far as ability and popularity go. Candidates who were reported yesterday as having withdrawn in his favor are H. S. Germond, J. B. Dumond, and William Weeber.

A substantial testimonial of regard to Secretary Ely will be presented to him before his retirement. Its character has not yet been agreed upon, but it is said that it will be an article or a set of silverware.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

Chicago advices state that the examination of the affairs and condition of the Munich Reinsurance Company of Germany by Superintendent Van Cleave of the Illinois Insurance Department has been nearly completed.

The Brokerage Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange, at its meeting yesterday, rescinded its former action revoking the license of M. S. Roome on a charge of rebating. The license was originally revoked because the broker did not appear to defend the charge. At a hearing yesterday the charge was disproved.

The insurance on the furniture store of Adolphus Kuhne, at 126 Springfield Avenue, Newark, which was destroyed by fire Thursday night, was distributed as follows: Citizens' of Pittsburg, $1,500; Merchants' of Providence, $1,000; Agricultural, $1,000; American of Newark, $1,000; Niagara, $1,000. H. A. Landgraff & Co. will adjust the loss.

Charles E. Shade of the insurance agency of Shade & Cobb yesterday stated that he had been requested by the Deputy Fire Marshal to take no steps toward the settlement of the fire loss of Dr. N. Fanoni, at Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street, until an investigation by the Fire Marshal into the cause of the fire had been completed. The hairdressing and manicuring establishment of Dr. Fanoni was severely damaged by fire Tuesday. It was insured as follows: American of Philadelphia, $2,500; Western of Pittsburg, $2,500.

The controversy between the Royal Insurance Company and the Imperial Insurance Company at New Orleans has, it was stated yesterday, reached a point where it is likely to defy settlement at the hands of the Southeastern Tariff Association, when that body meets at Hot Springs, Va., and it is now thought that the New Orleans agents will be able to use this trouble as a means to gain their independence of the association. This probability is regarded by New York managers as particularly significant, when considered in connection with the action of the Western Union at Niagara Falls this week in adding Milwaukee to the list of "excepted cities."

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

BOSTON BANKS.

NATIONAL SHAWMUT BANK

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 7, 1899.

Loans	$21,773,569.26
U. S. Bonds	3,254,500.00
Due from Reserve Agents	5,282,656.50
Exchanges and Due from Banks	3,542,219.22
Cash, Cash items, etc.	3,844,508.72
	$37,697,453.70
Capital Stock	$3,000,000.00
Surplus and Profits	1,629,625.71
Circulation	1,310,220.00
Deposits	31,757,607.99
	$37,697,453.70

JAS. P. STEARNS, President.
FRANK H. BARBOUR, Cashier.
WALLACE S. DRAPER, Asst. Cashier.
HENRY F. SMITH, Asst. Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7, 1899.

RESOURCES.

Loans	$4,202,415.95
Due from Banks	1,079,305.76
Exchanges for Clearing House	455,229.45
Cash and Reserve	1,183,919.64
	$6,920,870.80

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$500,000.00
Surplus and Profits	317,210.20
Circulation	90,000.00
Deposits	6,013,660.60
	$6,920,870.80

R. S. HUBBARD, Cashier.

MILWAUKEE BANKS.

Statement of the Condition of the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MILWAUKEE, WIS.

U. S. DEPOSITORY.

At the close of business, Sept. 7, 1899.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$9,644,791.28
Overdrafts		69,652.99
United States bonds at par		500,000.00
Other bonds		1,533,489.86
Real estate		85,060.49
Furniture and fixtures		4,192.42
Due from Treasurer United States	$5,400.00	
Due from banks	3,825,811.98	
Cash on hand	2,044,856.83—	5,876,068.81
Total		$17,713,255.85

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,000,000.00
Surplus		250,000.00
Undivided profits		195,260.63
Circulation		108,000.00
Deposits— Individual	$11,723,290.22	
Banks	4,069,401.92	
United States	367,303.08—	16,159,995.22
Total		$17,713,255.85

MAKE WAR ON WHISKY TRUST.

Independent Distillers of Kentucky Propose to Dominate the Trade—Output 10,000,000 Gallons.

The independent distillers of Kentucky have notified the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company—commonly known as the Whisky Trust—that they propose to dominate the whisky trade. John F. Pogue, President of the committee of independent distillers, who recently visited New York and had an unsatisfactory conference with the officers of the trust, said yesterday:

"We have the plants, the brands, and the capacity, and will be stronger than the trust. Our association will be a unit and will work for our interest. We have ninety-five plants, while the trust controls only fifty. There had been an implied agreement that the production for this year should not exceed 18,000,000 gallons, and of this the trust wanted to take 13,000,000. Then negotiations ended.

"We reported to the independent distillers at a meeting in Louisville last week and organized the Kentucky Distillers' Association and decided to make our output 10,000,000 gallons for the season of 1899-1900. Our fight will be made in a thoroughly businesslike and conservative manner.

"A meeting of our association will be held Sept. 27, when a permanent organization will be effected and officers elected."

CORDAGE COMPANY'S AFFAIRS.

Kings County Trust Company Not Involved in Mortgage Litigation.

President Julian D. Fairchild of the Kings County Trust Company stated yesterday that that institution was in no way involved in the litigation between Frank G. Jenkins and John G. Jenkins, Jr., and the John Good Cordage and Machine Company over the foreclosure of a mortgage for $300,000. Justice Smith, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, on Thursday decided that this mortgage was invalid. The Kings County Trust Company was named as trustee.

"The trust company," said Mr. Fairchild, "was merely the trustee and was under no financial obligation in the transaction."

TO FORM A CLAM TRUST.

Diggers of the Bivalve Decide to Combine Against Wholesalers.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWAY, Me., Sept. 15.—Maine clam diggers have practically decided to form a trust, hoping thereby to control the prices now paid by the wholesale dealers.

The diggers claim that as matters now stand they are unable to secure fair prices for their bivalves, as each day the wholesalers decide on a price to be paid during the next twenty-four hours, and these prices are often ruinous.

RISE IN THE PRICE OF MILK.

An unusual shortage in the milk supply, coupled with an increasing business in butter and cheese, has induced the New York Consolidated Milk Exchange to consider a further rise in the price paid to the farmers for their milk.

In the latter part of August, in response to a demand of the farmers, the price of milk was raised from 2 cents to 2¼ cents per quart. Another demand of the farmers has led the Directors of the Milk Exchange to call an executive meeting for to-day, when the price will be further raised to 2¾ cents, which is the amount the farmers asked.

The Exchange includes nearly all the principal distributors here and in the vicinity of New York, and handles about 2,000 cans of milk a day.

Board to be Reorganized.

In connection with the visit to the city of President Blickensderfer of the Wheeling and Lake Erie, it is announced that there will be a meeting of the Directors of the company in Cleveland to-day for the purpose of reorganizing the board and electing Myron T. Herrick, President of the Society for Savings of Cleveland, as Chairman of the board. Representatives of important business interests in Cleveland and banking interests in New York City will become Directors of the company.

The report of the road for July shows gross earnings, $150,298; operating expenses, $96,229; net earnings, $54,069.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Farmer Company of Plattsburg, to publish a weekly and daily newspaper; capital, $3,000. Directors—Thomas F. Mannix, A. E. Cornell, James A. Stratton, J. B. White, A. T. Donning, Plattsburg.

Clinton H. Smith Company of New York City, to manufacture shirts, waists, collars, and cuffs and other articles of apparel; capital, $50,000. Directors—Charles H. Smith, Ernest X. Kraus, New York City, and Charles E. Bruce, Elmira.

Diamond Dairy Company of Brooklyn, to sell agricultural, dairy, and creamery products, both at wholesale and retail; capital, $120,000. Directors—Israel V. Ketcham, Gustav H. Knemeyer, Charles Wickes, Israel B. Ketcham, Alfred L. Wicks, Brooklyn.

CUBAN OUTLAWRY INCREASING.

Local Journals Give Details of Outrages and Murders Committed on Spaniards Throughout the Interior.

HAVANA, Sept. 15.—The Diario de la Marina says editorially to-day:

"Almost daily stories of horrible outrages and murders come from villages within cannonshot of the principal towns in the interior, which seem to show that crime is increasing. The persecution of industrious Spaniards is becoming more cruel and the situation is fast developing a serious character. We would urge the authorities to give their attention immediately to these conditions."

The paper gives an account of a Spaniard, living at Managua, who, though he has been there twenty years in charge of a local school, is menaced nightly by a mob that threatens to lynch him unless he leaves the place. The case seems all the harder because the Spaniard maried a Cuban girl, has for many years been identified with the better social class, and has large property interests in the district. It appears that many of the resident Spaniards there are preparing to leave, terrified by the threats of the Cubans, who ride through the streets at night, crying "Death to the Spaniards!"

The Correo of Sagua says that two Spaniards, workmen, were recently attacked by a Cuban with a machete. The Cuban first told them to evacuate, and then wounded one in the hand and killed the other, dragging the body to a banana field, where he left it.

REBURIAL OF CUBAN GENERALS.

Bodies of Antonio Maceo and Francisco Gomez to be Exhumed.

HAVANA, Sept. 15.—Sunday next has been decided upon as the day for the exhumation of the bodies of Antonio Maceo and Francisco Gomez, now interred at Bejucal. The foreign Consuls have been invited to be present at the ceremony.

Capt. Barker Prepares for Promotion.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Capt. Barker, who succeeded Admiral Dewey in command of the squadron at Manila, was at the Navy Department to-day for the first time since he returned to this country, some weeks ago. As a result of the recent death of Rear Admiral Picking, Capt. Barker becomes first on the list of Captains, and as such will be the next to advance to the rank of Rear Admiral. He is here to be examined for promotion and to assume his duties on the Naval Examining Board.

Promotions in the Cavalry Service.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Col. Michael Cooney, Fourth Cavalry, has been retired at his own request, after forty years' service. His regiment is now in the Philippines. The retirement promotes Lieut. Col. Charles D. Viele of the First Cavalry to be Colonel of the Fourth, Major Thomas C. Lebo of the Sixth to be Lieutenant Colonel, and Capt. Alexander Rodgers to be Major.

Two Naval Officers to be Retired.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—An order was issued at the Navy Department to-day retiring Medical Director J. R. Tryon on Sept. 24 and Capt. J. Trilley on the following day.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The North Atlantic squadron, composed of the New York, the Brooklyn, the Massachusetts, the Indiana, and the Texas, sailed from the Delaware to-day for Tompkinsville.

The Dolphin has sailed from Portland for Rockport.

The Marblehead has left Mare Island for San Francisco.

The Caesar will be docked at Port Royal for repairs.

The Yankton has been ordered to complete repairs and have coal aboard by the 5th prox, in order to begin her Winter's surveying work five days later.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales of Dwellings Still the Feature—Only One Transaction at Auction.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for James A. Frame & Son, for $31,000, the five-story American-basement dwelling 259 West Ninetieth Street, 18 by 100.

William Seeligsberg and J. Pangburn have sold for the estate of Ephraim Howe to a builder, for improvement, 228 West Fourth Street, 26.6 by 101, adjoining the corner of West Tenth Street, now occupied by an old dwelling.

Charles W. Clinton has sold to Mrs. Kate Schermerhorn the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 23 East Seventy-ninth Street, 18 by 102.2.

Janpole & Werner deny the report that they have sold their plot of twenty-six lots at First Avenue and One Hundredth to One Hundred and First Streets.

W. D. Haynes & Co. have sold for E. J. Blauvelt to H. McHugh the dwelling 1,997 Arthur Avenue.

B. A. Maclaire reports that he has sold for J. J. O'Brien to Thomas D. Kelly the dwelling 2,161 Bathgate Avenue; also, to J. H. Surridge and Joseph H. Esterly the house 2,100 Tiebout Avenue.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

231 East Sixteenth Street, 20 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Mary Marrin ... $16,187

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, south side, 172 feet east of Broadway, for twelve three-story and basement brick dwellings, 16.6 and 16 by 50; J. S. Heisler of 215 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; Edwin Wilbur, architect; cost, $180,000.

Eighth Avenue, west side, 494 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, for a five-story brick flat, with store, 25 by 87; Otto F. Degener of 124 East Eighty-fourth Street, owner; Thomas Graham of 1,238 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $20,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, north side, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 33.4 by 88.6; A. C. Tillot of 1,606 Amsterdam Avenue, owner; P. H. Lynch, architect; cost, $90,000.

Sedgwick Avenue, west side, 535.2 feet north of Cedar, Section 11, for a two-story frame stable, 28 by 26; Mary S. Armory, owner; Co-operative Building Plan Association, architect; cost, $1,100.

Alterations.

No. 26 West Twentieth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Mary F. Bartlett, premises, owner; G. M. Malgrove, architect; cost, $300.

No. 490 to 502 Cherry Street, to a six-story brick factory; Crane Company, premises, owner; the Rustling Company, architects; cost, $650.

No. 56 West Twenty-second Street, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; Fowler & Parker of 35 William Street, owners; Buchman & Deisler of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $3,000.

No. 102 Park Place, to a four-story brick warehouse; F. E. Johnson of 10 West Twenty-third Street, owner; G. E. Stanfield, architect; cost, $150.

No. 938 Third Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; A. D. Pell of 929 Fifth Avenue, owner; James Bronson, architect; cost, $400.

No. 691 Amsterdam Avenue, to a one-story brick store; W. E. Cushman, premises, lessee; W. M. Ronzee, architect; cost, $300.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Sept. 15.

AMSTERDAM AV, 734, 25.8x89.9; Morris Heimerdinger and wife to Edward E. Corey ... 1

AVENUE A, 1,442, e s, 25.1x98; Albert Oppenheim to Herman Oppenheim ... 1

AVENUE A, e s, 38.8 ft n of 59th St, 19.4 x80; Herman Wronkow and wife to Laura E. Smith ... 1

BOULEVARD, s e corner of 94th St, 146.5 x100 x irregular; John O. Baker and wife to Le Grand K. Pettit ... 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 467, w s, 25.1x 100; Patrick McMorrow to Minnie N. Goodwin ... 1

CHURCH ST, w s, 228 ft n of the proposed new street, being the n e corner lot of Alonzo Howell, 50x100; John W. and Sarah Cryan to John Harper ... 1

CROTONA AV, widened, e s, 150 ft n of 180th St, 25x102, correction deed; Margaret J. MacArthur to Frederick Pirk and another ... 1

CROTONA AV, e s, 75 ft n of 180th St, 25x102; Frederick Pirk and others to John May and wife ... 5,000

COLUMBIA ST, 125, w s, 24x100; Mendel Joachim to Morris P. Joachim ... 1

EAGLE AV, w s, 251.10 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x120.2; Andrew Silinski to James A. Glover ... 1

FOREST AV, e s, part of Lot 61, map of the Village of Eltona, 50x170; Charles W. Nash and wife to Charles H. Mersereau ... 6,000

GOERCK ST, 113, w s, 17.11x50; Gustav F. Taussig to Samuel E. Ayres ... 1

GREENWICH ST, 622, w s, 25x90.3x25x 89.6; Anna Smith to Stephen McCormick and another ... 1

JEROME AV, n w s, 517.5 ft s w of 190th St, 112.11x90x70.11x irregular; Louis Brandt and another to Eliphalet C. Smith ... 100

JEROME AV, n w s, 517.5 ft s w of 190th St, 112.11x90x70.11 x irregular; James J. Corbett and wife to Louis Brandt and another ... 100

LYON ST, s w corner of Fox St, 69x51.7x 62.7x59.8; Henry Stein to Henry Benjamin ... 1

LOT BEGINS 328 ft n of Jennings St and 298.6 ft w of Bristow St, runs s 100 x e 23.4 x n 100 x w 23.4 to beginning; Rowland W. Thomas and others to William H. Bell, Jr., and Jacob N. Nash ... 1

MADISON AV, e s, 25.11 ft n of 106th St, 25x100; William H. Willis, referee, to Mayer S. Bernheimer ... 20,300

MADISON AV, s e corner of 99th St, 100.11x100; August Oppenheimer and wife to Thomas Graham ... 1

MORNINGSIDE AV, e s, at centre of block between 115th and 116th Sts, runs e 43.3 x s 69.6 to avenue x n 82.2; the New York Investment and Improvement Company to Albert W. Mott ... 100

NEW ST, 42 and 44, w s; James W. Golden to the Mutual Real Estate Company ... 1

PARK AV, n e corner of 115th St, 75x72; Laura E. Smith to Herman Wronkow ... 100

ROBERTSON PLACE, s e s, Lot 225, map of the Penfield property, South Mount Vernon, 33.4x100; Mary Blauth to Katharine Horton ... 1

RUTGERS PLACE, n s, 130.6 w Clinton St, 26x110; Morris Goldstein and wife to David Ravitch and another ... 1

RUTGERS PLACE, n s, 104.4 ft w of Clinton St, 26x110; Pauline Simon to David Ravitch and another ... 23,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 40.11 ft s of 149th St, 20.5x109.10x20x105.6; Ernst Marx-Nathan Company to Margaret P. Harman ... 100

SUFFOLK ST, 170, e s, 25x100; Albert Hinz and another, executors, to Betty Gluck ... 26,250

WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of 186th St, 143.11x10x165.2x91; J. Romaine Brown and wife to Arthur W. Mead and others ... 1

2D AV, s e corner of 95th St, 26x75; Leopold Kaufmann and wife to Jonas Weil and another ... 30,000

3D AV, e s, 60 ft s of 38th St, 15.10x irregular x37.11x84; Lewis G. Reed to James W. Golden ... 1

8TH AV, 2,899 and 2,901, w s, 49.11x100; Hugo F. Hoefler and wife to Francis M. Marks ... 60,000

11TH AV, n w corner of 59th St, 25.1x100; Blanche M. Schulte to Anna C. Muller, 1-9 part ... 1

11TH AV, n w corner of 59th St, 25.1x100; Mary C. A. Schulte to Anna C. Muller, 1-9 part ... 1

13TH ST, 118 West, 20.10x103.3; George H. Coutts and wife to Ellen Archbold ... 18,000

19TH ST, 206 West, 15.6x92; Daniel Callahan to Mary White ... 9,500

55TH ST, 137 East, 20x100.5; Edwin H. Peck and others to Agnes R. Holahan ... 1

55TH ST, 137 East, 20x100.5; Kate A. Peck and others, executrix, executors, &c., to Edwin H. Peck and others ... 1

62D ST, s s, 142.6 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x100.5; Michael Reid to Lewis A. Cushman ... 1

38TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 11th Av, 25x 100.5; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Frederic J. Middlebrook ... 3,500

71ST ST, n s, 200 ft e of 4th Av, 20x102.2; Charles Forschner and wife to Agnes Hunt ... 18,500

77TH ST, 125 West, 20x107.2x20x106.9; Theodore Kilian and others to John L. Miller ... 1

79TH ST, 303 and 305 East, 55x irregular; August M. Bruggemann to Leo Mayer ... 1

82D ST, s s, 133 ft w of Park Av, 16x100; William Van W. Graham to August Oppenheimer ... 1

82D ST, s s, 165 ft w of Park Av, 18x100; William Van W. Graham to August Oppenheimer ... 1

84TH ST, 111 West, 40x102.2; James W. White and wife to Theodore Kilian and another ... 100

84TH ST, 275 West, 16x80.2; Gilmore Clark and wife to Phebe S. Peters ... 15,800

88TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 17x100.8; George H. Hart, referee, to Patrick S. Treacy ... 3,000

99TH ST, 300 ft w of Park Av, 100 to avenue x100.11; Myer Hellman and wife to August Oppenheimer ... 1

103D ST, s s, 80 ft e of 9th Av, 19.6x 100.11; John Harper to Julia L. Cryan ... 1

115TH ST, s s, 170 ft e of Madison Av, 50x 100.11; Jobst Hoffmann and wife to Martin Frank ... 10

115TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Manhattan Av, 130.8x100.11x150x69.1x36.8; James B. Ford and others, executors, to Albert W. Mott ... 77,600

115TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 150x 100.11; Benjamin B. Leacock and wife to John R. Ford ... 3,900

126TH ST, 223 East, 17x99.11; Josephine Dalton to Julia Noethen ... 14,850

132D ST, s s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Ernest Wetterer to John L. Thomas ... 1

152D ST, 533 East, 25x100; Lena Seiferd to Charles M. Kaeppel ... 1

133D ST, s s, 292.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17.6x99.11; Herman Wronkow and wife to Laura E. Smith ... 1

159TH ST, 662 and 664 East, 50x98; also 761 and 763 East 162d St, 50x100; Mary Muller to James A. Glover ... Exchange

182D ST, s s, 127.6 ft w of Hughes Av, 23.1x111.1x22x105.1; Louis Eickwort and wife to James Nixon ... 1

183D ST, n s, 201 ft w of Grand Av, 17x78; Robert C. Wood to David C. Robertson ... 4,500

185TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 25x 79.11; Lillie T. Yoran and another, executors and trustees, to the Deane Realty Company ... 3,041

185TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 25x 79.11; Lhe Deane Realty Company to Henry Doscher ... 100

Recorded Leases.

DEULOSKY, Dora, to Isaac Lipshitz; 173 East Broadway, 1 year ... $600

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND Trust Company, trustee, to Mollie Bland; 1,188 3d Av, w s, 5 years ... 1,200

VETTER, Benedicta, to Ernest H. Moritz; 770 East 164th St, 5 years ... 1,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ARCHBOLD, Ellen, to George H. Coutts; 118 West 13th St, 1 year ... 15,000

BECKER, William J., to Friedrich Seibel; 91st St, n s, 90 ft e of Lexington Av, 5 years ... 10,000

BELL, William H., Jr., and Jacob N. Nash to Rowland W. Thomas and Isaac L. Dunn; interior lot 328 ft n of Jennings St and 298.6 ft w of Bristow St, runs s 100x e 23.4x n 100x w 23.4, 3 years ... 4,000

BLAND, Mollie, to Jacob Ruppert; 1,188 3d Av, store lease, demand ... 1,177

BLUM Morris, to William C. Stuart and others, trustees, &c.; 100 East 74th St, 5 years ... 25,000

CUSHMAN, Lewis A., to Michael Reid; 62d St, s s, 142.6 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years ... 11,000

DEMPSEY, Mary E., to Joseph Ripley; Central Park West, s w corner of 98th St, 1 year ... 10,000

DEMPSEY, Mary E., to the German Savings Bank; Central Park West, s w corner of 98th St, 1 year ... 115,000

EICKWORT, Louis, to Louis L. Browne and another, trustees; Hughes Av, s w corner of Oak Tree Place, 3 years ... 2,500

EWING, Julia A., to Justus E. Ewing; 152 and 154 West 98th St, 3 years ... 5,000

FISCHELL, Harry, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; Broome St, s e corner of Suffolk St, 5 years ... 55,000

FOSS, Charles A., to Charles H. Muller and another, trustees, &c.; Lafontaine Av, e s, 36.4 and 52.7 ft s of 180th St, 3 years (two mortgages) ... 6,000

FOSS, Charles A., to Sarah A. Hitchcock; Lafontaine Av, s e corner of 180th St, 3 years ... 2,500

GLASIER, Mary, to Samuel G. Dayton; Bay Av, n s, 60 ft e of North St, City Island, rerecorded, 1 year ... 300

GLUCK, Betty, to Eliza C. Farnham; 170 Suffolk St, 5 years ... 20,000

GLUCK, Betty, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 170 Suffolk St, installments ... 4,250

GOLDEN, James W., to the Mutual Real Estate Company; Broadway, e s, 133.5 ft n of Grand St; also 474 Broadway, leasehold, and Crosby St, w s, Lots 804 to 807, map of Bayard's farm, 14th Ward, 5 years ... 62,500

GOLDEN, James W., to American Mortgage Company; 571 3d Av, 3 years ... 14,000

GRAHAM, Thomas, to August Oppenheimer; Madison Av, s e corner of 99th St, 1 year ... 75,000

GRAHAM, Thomas, to August Oppenheimer; Madison Av, s e corner of 99th St, 1 year ... 25,000

GUNDLING, Kate Q., to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 50, map of St. Raymond's Park, 24th Ward, 10 years ... 900

HOCHSTER, Albert, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 314 and 316 East 9th St, 5 years ... 25,000

HORNE, Louther S., to Harry S. Houpt; 165th St, s s, 85 ft e of Prospect Av, ½ year ... 1,000

HUNT, Agnes, executrix, &c., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 2d Av, n e corner of 23d St; also 402 to 406 2d Av, and 301 and 303 East 23d St, 5 years ... 50,000

HUNT, Agnes, to Charles and Margaretha Forsch; 71st St, n s, 200 ft e of 4th Av, 2 months ... 15,500

INNET, Claudia S., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 46th St, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 2 1-3 years ... 13,000

KILIAN, Theodore and William, to James W. White; 111 West 84th St, 2 years ... 9,000

KINSLEY, Margaret L., to Edward F. Ferdinand, guardian, &c.; 123d St, n s, 255 ft w of 2d Av, 4 years ... 7,000

KORFMANN, Sophia, to Mary Muller; 124th St, s s, 170.10 ft e of Columbus Av, extends to Manhattan St, 3 years ... 3,300

LA PORTA, Francis J., to Emily F. Hoyt and another; 15th Av, s e corner of White Plains Road; also Woodlawn Av, w s, 125 ft s of Scott Av, 3 years ... 5,500

LIVINGSTON, James, to the Germania Life Insurance Company, 102d St, n s, 110 ft e of West End Av, 3 years ... 20,000

LIVINGSTON, James, to the Germania Life Insurance Company, 102d St, n s, 128 ft e of West End Av, 3 years ... 20,000

LIVINGSTON, James, to the Germania Life Insurance Company, 102d St, n s, 146 ft e of West End Av, 3 years ... 20,000

LIVINGSTON, James, to the Germania Life Insurance Company, 102d St, n s, 164 ft e of West End Av, 3 years ... 20,000

LIVINGSTON, James, to the Germania Life Insurance Company, 102d St, n s, 182 ft e of West End Av, 3 years ... 20,000

LIVINGSTON, James J., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; Central Park West, s w corner of 93d St, 5 years ... 220,000

MAY, John and Elizabeth, to Frederick Pirk and Charles Diamond; Crotona Av, widened, e s, 75 ft n of 180th St, 2 years ... 500

McCRACKEN, William, and others to Edwin Shuttleworth; 149th St, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, due when permanent loan is placed ... 4,000

McCORMICK, Stephen, Jr., and another to Anna Smith; 622 Greenwich St, 1 year ... 1,000

MOTT, Albert W., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; Morningside Av, n e corner of 115th St, 1½ years ... 185,000

MOTT, Albert W., to Francis M. Marks; Morningside Av, n e corner of 115th St, demand ... 5,000

MOTT, Albert W., to Francis M. Marks; Morningside Av, n e corner of 115th St, demand ... 5,000

MOTT, Albert W., to Hugo F. Hoefler; Morningside Av, n e corner of 115th St, 1½ years ... 20,000

MOTT, Albert W., to Hugo F. Hoefler; Morningside Av, n e corner of 115th St, installments ... 10,000

MORAN, Dennis W., to Louis L. Browne and another, trustees; Buckhout St, n s, 100 ft w of Anthony Av, 3 years ... 10,000

MYERS, Seymour, and Fanny Hirsh to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 1,319 3d Av, 5 years ... 10,000

NEVILLS, Mary J., to Stephen H. Map; Fordham Road, widened, s s, 81.6 ft e of Grand Av, 3 years ... 600

O'CONOR, Roger, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 87th St, s s, 258 ft e of Avenue A, 1 year ... 4,000

OPPENHEIM, Herman, to Nicholas C. and Louis G. Benziger, executors, &c.; 1,442 Avenue A, 5 years ... 9,000

OPPENHEIM, Herman, to Fanny Bach; 1,442 Avenue A, 3 years ... 3,000

OPPENHEIM, Herman, to Felicitas de Schnehen; 1,442 Avenue A, 5 years ... 9,000

PETTIT, Le Grand K., to John O. Baker; Boulevard, s e corner of 94th St, demand ... 140,000

RAFFERTY, Mary E., to Sophia C. Galatian; 2d St, n s, adjoining Lot 29, map of Adee estate, 1 year ... 500

RAVITCH, David and Joseph, to J. Herbert Carpenter and another, trustees, &c.; Rutgers Place, n s, 104.6 ft w of Clinton St, 5 years ... 34,500

RAVITCH, David and Joseph, to Walter F. Kingsland; Rutgers Place, n s, 130.6 ft w of Clinton Av, 5 years ... 34,500

ROLLMANN, John, to Newburg Savings Bank; Columbus Av, 763 and 765, 5 years ... 45,000

ROBERTSON, David C., to Robert C. Wood; 183d St, n s, 201 ft w of Grand Av, one-half month ... 950

SCHIFF, Herman J., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 248 and 250 East 77th St, 5 years ... 14,000

SCHMIDT, Rosine, otherwise Rosanna, to Elizabeth Berry; 150th St, s w s, 155 ft s e of Robbins Av, 3 years ... 2,900

SCOFIELD, Lydia A., to Asa Carpenter; Lots 350, 351, and 352, map of property of Elizabeth R. B. King, City Island, 3 years ... 2,900

SMITH, Eliphalet C., to Louis and John Brandt; Jerome Av, n w s, 517.5 ft s w of 190th St, runs s w 113x n w 90x n 71, to Fordham Road x e 49x e 77x e 53.8 to beginning, 1 year ... 43,000

SMITH, Eliphalet C., to Louis and John Brandt; Jerome Av, n w s, 517.5 ft s w of 190th St, runs s w 113x n w 90x n 71 to Fordham Road x e 49x e 77x e 53.8 to beginning, 1 year ... 13,500

TOELBERG, John, to David Henny; Lots 253 and 254, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 23d Ward, demand ... 300

WALDRON, Alfred, to Jacob D. Butler; 100th St, n s, 90 ft e of Broadway, 2 months ... 1,400

WHELAN, Helena A., to Samuel L. Berrian; Heath Av, w s, 562 ft n of Boston Av, 5 years ... 2,350

WILDER, George W., to Edward C. Perkins, trustee, &c.; 323 West 103d St, 5 years ... 20,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BLOCH, Emil, to Robert W. Stuart ... $12,056

BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE Company to Maria R. Higgins, in trust ... 18,000

BROWN, Ronald K., and another, executors, &c., to Rose T. Mosher order of court ... .

COHN, Sigmund, to Richard and Amelia Selz ... 6,000

HANLON, Annie, to Joseph C. Levi, trustee ... 8,100

HARFT, Charles, to Thomas J. Falls ... 3,500

PALEN, George, to Frederick Fowler ... Nom.

PALMER, Mary A., to Esther R. Gilbert ... Nom.

RIPLEY, Joseph, to Harris Solomon ... Nom.

SCHWAB, Maggie, to the Park Mortgage Company ... 12,000

STANCLIFFE, Elizabeth J., to Ida L. Hardy ... 1,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Thomas and Grinnell Burt, trustees ... 10,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Maria R. Higgins, in trust, &c. ... 4,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Philip Osborn ... 2,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Philip Osborn ... 2,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE C, 183 to 187; G. L. Schuyler & Co. against Edward A. Hastings, owner; Baker & Fine, owners and contractors ... 730

CRESTON AV, e s, 124 ft n of 184th St, 225x100; Rosa Ellender against Isaac Landsberg, owner; Landsberg & Rose, contractors ... 566

KELLY ST, n s, 75 ft w of Wales Av, 75x 115; William L. Morton against Louis M. King and William E. Vaughan, owners and contractors ... 650

UNION AV, s w corner of 150th St, 75x70; W. H. McWhirter Company against Herman Wolff and Michael Chisling, owners and contractors ... 1,700

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 218.10 ft n of 166th St, 66x150; Rosa Ellender against Vincent Bonagur, owner and contractor ... 150

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, 70 ft s of 8th St, 14x105; Salvatore Grillo against Mary O'Connell, owner; Peter Spoonheimer & Son, contractors ... 15

3D AV, e s, 251 ft s of 174th St, 75x90; Rosa Ellender against Isaac Landsberg, owner; Landsberg & Rose, contractors ... 462

3D AV, n e corner of 174th St, 90x100; Tony Altieri against Elias Feldman, owner and contractor ... 1,000

85TH ST, 345 and 347 West; John Davidson against William E. D. Stokes, owner; Collier-Weeks Company, contractors ... 525

116TH ST, 123 East; Bell Brothers against Rosaline Finkle, or Leopold Holzman, owner; Alexander J. Finkle, contractor ... 498

131ST ST, s s, 304 ft e of Lenox Av, 31x 99.11; George W. Martin & Co. against Charles Brown, owner and contractor ... 1,650

152D ST, 945 to 949 East; Weber & Anderson against Louis M. King, owner and contractor ... 124

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

JEROME AV, s w corner of Fordham Road, 112.11x90 and 70.11 to road x125; Louis and John Brandt, with Eliphalet C. Smith, 10 payments ... $43,000

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 79th St, 102x 100; the Hyde & Gload Manufacturing Company against Dora Osborne and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. De W. Rogers.

GRAND ST, n s, 125 ft w of Wooster St, 25x 100; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company against Henry M. Tostevin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & Wallace.

WILLIS AV, 145; Elizabeth Gifford against William Kaufman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Hall.

122D ST, 148 West; Henry C. Trumper against William B. Smith and others, executors, &c., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hildreth.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.74½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.26⅝
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.95
Cotton, middling	.06¾
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05½
Sugar, granulated	5.31
Molasses, O. K. prime	.35
Beef, family	11.00
Beef, hams	26.00
Tallow, prime	.04¾
Pork, mess	9.12½
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.06¾
Lard, prime	5.60
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.50
Butter, Western creamery	.23

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Flour steady; No. 3 Spring Wheat, 65@69c; No. 2 red, 71¾c; No. 2 corn, 32½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 32¼@32½c; No. 2 oats, 22¼c; No. 2 white, 24@24½c; No. 3 white, 23¼@24¼c; No. 2 rye, 57¼c; No. 2 barley, 39@43c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.10; Northwestern, $1.12½; prime timothy seed, $2.35; mess pork, per bbl, $7.30@$7.95; lard, per 100 lb, $5.30; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.05@$5.35; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6@6½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.55@$5.60; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars unchanged; clover, $6@$7.50.

COTTON.—Speculation in cotton futures was only moderate, with price changes too narrow to stimulate investment interest. The opening was steady at an advance of 1 to 4 points on firm cables and fair Southern buying, which in turn started a scurry of shorts to cover. The rise was soon supplanted by a slight net loss under foreign selling, rumored to be for protection of heavy purchases in spot cotton. From that time on to the middle of the afternoon the market ruled almost lifeless. Hester's weekly crop figures proved of bearish import, and during the latter part of the session liquidation figured conspicuously, forcing prices off point by point to the lowest level of the day. Near the close there was some covering, but the market was finally steady, with some months 2 points lower and others unchanged. Southern markets (middling quoted) was reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: Mobile, 5⅝c, 1-16c lower; Savannah, 5⅝c; Charleston firm, 5¾@5 13-16c; Wilmington, nothing doing; Norfolk, 6⅛c; Baltimore, 6¼c; Memphis firm, 6c; Augusta, 6@6 1-16c; St. Louis, 6c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	5.96	5.97	5.96	5.94@5.96
October	6.01	6.02	5.99	5.99@6.01
November	6.07	6.07	6.07	6.03@6.04
December	6.13	6.13	6.09	6.10@6.11
January	6.19	6.19	6.14	6.15@6.16
February	6.20	6.20	6.18	6.18@6.19
March	6.24	6.25	6.20	6.21@6.22
April	6.27	6.27	6.24	6.24@6.25
May	6.31	6.31	6.27	6.28@6.29
June	..	..	..	6.30@6.31
July	6.35	6.35	6.32	6.32@6.33

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 15.—Spot cotton, a fair business doing; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 9,000 bales. Receipts, 3,000 bales; American, 3,000 bales; middling upland, 3 9-16d. Futures opened quiet at a partial 1-64d decline, and closed quiet at ½-64d net decline. December and January, 3.24b; January and February, 3.24b; February and March, 3.24½b; March and April, 3.25b; April and May, 3.25½b; May and June, 3.25½s; June and July, 3.27s; July and August, 3.27½b; September, 3.29½b; September and October, 3.27½b; October and November, 3.26b; November and December, 3.24½b. Manchester—Yarns move slowly; cloths moderate demand.

WOOL.—BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 15.—There has been a busy, booming market for wool this week, and the actual sales have approximated nearly 10,000,000 pounds. The buying has been done mainly by the American Woolen Company and other large consumers, but there has been also a good representation of the smaller mills. The buying, too, has been for consumption, not on speculation, and prices are correspondingly firmer. As the time of the London auctions next Tuesday draws near, not only dealers, but consumers look for an advance in prices, and it is the desire to anticipate this that has carried the sales to such an enormous figure this week. Another bull card is the published statement of the American Woolen Company that 90 per cent. of the output of its mills has been disposed of and the goods taken out of the market. Worsted manufacturers also report a roseate outlook for next Spring. In short, there hardly seems to be a weak place visible in the whole situation as far as wool is concerned. The sales for the week are 8,729,000 bales domestic and 563,000 bales foreign, a total of 9,292,000 bales for this week, against a total of 6,250,000 bales last week, and a total of 1,887,000 bales the corresponding week last year.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	72⅞	73¼	72⅞	73¼
December	75 11-16	75⅞	75 9-16	75⅞
May	78 11-16	78 15-16	78 9-16	78⅞
Corn—				
September	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
December	..	..	..	35⅞
May	35	35¼	35	35¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	71⅛	71⅛	70	70½
December	70⅝	70 15-16	70½	70⅞
May	73 11-16	73⅞	73½	73⅞
Corn—				
September	31¾	32¼	31¾	32¼
December	28 9-16	28¾	28½	28⅝
May	29½	29¾	29⅜	29⅝
Oats—				
September	21¼	21¾	21 3-16	21¾
December	20⅞	21½	20⅞	21¼
May	22⅜	22 13-16	22¼	22¾

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The wheat market, after opening ⅛c lower at New York, further declined ⅛c, cables being unsatisfactory, with Liverpool showing a decline of ⅛d, from which it failed to recover. Then there was a decidedly firmer feeling, following indications of increased activity in cash grain. The receipts in the Northwest continued rather full, (quality poor,) however, and the upward movement in futures was neither sharp nor considerable; from the lowest to the highest prices there was an advance of ⅜c in the local market, and generally ⅝c in the Chicago market, with the improvement generally maintained quite well up to the close. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 74½c, spot; new No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 78⅜c, to arrive; new No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 76⅛c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, New York, 78⅝c; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 81⅝c, to arrive.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 15.—Close—Wheat in store; No. 1 Northern, September, 66⅞c; December, 67½@67⅝c; May, 70½c; old September, 69¾c. On track: No. 1 hard, old, 70¾c; new, 70c; No. 1 Northern, old, 69¾c; new, 67¾c; No. 2 Northern, old, 68¾c; new, 65c.

DULUTH, Sept. 15.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 70½c; September, 70½c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 68c; September, 68c; December, 68c; May, 71⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 65½c; No. 3 Spring, 62c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 15.—Wheat—Lower; No. 1 Northern, 71½@72c; No. 2 Northern, 68¾@69c. Rye—Higher; No. 1, 57½@58c. Barley—Lower; No. 2, 43@45c; sample, 40@43c.

CORN—Cash property here was quite strong, quoted at 38½c for No. 2, in elevator, 39c delivered, and 40c free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 26¼@26½c; No. 3 oats, 26c; No. 2 white, 28½c; No. 3 white, 27½c; track mixed, 26½@28c; track white, 27@33c; No. 2 white clips, 29c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 65c, free on board, afloat, and No. 2 Western, 64c spot; State rye, 59@60c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 41@43c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 45@50c, delivered, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.85@$4; Winter straights, $3.30@$3.40; Winter patents, $3.55@$3.75; Spring clears, $2.95@$3.10; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.65@$2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.40@$2.50; no grade, $18.50@$18.75, to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.10@$3.30; choice to fancy, $3.35@$3.50. Corn Meal—Kiln dried, $2.20@$2.30, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, 90c; coarse, 74@76c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, $15; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15.75; sacks, spot, $15.75@$16; coarse Winter bran, $16@$18, latter white; fine, $15@$15.25; middlings, $16@$18; city feed, $16@$16.50; hominy chop, $15.50, bulk; oil meal, $25@$26.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 15.—Flour steady; first patents, $3.70@$3.80; second patents, $3.50@$3.60; first clear, $2.50@≥.60; bran, $10@$10.50.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $8.75@$9.50; family, $11.50@$12; short clear, $10.25@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10.50@$11.50; packet, $10@$10.50; extra india mess, $14.50@$16. BEEF HAMS—$25.50@$26.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 6½c; 180 lb, 6½c; 160 lb, 6¾@6⅞c; pigs, 7½c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 7@7½c; 10 lb, 6½c; 12 lb, 5⅞c; 14 lb, 5¾c; pickled shoulders, 6@6¼c; pickled hams, 9¾@10c; Western greens, 8¾@8⅞c; Western S. P., 9¼c; city greens, 9¼c. TALLOW—City, 4¾c asked; country, 4⅞c. LARD—$5.60; city lard, $5.25; refined lard, South America, $6.50; Continent, $5.95; Brazil, kegs, $7.60; compound, city, 4⅞c; Western, 5c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7c bid; city lard stearine, 6¾@7c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 15.—Beef—Extra India mess strong, 63s 9d; prime mess, 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 50s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, steady, 43s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 32s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 31s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, steady, 32s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 31s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 34s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 26s 6d. Lard firm; prime Western, in tierces, 28s; American refined, in pails, 28s 9d. Butter—Finest United States, 95s; good, 72s. Cheese—American finest white, 52s; American finest colored, 53s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 24s 6d; American refined, in pails, 25s 6d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull, refined, October, 15s 9d. Turpentine—Spirits, 35s 6d. Resin—Common, 4s. Petroleum—Refined, 6¾d; linseed oil, 22s 9d.

COFFEE.—The swing of pendulations in the local market for coffee futures was not great. In fact, the market followed an exceptionally uninteresting course. The start was steady, with values unchanged to 5 points lower, after which changes were restricted to a meagrely 5 points, with neither side at any time holding special advantage of its opponent. The news averaged up bearishly. At the close the market was barely steady, with prices net unchanged to 5 points lower. Total sales were 12,750 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.10@4.15
October	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.10@4.15
November	..	..	..	4.15@4.20
December	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.35@4.40
January	..	..	..	4.45@4.50
February	..	..	..	4.50@4.55
March	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.55@4.60
April	..	..	..	4.60@4.65
May	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.65@4.70
June	..	..	..	4.70@4.80
July	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.80@4.85
August	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85@4.90

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos coffee market steady; good average Santos, 5$800; receipts, 43,000 bags; stock, 1,172,000 bags. Hamburg coffee market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M., net unchanged to ¼ pfennig lower; sales, 7,000 bags. Havre coffee market opened irregular; December, ¼f lower; others unchanged; at 12 M., unchanged; at 3 P. M., irregular, unchanged; closed unchanged to ¼f net lower; total sales, 7,000 bags; January, 31.50; February, 31.75; March, 32; April, 32.25; May, 32.50; June, 32.75; July, 33; August, 33.25; September, 31; October, 31; November, 31.25; December, 31.25. Rio coffee market firm; No. 7 Rio, 6$250. Exchange, 7 11-16d; receipts, 15,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 10,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 6,000 bags; stock, 368,000 bags.

SUGARS.—Centrifugal, 4⅞c; muscovado, 3⅞c; molasses, 3 11-16c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $22.50; do, Southern, No. 2 soft, $19.50; steel rails, $33; pig iron, warrants, $17; lake copper, ingot, $18.50; tin, $32.75; exchange, lead, $4.60; spelter, $5.55.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $8.65, and in bulk, $6.15; Philadelphia, barrels, $8.60, and in bulk, $6.10; refined, cases, New York, $9.90; crude naphtha, cargoes, $10.50; deodorized, $11. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 17@18c; prime Summer, yellow, 25½@26c; off Summer, yellow, 25c; butter grades, 29@30c; prime white, 28@29c; prime Winter, yellow, 30@31c. Linseed—American, raw, 44@45c; American, boiled, 46@47c; Calcutta, raw, 60c. Lard Oil—42@44c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2.25; tar oil, barrels, $4.25@$4.50; spirits of turpentine, 48½@49c; resin, common to good, strained, $1.25@$1.27½; E, $1.40; F, $1.45; G, $1.50@$1.55; H, $1.60@$1.65; I, $1.70@$1.75; K, $1.85@$1.90; M, $2.15@$2.20; N, $2.90; W G, $3.25; W W, $3.45@$3.50.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 15.—Spirits of turpentine, 44½@45c, resin, unchanged; crude turpentine, $2.50 and $2.50; tar, $1.30.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 15.—Spirits of turpentine, 45c bid; resin, unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 15.—Turpentine, 43c; resin, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Steers, $4.50@$6.15; oxen and stags, $4@$5.25; bulls, $3.50@$4.25; extra export bulls, $4.80; cows, $2@$4. CALVES—Veals, $5.50@$8.75; grassers, $3.50@$4; fed calves, $4.50@$5. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.50@$4.60; lambs, $4.90@$6.37½; Canadian lambs, $6@$6.35; culls, $4@$4.75. HOGS—$4.90@$5.15.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

W. FAIR.—Deficiency judgment for $20,568 was docketed yesterday against William Fair in favor of Rosina Vollhart, growing out of the sale at foreclosure of 62 Vesey Street.

ARTHUR J. LARGY.—Judgment for $2,706 was obtained by default yesterday against Arthur J. Largy, liquor dealer, on King's Bridge Road, Fordham, in favor of J. & M. Haffen, for balance due on a chattel mortgage and for beer.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

SOLOMON GUTTERMAN.—Solomon Gutterman of 15 Suffolk Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,635 and no assets. He was formerly a dealer in tobacco and cigars.

JEREMIAH J. WRIGHT.—Jeremiah J. Wright of 168 West Twenty-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,196 and no assets. He was formerly a liquor dealer and made an assignment on Feb. 4, 1880.

KATHARINE POLLATSCHEK.—Katharine Pollatschek of 12 East Ninety-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $10,000, and no assets. The liabilities are to the Chatham National Bank, $5,000, and the Standard National Bank, $5,000, on a guarantee of debts of Max Pollatschek.

EMANUEL STERN.—Emanuel Stern, insurance agent of 120 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $50,044, and no assets. He was formerly of Rosenberg & Co., clothing manufacturers at 498 Broadway, and the debts are chiefly on account of that firm. Felix J. Rosenberg, the other partner, is dead.

SAMUEL WOLF.—Samuel Wolf, living at 254 West Twenty-fifth Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $6,998 and no assets. Part of his liabilities are for salaries in 1892 to actors and actresses, among whom are James and Bonnie Thornton, $300; O'Brien and Wright, $125; theMorellos, $50; Prince Flatow and Carrie Dunn, $45; Harry Le Clair, $45, and Ed. Latill, $85.

HUGO LAHNSTEIN.—Hugo Lahnstein, butcher, at 244 and 246 Columbus Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,951, to twenty creditors, and assets of $1,311, consisting of fixtures, $1,200, and book accounts, $111. Of the liabilities, $5,600 is on account of the lease of the store. The principal creditors are Hoehn & Mayer, $1,020, and the New York Veal and Mutton Company, $675.

WILLIAM T. CARLETON.—William T. Carleton, singer and operatic manager, who lives at Tarrytown, filed a petition in bankruptcy here yesterday, with liabilities of $5,596 and no assets, except clothing, $175, and watch and chain, $50, which are exempt. The liabilities are for salaries, printing, provisions, medical services, rent, and on notes. The liabilities were incurred principally from 1893 to 1897 on his various tours throughout the country. He owes $2,125 salaries to eight actors and actresses, among whom are Alice Vincent, $600; Marie Bell, $200; Laura Clement, $75; Jay C. Taylor, $500, and Alexander Hoig, $300. Among other creditors are the National Printing Company of Chicago, $1,050; Courier Lithograph Company, Buffalo, $700; T. Ricketts, $500 judgment.

DECIDES AGAINST BAUDOUINE.

Judge Brown Grants a Motion for an Order to Determine the Amount of Surplus Income.

Judge Addison Brown of the United States District Court yesterday handed down an opinion granting the motion of Edward Van Ingen, counsel for Willard Parker Butler, trustee in bankruptcy, in the case of John F. Baudouine, for an order permitting the trustee to determine the question of the amount of surplus of the bankrupt's income under the will of his grandfather, Charles A. Baudouine. Mr. Baudouine filed his petition on March 31. In the petition he stated that he had a vested interest in one-quarter of the estate of his grandfather, and contingent interests additional, but claimed that as trustee he had no power to divert any portion of the trust money to the payment of claims of creditors.

It was shown upon examination that Baudouine's income from his one-quarter interest in his grandfather's estate is $30,000 a year, and he has an additional income on receipts from commissions on the estate. He is a widower, with three children, the eldest of whom is eight years old. Judge Brown rules that, under Section 57 of the Revised Statutes, though the interest in such trust is inalienable by the beneficiary, the surplus beyond what is necessary for his support may be appropriated to the claims of creditors. Judge Brown says:

"A discharge in bankruptcy upon any other condition than complete appropriation of every known asset legally available to creditors would be not only a glaring wrong to creditors, but contrary to every conception of a just system of bankruptcy. I find, therefore, that surplus income of any bankrupt, when ascertained, will be an asset, vesting in the trustee as the representative of creditors, and distributed in bankruptcy."

Dissolution of a Corporation.

Application has been made to the Supreme Court for the voluntary dissolution of the Smith & Munger Company, manufacturer of colors and chemicals, of 159 Front Street, by Directors Max Munger, Henry C. Munger, and Alexander Barclay, and Judge Scott has appointed Frank D. Arthur referee. It was stated that the company is solvent, with assets of $3,747, and liabilities of $323. It was incorporated in March with a capital stock of $30,000. The business was not profitable enough to continue.

Judgment Against the Sol-Blu Co.

Judgment for $2,545 was obtained yesterday against the Sol-Blu Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of wash-blue tablets, at 34 Murray Street in favor of William J. Rogers, for the amount due on a note. At the office of the company it was said that there was some internal disagreement and the judgment was expected. The company has no other creditors.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 149 failures in the United States during the week, against 129 for the previous week and 173, 169, 325, and 228 for the corresponding weeks of 1898 to 1895. The Middle States had 47, New England 34, Southern 12, Western 38, Northwestern 6, Pacific 9, Territories 3. Canada had 24, against 21 for the preceding week. About 89 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had $5,000 capital or less, and 6 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANDERSON, Henry—J. Bingham and another ... $10

ARMSTRONG, Philander B.—Louis C. Raegener, as receiver ... 494

AARON, Alfred—Bower Decorating and Painting Company ... 34

ARONOWITZ, Paulina—Joseph H. Jackson ... 148

ARONOWITZ, Paulina—Joseph H. Jackson ... 381

BLISS, Henry H.—New York Printing Company, (eRpublic Press,) filed Sept. 14 ... 67

BANTA, Walter A.—William P. Youngs and others ... 261

BARNETT, George W.—The Fruit Auction Company ... 221

BROWN, Samuel S.—Louis C. Raegener, receiver, &c. ... 492

BAINBRIDGE, William P.—Louis C. Raegener, receiver, &c. ... 493

BLEISTIFT, Abraham J.—Rider-Ericsson Engine Company ... 102

BROWN, Wolstan R.—I. Stern and others ... 195

BLODGETT, Tilden—I. Stern and others ... 137

BAEHR, Julius—Max Mayer ... 102

BURCHARD, Louis F.—Bank of the Metropolis ... 163

CHAPPELL, Bartholomew B.—Sun Insurance Office ... 755

CAMPBELL, James A.—Louis C. Raegener, as receiver ... 493

CARROLL, James K.—G. H. Rivenburg and another ... 136

DICKE, Henry—Henry A. Peck and another ... 165

DAYTON, Abraham H.—Daniel Newman ... 124

DE BOW, Edward—Annie Straus ... 199

DALEY, George J. and Alice—James W. Hamblet ... 45

DALEY, George J. and Alice—James W. Hamblet ... 19

ELLIS, William H.—J. A. Holmes Lumber Company ... 513

EBERMAYER, Adolph—H. A. Peck and another ... 105

CONTENCIN, Charles J.—H. W. Kaufman ... 40

FERGUSON, Edward J.—Standard Gas Light Company ... 195

FAIR, William—R. Vollhart ... 20,568

GRUBER, Clifford J., and another—W. O. Saxton ... 410

GIBNEY, Thomas F.—Lena Annus ... 361

GOLDMANN, Gustav—Hannah Frank ... 1,116

HALL, Lewis C.—George Quirk ... 273

HILLMAN, Augustus—Angelina J. Mockridge ... 23

HEALEY, Luke—William Kenerk and Thomas McKeone—Sebastian G. Brinkman ... 708

HIRSCHBEIN, Moritz J.—H. A. Peck and another ... 106

JOHNSON, Ephraim S.—M. O'Donnell ... 701

JOHNSON, Ephraim S.—Phebe B. Rockwell ... 725

KINCH, Jessie A. M.—C. H. Hoffman ... 272

LAIRD, William H.—W. O. Saxton ... 410

LEVERY, Celia—J. Burggraf, executor ... 119

LEONARD, John and Mary—Morris Lurie and another ... 36

LANGE, Francis F.—Albert Bruen and others ... 186

LAMONTE, Fortunate C.—B. Sanberg ... 22

LOCKWOOD, Frank P.—B. Sanberg ... 63

LOWE, Charles M.—R. A. Lowe, costs ... 61

LARGY, Arthur J.—J. & M. Haffen ... 2,706

LYNDE, Frank E. P.—G. Barrie and another ... 225

MURRAY, Henry—T. Parsons and others ... 816

MUHLKER, Arthur G.—B. Sanberg ... 143

MIREL, Leon—Angelina J. Mockridge ... 21

NEUMAN, John H.—Eleventh Ward Bank ... 242

NALIBOFF, Isaac—Louis Kessel ... 103

POTTER, Daniel C.—New York Land and Warehouse Company ... 142

POLLACK, George—Angelina J. Mockridge ... 14

PIERON, Max—Mary A. Eickhoff ... 140

RUBENSTEIN, Rosa and Nathan—Mayor, Lane & Co. ... 117

RINGROSE, Hyacinthe — Mary M. O'Laughlin ... 16

ROHRECHER, Louis—J. I. Metzer ... 47

SULZER, Catherine—H. Zubiller & Son ... 172

SANDERS, Edward—W. H. S. Wood and others ... 31

SUESS, Adolphe—William Ottmann & Co. ... 84

SMITH, Harry W.—Louis C. Raegener, receiver, &c ... 493

VAUGHAN, William W.—Sebastian G. Brinkman ... 759

WYMAN, Brooks—Louis C. Raegener, receiver ... 494

WASHBURN, W. Le Roy—William H. S. Wood and others ... 25

WHITE, Matthew E.—H. Jantzen ... 186

THE SOL-BLU MANUFACTURING COMpany—William J. Rogers ... 2,545

CHEVRA, NISKOR IASHUAS, Jacob—Zalka Becker ... 183

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II. Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers. Fitzgerald, S.—Will for probate at 10:30 A. M. Salvador Elizalde.

CITY COURT—Special Term. McCarthy, J. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. New York Steam Power Company—F. G. Wahle. Rosenthal vs. Stone—Edward L. Parris. Dean vs. Isham—Warren W. Foster. Matter of McCall—Richard M. Henry. Purdy vs. Purdy—George M. Van Hoesen. Matter of Baruch—Irving M. Dittenhoefer. Matter of Gold—Stephen H. Keating.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Mosher vs. Donnelly—George Landon. Matter of Smith & Munger Company—Frank D. Arthur.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Kreischer vs. Reilly—Maunsell B. Field. Tierney vs. Streifler—Frank A. Acer.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT — Gildersleeve, J. — Henry Raabe, Jr., vs. Joseph N. Campbell et al.—Henry W. Eaton. Joseph Shayevitz vs. Harry Kram et al.—Edwin A. Watson.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Sea-Gate

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NEW YORK HARBOR

Gate House and Office at Sea Gate.

NORTON POINT LAND CO., 203 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TELEPHONE, 826 MAIN.

TRUSTEES:
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CALVIN TOMKINS, Treasurer.
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Over $400,000 has been expended in land improvements in laying out and beautifying SEA-GATE. Over $250,000 invested by purchasers of land in homes and buildings. Recent sales will add a substantial increase over this during the Fall.

Villa plots 60x100 and over offered to desirable parties from $1,500 upward.

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THREE LOTS, 75X100,
For sale on
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Free from rock.
Apply to
GEO. R. READ,
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GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT

Geo. R. Read,
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1 Madison Avenue, cor. 23d St.
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For Sale, the Four Best Houses on WEST END AVENUE,
Nos. 862, 864, 866, 868, between 102d and 103d Sts. All latest improvements. Plan of houses, materials, and workmanship perfect. Apply to your own broker, or to C. J. WILLIS, 89 Leonard St.

300 WEST 97TH ST., NEAR WEST END AV. Four-story American basement dwelling; contains parlor, dining room, kitchen, laundry, butler's pantry, bathroom, and six bedrooms; house is being thoroughly renovated; price $16,000; rent $1,000; easy terms.
E. C. SIMONSON, 146 Broadway.

654 WEST END AV., NEAR 92D ST. 4½-story American basement dwelling; will be put in thorough order price $22,000; easy terms; rent $1,500. E. C. SIMONSON, 146 Broadway.

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WEST 81ST ST., NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Desirable 4-story brick and stone dwelling; handsomely furnished in old mahogany and antique fabrics. A. B. PORTER, 70 Tribune Building.

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MODERN HOUSES.
$500 CASH, $15 MONTHLY
And interest; cheaper and more convenient than Manhattan flats, built in most substantial manner.
Charles Place, Elmhurst, 9 rooms ... $4,200
19th St., Whitestone, 9 rooms ... 3,200
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Also Houses built to suit on some of the best located lots in Queens Borough. See these houses before buying elsewhere.
FALKINBURG, Builder, opposite Murray Hill Station, Flushing.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED ACRE TRACT.
Fine location, at a bargain. Operators and investors invited to investigate.
HENRY W. SHERRILL,
13 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

HOTELS.

Sherman Square Hotel,
BOULEVARD, COR. WEST 71ST ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

A SELECT CITY HOME FOR TRANSIENT AND PERMANENT GUESTS.
Hotel Bristol 5TH AVENUE AND 42D ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.
FINEST LOCATION IN NEW YORK CITY, CUISINE, APPOINTMENTS, AND SERVICE UNSURPASSED.
JOHN L. CHADWICK, Prop.

SUMMER RESORTS.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.
THE KITTATINNY.
OPEN UNTIL NOVEMBER. The favorite SPRING, SUMMER, AND AUTUMN RESORT. Most central and attractively located. Rooms en suite, with bath, steam heat, elevator, &c. Boating, bathing, fishing, golf links. Send for booklet.
W. A. BRODHEAD & SON.

THE TREMONT.
SEA GIRT, N. J.
September rate: $10 for best rooms.
Every room full ocean view.
I. STROND HINKSON.

STORAGE.

O'REILLY BROTHERS'
New York Storage Warehouse, 109 to 123 East 44th St., corner Lexington Av.; storing, packing, moving furniture; city or country. Tel., 8 of 38.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

CONCERNING
"THE TOWERS" APARTMENTS.
TWELVE MINUTES FROM THE OPERA.
A FIREPROOF BUILDING.
Northwest Corner 94th Street and Central Park West.
Spacious Apartments in suites of eight to seventeen rooms, four bathrooms and two servants' bathrooms, butlers' rooms. Laundry, ironing and drying rooms. Servants' elevator. Commodious storerooms and cement closets. Dining rooms finished in mahogany and Flemish oak; wainscoted eight feet high. Beamed ceilings. Hood mantels. Window seats. Inglenooks. Electric light arranged for connection to dining room tables. Plumbing fixtures of porcelain. Needle showers. Bathrooms, toilet rooms, kitchens, and butlers' pantries tiled five feet high. Marble pastry tables in kitchens. Refrigeration, ice and ice water supplied. Telephone in each apartment. Mail chute. Elevator service all night. The most complete and luxuriously appointed apartment building yet erected to meet the requirements of refined people.
Also Apartments in building Northwest Corner of Eightieth Street and West End Avenue, in suites of eight and nine rooms, butler's pantry and bathroom.
APPLY AT BUILDINGS OR TO GLOBE REALTY COMPANY, 141 BROADWAY.

Ideal Apartments
FOR
Young Married Couples
Bachelors,
AND THOSE
With Small Families.
305 West 80th St., (NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE). Charming apartments in suites of seven and eight rooms and bath. Dining rooms, finished in Flemish oak and old ivory; wainscoted five feet high. Hood mantels. Window seats. Marquetry floors. Leaded glass casement windows. Plumbing fixtures of porcelain. Needle showers. Bathrooms and kitchens tiled five feet high. Electric light. Elevator service all night. Unusually attractive suites, especially arranged to conform to the requirements of CULTURED PEOPLE. Parties desiring to secure apartments should apply at building at once, or to GLOBE REALTY COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

THE TROUVILLE.
Finely located, Junction of West End Av., Broadway, and 107th Street. Newly furnished apartments, consisting of 8 large, light rooms and bath. Has every up-to-date improvement.

HANDSOME PARLOR AND BASEMENT floors; heated; mirrors; $45; choice, private block. 37 West 130th St., (5th Av.)

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

410 WEST END AV., NEAR 80TH ST.
STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF HOUSE.
Apartments of eight rooms; elevator; electric light; will be entirely finished September 20; apartments taken now will be decorated to suit tenants; rentals, $1,050 to $1,250; open Sundays for inspection. Agent on premises, or Metropolitan Improvement Company, 146 Broadway.

A CORONADO A
New, fireproof; corner Park Av. and 81st St.; apartments of 6 to 15 bright, sunny rooms; elevator service; electric light; fuel for cooking included in rent; $60, $75, $85, $100, and upward.

360-366 WEST 117TH ST.—Handsomely decorated six rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water supplied; exclusive neighborhood; near Columbia University and convenient to cable and L elevator station; $23-$28.

A.—THE PALACIO, 55 EAST 65TH ST. Handsome eight room Apartments; hall service; elevator, electric light; private house block; $1,150 to $1,350.

STABLES TO LET.

TO RENT—Medium-size stable, well located, in good condition; rent, $700. Apply to J. METCALFE THOMAS, 19 Liberty St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

ELEGANT FIRST FLOOR BAY WINDOW front, 25x100, 111 NASSAU ST., extending through to Theatre Alley. Rent low. Inquire of janitor or OTTINGER, 31 Nassau St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held in and for the County of New York, held at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan and city aforesaid, this 24th day of August, 1899. Present, Hon. Chas. F. MacLean, Judge.

In the matter of the application of THE WENZLIK MUSIC SUPPLY COMPANY, a domestic corporation, to change its name and assume the name of "The New York Music Supply Company."

Upon reading and filing the petition of The Wenzlik Music Supply Company, verified the 23d day of August, 1899, praying that it might be allowed to change its name and to assume the name of "The New York Music Supply Company," and on due proof of publication of this application, and on the certificate of the Secretary of State, dated the 13th day of May, 1899, and the Court being satisfied that there is no reasonable objection to its assuming such name, now on motion of Frank W. Angel, attorney for the petitioner, Ordered that the said The Wenzlik Music Supply Company be and it is hereby authorized to assume the name of The New York Music Supply Company in the place and stead of the said name of The Wenzlik Music Supply Company on and after the 23d day of September, 1899, provided that within ten days from the entry of this order that it shall file in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York all papers herein, and also provided that it shall within ten days after the entry of this order file in the office of the Secretary of State a certified copy thereof. It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published within ten days of the entry thereof in The New York Times, a newspaper published in the County of New York, once in each week for four successive weeks.

Enter C. F. M., J. S. C.

au26-1aw4wSa

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CLINTON, HENRY L.—Supplemental citation.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles Clinton Wilder, one of the heirs and next of kin of Henry L. Clinton, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Elizabeth S. Clinton of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of HENRY L. CLINTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 14th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 12th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

a16-1aw6wS

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

The Packard Commercial School

COR. OF 4TH AV. AND 23D ST.

FORTY-SECOND YEAR.

STUDENTS MAY ENTER AT ANY TIME.
For new prospectus address

THE PACKARD SCHOOL,
101 EAST 23D ST., NEW YORK.

Association Business Institute.
23d St. and 4th Av., Y. M. C. A. Bld.
Conducted by prominent business men of New York, who take a personal interest in all graduates. Students enter at any time. Individual instruction in all commercial studies; exceptional advantages, moderate tuition. Send for prospectus.

LONG ISLAND BUSINESS COLLEGE.
143 TO 147 SOUTH 8TH ST., BROOKLYN.
Business, Stenography, Typewriting, Preparatory, Regents and Civil Service Courses. Day and Evening Sessions. HENRY C. WRIGHT, Principal.

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

N.Y.University Law School. Sixty-fifth year opens Oct. 2nd, 1899. DAY CLASSES, (LL.B., after two years.) EVENING CLASSES, (LL. B., after three years.) Daily sessions, 3:30 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M. Tuition, $100. GRADUATE CLASSES, Fifteen courses. Five required for LL. M.
For Circulars address L. J. Tompkins, Registrar, Washington Square, N. Y. City.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL Day School, 35 Nassau St. Evening School, 9 W. 18th St "Dwight Method" of Instruction. LL.B. in two years; LL.M. in three years. Send for catalogue.
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Teacher of Piano, Harmony and Virgil Clavier.
Highest Certificate from the Klindworth-Scharwenka Conservatory, Berlin.
STUDIO, 805-806 CARNEGIE HALL.
TERMS, $30. TEN FULL HOUR LESSONS.

INSTRUCTION.

136TH YEAR.
COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 26TH.
Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Department. Gymnasium. Grounds for track athletics. Optional Military Drill.
The Headmaster will confer with parents on and after Tuesday, Sept. 12th, at the school.
Catalogues on application.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Headmaster.

The Horace Mann School,
MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS,
120TH ST., WEST.
The elementary and high school departments open September 25th; the kindergarten October 2d.
The Principals will be at the school for consultation each school day after Sept. 18th.
VIRGIL PRETTYMAN, A. M., Principal.

Irving School, (Boys,) Dr. L. D. Ray.
New Building, 35 West 84th Street.
Opening day postponed to Tuesday, Oct. 3d.
Gymnasium, 18x58. Playground, 200x225.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate grades.
Individual work under professional Teachers.
Thorough preparation.
Classes average eight.
Over sixty graduates fitted successfully for college since 1890.

Dwight School,
15 West 43d Street, New York City.
20th Year opens Sept. 27th.
High class private school for boys from 7 to 20 years of age. Individual attention given to boys whose education has been irregular. Large faculty. Gymnasium. Laboratories.

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL
417 Madison Avenue.
18TH YEAR BEGINS SEPTEMBER 28TH.
The Principal is now at the school daily.

THE MISSES MOSES.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Nos. 647 & 649 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.
Thorough work in all departments from Primary to College Preparatory. Little boys received in Kindergarten and Primary classes.

DRISLER SCHOOL,
9 EAST 49TH STREET.
FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of pupils.
Students prepared for all colleges.
Circulars on application.
Reopens Monday, October second.

MORSE AND ROGERS SCHOOL FOR BOYS
(J. H. MORSE'S,)
423 Madison Avenue, New York.
Reopens Oct. 2 English, Classical, and Mathematical. Thoroughly graded. Send for circular.
Principals at schoolroom daily after Sept. 17th.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS.
109 West 54th St. 669 Madison Av.
Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades.
High School, Kindergarten Normal Department.
New Term opens Sept. 20; Branch School, Oct. 2d.
JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

DR. SAVAGE'S GYMNASIUM,
308 WEST 59TH STREET.
Tenth Season opens Sept. 15th. Normal class and private instruction. Circulars.

R. D CORTINA,
ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES,
44 W 34th St., N. Y.
229-231 Ryerson St. and 143-149 S. 8th St., B'klyn.
All depts. under celebrated Native Specialists.

Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker
School for Girls opens October 3d; Kindergarten, Primary, Academic, and College Preparatory Classes. A limited number of resident students received. **148 Madison Avenue.**

HARLEM COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
2,134 7TH AV., BETWEEN 126TH & 127TH STS.
Preparatory School for Girls. Primary classes and Kindergarten. Reopens Sept. 21st.
MAX F. GIOVANOLY, Ph. D.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls.—Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Certificate accepted by Smith College. Reopens October 4th. 13 and 15 West 86th St., New York.

De LANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
College preparatory and special courses. Out-of-door classes in physical training. 71 West 85th St.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
Collegiate and special courses. Certificates admit to colleges. 42d year. Sept. 26th. $300.
JOS. E. KING, President, Fort Edward, N. Y.

IRVING INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,
Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Prepares for college or business. New gymnasium. JOHN M. FURMAN, A. M., Principal.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
The Peebles and Thompson School. Boarding and Day School for Girls. Opens October 4.
30, 32, 34 East 5 th Street.

Montpelier Boarding and Day School for Girls.
Preparation for college. Special students in art, etc. Mrs. T. Tileston Greene 3 West 84th St.

MISS EVERDELL and MISS CARLSON will open their Classes for Girls on Monday, October 2d. Principals at class rooms daily after September 17th. **307 MADISON AV.**

MONTCLAIR MILITARY ACADEMY,
MONTCLAIR N. J.
Especially cordial relations with Princeton.
JOHN G. MACVICAR, Head Master.

MISS REYNOLDS'S SCHOOL, 66 WEST 45TH Street.—Twenty-first year begins Oct. 2; thorough training; girls admitted as special students to regular classes.

MISS JAUDON'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, 348 Madison Avenue, reopens Oct. 2d.
College Preparation. Classes for Little Children.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 108 W. 81st St. Class for boys in the primary department.

DR. SCHULER'S INSTITUTE, College Point, L. I.; Boarding School for Boys; German a Specialty; Moderate Terms.

THE OSSINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson.
Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 32d year begins Sept. 27.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.—Boarding Day School for Girls. College Preparation. MISS M. W. METCALF, Prin.

160 WEST 85TH STREET.
Miss MURPHY and Miss GAYLORD'S SCHOOL.
Large playground.

INSTRUCTION.

CLASSES FOR SELF-SUPPORTING YOUNG WOMEN.
Stenography, typewriting, commercial arithmetic, bookkeeping, vertical and Spencerian penmanship, and business correspondence, business training, cooking, physical culture, attending on the sick, general literature, choir music, Damrosch popular method of sight singing.
ART CLASSES
for beginners and advanced students; mechanical and free hand drawing, design, water color, clay modelling, wood carving, photo-negative retouching, photo-color, crayon, pen and ink work, sketch class. J. Liberty Tadd's method of manual training.
NEEDLEWORK CLASSES.
Machine and hand sewing, embroidery, dressmaking, dress repairs, millinery, feather curling. Apply YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 7 East 15th St., on and after September 1, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., 7 to 9 P. M.
Saturday afternoons and evenings excepted.

STEVENS SCHOOL,
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.
RIVER STREET,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 18TH, 1899.
Examinations for admission on the 14th and 15th of September.
Courses of study preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
DR. J. SACHS.
SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
38 West 59th St.,
REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 25TH, 1899.
Thorough preparation for all colleges.
Special Commercial Department.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
116 West 59th St.
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27TH, 1899.
Complete organization from Primary to Academic Classes. Thorough preparation for all Women's Colleges.

Weingart Institute,
22 AND 24 EAST 91ST STREET,
Between Madison and 5th Avenues,
AND 6 WEST 84TH STREET,
Two doors from Central Park West.
Day and Boarding School with Kindergarten
Prepares for business and all the leading colleges. At the recent examinations for admission into the Columbia University all the graduates from this school passed successfully and were admitted. East side school opens Sept. 27th. West side branch October 2d. For prospectus and particulars address until Sept. 15th,
S. WEINGART, Highmount, Ulster Co., N. Y.

THE WILSON-VAIL SCHOOL,
622 FIFTH AVE., (near 50th St.)
A preparatory school of the highest character. Primary classical, scientific, and business depts.
Graduates of this school were admitted last June to Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, and Wesleyan.
Strong corps of expert teachers. Close attention to the individual. Classes small.
Manual training. Systematic daily drill in Gymnasium. Athletics.
Reopens September 28th.
Principals at School 9 to 12 daily.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL,
20 EAST 50TH STREET,
NEW YORK.
This School Re-opens Wednesday, Sept. 27.
Mr. Cutler will be at the schoolhouse between 9 and 1 daily, except Saturdays.

FRIEND'S SEMINARY,
16th Street, cor. Rutherfurd Place, New York.
Fall Term Opens September 19th.
FRIENDS' SCHOOL,
102-114 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.
Fall Term Opens September 26th.
Non-sectarian schools for boys and girls.
Splendidly located with ample play grounds.

Senftner School,
13 Astor Place, Near Broadway.
Reopens October 3.
The Senftner School offers to prospective students of its Academic Department an advantage which is not offered to students elsewhere.
For descriptive catalogue address Secretary.
H. F. SENFTNER, A. B., M. D., Principal.
G. W. SENFTNER, A. B., LL.B., Secretary.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY. On Bound Brook R. R., convenient to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.
Both sexes. 61st year. Fine, healthful location. "Nobility of character our constant aim." Special care and home comforts. Sanitary arrangements, pure spring water, electric lights. Extensive improvements and new buildings, costing $55,000. Two complete gymnasiums. $266 a year, or for a suite of rooms $300. Long distance telephone in Seminary. Write for our new illustrated catalogue. THOMAS O'HANLON, D. D., President.

Hudson River Military Academy.
A safe, thorough, splendidly equipped preparatory school and home for boys, 25 miles from New York; finest location on the Hudson; building magnificent in its appointments; experienced and able teachers; large athletic grounds; horses and ponies for riding, drill, and artillery practice. Illustrated catalogue on request.
Capt. J. WILSON, A. M., Supt., Nyack, N. Y.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls.
Founded by the N. Y. Protestant Episcopal Public School, the corporation which maintains Trinity School, in order to provide for girls a thorough education. School year open Sept. 11, 1899. For particulars, address the Principal, EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., 257 West 93d St.

Hamilton Institute.
45 West 81st Street, Manhattan Square, North.
PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Most advantageous location in New York.
Catalogue on application.
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, Jr., M. A., Principal.

SYMS SCHOOL.
ROBERT H. SYMS, WILLIAM C. SIMMONS,
(Both formerly of Berkeley School.)
OPENS OCT. 2D, AT 22 WEST 45TH ST.

Rugby Military Academy,
West End Av. and 84th St. Day and Resident Cadets. Reopens Sept. 29th. Eleventh year, Sept. 28. Tel. 1,260 Riverside.

ST MARY'S SCHOOL, "EPISCOPAL,"
6-8 E. FORTY-SIXTH ST., NEW YORK.
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
Collegiate, Preparatory and Primary Classes.
College Preparation. Advantages of New York City.
Address SISTER SUPERIOR.

THE BARNARD SCHOOL.
Registered Under the Regents of N. Y.
Three fine school buildings, entrance 120 West 126th St. 14th year begins Sept. 25th. Mr. Hazen, head master, or Mr. Lyon, associate head master, will be at the school after Sept. 8th, 1-5, 7-9 P. M.

THE VELTIN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
COLLEGE PREPARATION.
Number of pupils limited to twelve in each class.
FIRE-PROOF SCHOOL BUILDING,
160 & 162 West 74th St.
Spacious studio, now in course of construction, will increase present facilities.

SPANISH,
FRENCH, GERMAN,
ITALIAN, Etc.
The Berlitz School of Languages,
1,122 Broadway, New York. 75 Court St., B'klyn.
Special advantages for Visitors to Paris Exposition.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE,
270 W. 72D ST. REOPENS SEPT. 27.
Collegiate Preparation, Primary Class, Drill, Gymnasium. Hot Luncheon; 5 Boarding Pupils; write for catalogue.

CHAPIN COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
721 MADISON AV., (64TH ST.)
English, Classical, and Primary Departments. Gymnasium. 80th year opens Sept. 27th.
HENRY BARTON CHAPIN, D. D., Ph. D., Prin.

MISS WHITON AND MISS BANGS'
English and Classical School for Girls.
Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Classes. Certificate accepted by four colleges. Large faculty and individual instruction. Advanced courses for Special Students. 43 West 47th St.

Miss Annie Brown.
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
Primary, preparatory, academic, and musical departments. College preparation. Special courses. Otis elevator. Reopens Oct. 4.
711, 713, 715, 717 FIFTH AVENUE.

THE LYON SCHOOL,
576 Fifth Avenue. Reopens Sept. 27th.
Prepares for college, scientific schools, and business. Number limited to 35. Primary Department.

HEMPSTEAD (LONG ISLAND) INSTITUTE.—Little boys exclusively; unceasing, conscientious supervision; exceptional healthfulness; moderate expenditure; vacations unnecessary.

A SCHOOL FOR COLLEGE OR BUSINESS preparation. Individual instruction or instruction in very small classes. Twelfth year. T. E. SUTCLIFFE, (Harvard,) 9 East 59th St.

MISS KETCHUM'S CLASS FOR BOYS, 331 Madison Av.—Reopens Oct. 10th. Principal will be at classrooms from 9 to 11 A. M. after Sept. 15th, except Saturdays.

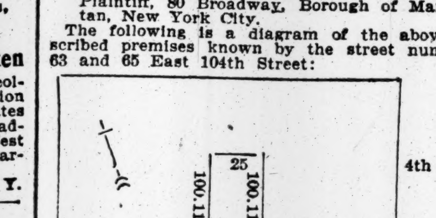
PRATT INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Fall Term begins Sept. 25th.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WE ARE OFFERING SPECIAL BARGAINS IN slightly used Krakauer Pianos and other makers, such as Briggs, at $90.00; Stone, $100.00; Schumann, $115.00, and many others; PIANOS TO RENT, $3.00 per month.
KRAKAUER BROS.,
113 EAST 14TH ST.

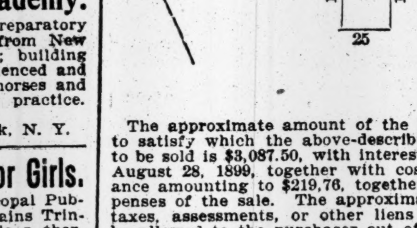
REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ELIZABETH G. TURNURE, plaintiff, against JAMES ROGERS and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the former City of New York, now Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street, distant one hundred and thirty (130) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street with the westerly side of Fourth Avenue as widened, running thence northerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Fifth Streets, thence westerly and along the centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street, and thence easterly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. And being the same premises which were conveyed to the said William H. Moore by James Rogers and wife by deed of conveyance bearing date the second day of April, 1889, and delivered and intended to be recorded simultaneously with said mortgage, and said mortgage being given to secure a portion of the consideration or purchase money mentioned and expressed in said deed advanced and paid by the party of the second part to said mortgagee.—Dated New York, August 30th, 1899.
WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.
MILLER PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the above-described premises known by the street numbers 63 and 65 East 104th Street:



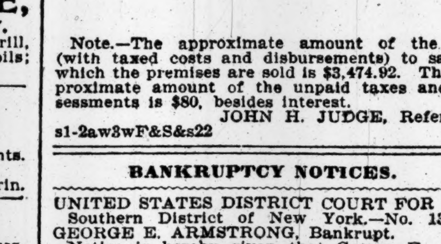
The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,262.16, with interest thereon from the 11th day of July, 1899; together with costs and allowances amounting to $377.39, with interest from the 21st day of July, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $707.13 and interest.—Dated New York, August 30th, 1899.
WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.
au31-2aw3wTh&S&s21

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—PHILIP KLEEBERG against CLARENCE H. BROWN, MAURICE V. FREUND, and others.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twenty-ninth day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the twenty-first day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in Section 5, in Block 1,303, on the land map of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street, distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet westerly from the westerly side of Third Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Third Avenue one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches; thence westerly parallel with Forty-ninth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly parallel with Third Avenue one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street; thence easterly along said southerly side of Forty-ninth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, the easterly wall being a party wall.
The said premises being now known and designated by the Street Number 148 East 49th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, and being the same premises conveyed to said Clarence H. Brown by Carrie Bendheim by deed bearing even date with said mortgage.
Dated August 30, 1899.
EDMOND E. WISE, Referee.
JOSEPH C. LEVI, Plaintiff's Attorney, 140 Nassau Street, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,087.50, with interest thereon from August 28, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $219.76, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $524.46.
The premises are to be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $16,500, with accrued interest thereon at five per cent. from July 6, 1899, payable in gold.
Dated August 30, 1899.
EDMOND E. WISE, Referee.
au21-2aw3wTh&S&s21

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES L. TIFFANY, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM A. GRAY and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, dated July 18, 1899, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the County of New York, on Friday, the 22d day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises as directed by said judgment and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being at Morris Heights, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Borough of the Bronx, of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, also called Powell Place, distant sixty feet westerly from the point of intersection of said line with the westerly line of Cedar Avenue, also called Riverview Terrace, and running thence southerly, parallel with Cedar Avenue, (Riverview Terrace,) ninety-eight feet; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, (Powell Place,) twenty feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Cedar Avenue, (Riverview Terrace,) ninety-eight feet to the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, Powell Place,) and thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street (Powell Place) twenty feet to the point or place of beginning; the easterly and westerly side walls of said building being party walls; together with all right, title, and interest of the mortgagors in and to the land in One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, opposite said premises to the middle line of said street.
Dated August 31, 1899. JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.
TOWNSEND WANDELL, Plaintiff's Attorney, 51 Chambers Street, New York City.
178th St., (Powell Place.)



Note.—The approximate amount of the lien (with taxed costs and disbursements) to satisfy which the premises are sold is $3,474.92. The approximate amount of the unpaid taxes and assessments is $80, besides interest.
JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.
s1-2aw3wF&S&s22

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 1319.—GEORGE E. ARMSTRONG, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that George E. Armstrong, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 14, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 27, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, September 15, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GEORGE FORZLY, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that George Forzly, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 30, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 27th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.
New York, Sept. 15, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ADOLPH BRIEGER, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Adolph Brieger, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 12th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 27th, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. Sept. 15, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.
In the matter of MITCHELL CARO, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1450.
To the creditors of Mitchell Caro of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1899, the said Mitchell Caro was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, Referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 28th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, September 15, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—CAROLINE D. CARTER, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Caroline D. Carter bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated September 11th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 27th, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. Sept. 15, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of GUSTAV HANDTE, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.
In the matter of GUSTAV HANDTE, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.
To the credtors of Gustav Handte of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1899, the said Gustav Handte was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may poperly come before said meeting.
MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 15th, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JULIUS PREUSSE, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Julius Preusse, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 8th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the city and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 27th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 15th, 1899.

NO. 1459—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEO ROSENSTEIN, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Leo Rosenstein of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1899, the said Leo Rosenstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 6th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other busiess as may properly come before said meeting.
THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 15th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ISAAC SHACKMAN, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Isaac Shackman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 8th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 27th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.
New York, Sept. 15, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 1359.—MAX SCHULHOF, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Max Schulhof, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 15, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 27, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, September 15, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of JOHN W. STEVENS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of John W. Stevens, of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1899, the said John W. Stevens was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 15, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HENRY WILLIS, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Henry Willis, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 12th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 27th, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. Sept. 15, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BYRNE, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 6th day of April, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. BYRNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of April, 1899. WILLIAM G. BYRNE, Executor. MOSS & FEINER, Attorneys for Executor, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

ENSIGN, HERMON L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMON L. ENSIGN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Abram Kling, 96 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 20th day of October, 1899.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1899. ABRAM KLING, LEWIS M. SEAVER, Executors. CHARLES H. DANIELS, Attorney for Executors, 95 Nassau St., New York City.
ap15-1aw6mS

GIESER, CAROLINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE A. GIESER, late of Cos Cob, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of April, 1899. HENRY S. CLOVER, Executor. RICHARD L. SWEEZY, Atty. for Executor, 62 William Street, New York City.
ap8-1aw6mS

ELSWORTH, RANDOLPH M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANDOLPH M. ELSWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Murphey & Metcalf, No 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the thirteenth day of January, 1900, next.—Dated New York, June 13th, 1899. SOPHIE V. R. ELSWORTH, Administratrix. MURPHEY & METCALF, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
jy8-1aw6mSa

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FENTON, MARGARET P.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to the Pringle Memorial Home, Samuel R. Anderson, John C. Milligan, Thomas P. Milligan, Elizabeth M. Groves, Isabella P. Dorsheimer, Lucy M. Fitch, Henry C. Milligan, Francis Pringle Anderson, Robert Purdy Anderson, Thomas Pringle Anderson, Margaret Emily McKinley, Mary Eleanor Hamilton, Susan S. Chandler, Mary J. Chandler, Harry Milligan Chandler, Natalie P. Nachtel, and Grace I. Stuart Patchen, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 20th day of October, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why letters of administration, with the will annexed, of the goods, chattels, and credits left unadministered of Margaret P. Fenton, deceased, should not be granted to Clarence M. Fenton, a Director of the Pringle Memorial Home, who has made application for the same.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 11th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine. [L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
HYLAND & ZABRISKIE, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 45 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City.
se2-1aw6wS

GEBHARDT, JOHANNA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to August Biesker, Carl Bolder, Konrad Bolder, Franz Bolder, and Sophia Grunewald, the heirs and next of kin of JOHANNA GEBHARDT, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Edward B. Amend of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last Will and Testament of Johanna Gebhardt, late of the County of New York, deceased, Therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 26th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last Will and Testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine. [L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
WILLIAM J. AMEND, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 119 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
au12-1aw6wSa

HUNTER, AGNES E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES E. HUNTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Townsend & Mahan, No. 13 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of March next. Dated New York, the 30th day of August, 1899. JOHN BLACK, WALTER S. MEAD, Administrators. TOWNSEND & MAHAN, Attorneys for Administrators, No. 13 Chambers Street, New York.
sep2-1aw6msat

OAKLEY, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. OAKLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of John B. Talmage, his attorney, No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of July, 1899. CHARLES S. OAKLEY, Executor. JOHN B. TALMAGE, Attorney for Executor, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
jy22-1aw6mSa

PECK, NELLIE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NELLIE W. PECK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George S. Hamlin, his attorney, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1899. ELIAS R. PECK, Executor. GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Atty. for Executor, 18 Wall St., N. Y. City, Manhattan.
ap22-1aw6mS

VOORHIS, WILLIAM W. L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. L. VOORHIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 49, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of July, 1899. LAVINIA C. HOPPOCK, WILLIAM H. ACKEN, TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executors. THOMAS W. BUTTS, Attorney, 51 Chambers St.
jy29-1aw6mS

WILSON, JOHN F.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN F. WILSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1899.—ELIZABETH JANE WILSON, Executrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executrix, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
au12-1aw6mS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BURR, AARON H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AARON H. BURR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 West 129th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of March, 1899. WALLACE S. JOHNSON, LIZZIE M. SAYRE, Executors. DAYTON & SWIFT, Attorneys for the Executors, No. 20 Broad St., N. Y. City.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Boston and New England Points,
VIA SOUND LINES.
FALL RIVER LINE—For Fall River, Boston, and New England points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 6:00 P. M. Steamer from New York, Sundays only, touches at Newport. On other days of the week Providence Line eastward steamers stop at Newport.
PROVIDENCE LINE—For Newport, Providence, Boston, North and East. Steamers Plymouth and Pilgrim. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., week days only, at 5:00 P. M., touching at Newport, R. I. (Monday mornings excepted.) On Monday mornings Fall River Line steamers touch at Newport.
STONINGTON LINE—For Stonington, Boston, and all points East. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M.
NORWICH LINE—For New London, Norwich, Worcester, Boston, and the East. Steamers City of Lowell and City of Worcester. Leave Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.
Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the world.
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier .... 8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier .... 9:00 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Through tickets on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

CONCERTS MORNINGS & AFTERNOONS.

THE NEW ROUTE
TO NEW HAVEN, PROVIDENCE, AND BOSTON.
NEW HAVEN LINE.
NARRAGANSETT BAY LINE.
Steamers daily, Sundays excepted, from Pier 25, East River, for NEW HAVEN at 4 P. M. and 12 midnight.
For PROVIDENCE at 4 P. M.
Timely train connections made at New Haven for Meriden, Hartford, and Springfield, and at Providence for BOSTON and all points East. Fine orchestra on Bay Line steamers.

Albany Evening Line
Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with express trains for all points North, East, and West.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL.
Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45,) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTON, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON. MUSIC.

Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie Boats
Leave foot of Christopher Street every week-day at 6 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Sailing at 10 A. M.
Trave .... Sept. 19 | Lahn .... Oct. 3
Saale .... Sept. 26 | †Kaiser W. d. Gr. Oct. 10
Kaiser Wm. d. Gr. calls at Cherb'g & Southampton
†Twin-screw Expr. Steamer.
SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
Bremen .... Thursday, Sept. 21, 10 A. M.
Barbarossa .... Thursday, Oct. 5, 10 A. M.
Koenigin Luise .... Thursday, Oct. 12, 10 A. M.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Sailing at 11 A. M.
Aller .... Sept. 23 | Kaiser W. II ... Sept. 30
OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
†NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD. To *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Naples and Genoa via Gibraltar or Algiers by Express Steamers.
†Aller...Oct. 28, 11 AM | *F. B'm'k, No. 18, 11 AM
*A. Vict'a, Nov. 4, 11 AM | †Werra...Nov. 25, 11 AM
*K. Wm, II, No. 11, 11 AM | †Ems.....Dec. 2, 11 AM
For Alexandria, Egypt, on Jan. 3 and Jan. 10.
Return tickets available for steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hm'bg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris & Cherbourg
North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
Twin Screw Express Line to Cherbourg (Paris), Southampton (London), H'mburg
F. Bism'ck, Sept. 21, 10 AM | Columbia, Oct. 12, 10 AM
A. Victoria, Oct. 5, 10 AM | K. Fr'd'ch, Oct. 17, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service to Plymouth (London) and Hamburg. Also N. Y.-Hamburg Direct.
Patria, Sept. 23, 7:30 AM | Phoenicia, Oct. 3, 4 PM
Patricia, Sept. 30, 2:30 PM | Waldersee, Oct. 7, 7 AM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Calling Westbound at Cherbourg.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.
St. Louis ...... Sept. 20 | St. Louis ...... Oct. 11
St. Paul ...... Sept. 27 | St. Paul ...... Oct. 18
New York ...... Oct. 4 | New York ...... Oct. 25

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
*Kensington ... Sept. 20 | *Friesland ...... Oct. 4
Noordland ...... Sept. 27 | *Southwark ...... Oct. 11
*This steamer carries cabin and third-class passengers at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Office, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.
MENOMINEE .... Sept. 16
MOHAWK .... Sept. 23
MARQUETTE .... Sept. 30
MESBA .... Oct. 7
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.
FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO FENCHURCH STREET STATION, LONDON, FOR $40.00 EACH AND UPWARD.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

Cook's Nile Steamers.
Cairo. Luxor. First Cataract.
Rameses III.....Nov. 21 | Rameses III.....Dec. 19
Rameses ....Dec. 5 | Rameses ....Dec. 26
(Connecting with Cook's steamers for the Second Cataract.) Weekly sailings thereafter. Dahabeahs and special steamers for private parties.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Cymric..Sept. 19, 5 P.M. | Germanic..Oct. 11, Noon
Oceanic..Sept. 20, 4 PM | Oceanic...Oct. 18, Noon
Majestic..Sept. 27, Noon | Cymric, Oct. 24, 9 A. M.
Teutonic...Oct. 4, Noon | Majestic, Oct. 25, Noon
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Piers 51 and 52 North River.
Umbria..Sept. 16, noon | Etruria..Sept. 30, noon
Lucania..Sept. 23, 9 AM | Campania..Oct. 7, 9 AM
Aurania, Sept. 26, 11 AM | Servia...Oct. 10, 10 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
RIO JANEIRO. Sept. 19 | AMER. MARU...Oct. 6
COPTIC........Sept. 29 | PEKING........Oct. 14
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Newport News, and Richmond, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, North River, foot of Beach St., every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday, at 4 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.
Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
†7:50 a.m.	Adirondack & 1000 Isl. Ex.	†10:20 p.m.
*8:00 a.m.	Syracuse Local	†6:25 p.m.
†8:30 a.m.	Empire State Express	†10:00 p.m.
*8:45 a.m.	Fast Mail	*10:00 a.m.
†9:40 a.m.	Saratoga Special	†9:30 p.m.
†10:30 a.m.	Day Express	†7:00 p.m.
†11:30 a.m.	Rutland Express	†7:00 p.m.
*1:00 p.m.	N. Y. & Chicago Special	*1:30 p.m.
*1:00 p.m.	Southwestern Limited	*6:00 p.m.
‖1:50 p.m.	Albany Flyer	†11:00 a.m.
¶3:30 p.m.	Albany Flyer	†11:00 a.m.
*3:35 p.m.	Albany Special	†2:00 p.m.
†3:35 p.m.	Troy & Saratoga Special	†2:00 p.m.
*4:00 p.m.	Detroit Special	*10:00 a.m.
*5:30 p.m.	The Lake Shore Limited	*6:30 p.m.
*6:00 p.m.	Western Express	*8:15 p.m.
*6:25 p.m.	Northern Express	*7:20 a.m.
*7:30 p.m.	Adirondack & 1000 Isl. Ex.	*8:20 a.m.
*8:00 p.m.	Pan-American Express	*7:30 a.m.
*8:30 p.m.	Buffalo & S. W. Special	*8:00 a.m.
*9:15 p.m.	Pacific Express	*6:00 a.m.
‡12:10 a.m.	Midnight Express	*7:00 a.m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday. ‖Saturdays only. ¶Daily, except Saturdays and Sundays.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:12 A. M. and 3:55 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield; Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "4950 Cortlandt" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen. Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.
Trains leave Franklin St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. later from foot W. 42d St.:
B. †11:15 A. M., (W. 42d St. 11:35 A. M.) Catskill, Saratoga, and Mohawk Express.
*12:45 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED. For Detroit, Chicago, and St Louis. Dining car.
C. †3:45 P. M. Hudson River Express.
†5:45 P. M. Albany and Montreal Express.
*5:45 P. M. (W. 42d St., 6:15 P. M.) Chicago and St. Louis Limited.
†8:00 P. M. Buffalo and Niagara Falls Express.
*9:15 P. M. Detroit and Chicago Express.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
B. C.—Leaves Brooklyn Annex. B. †10:45 A. M. C. †3:00 P. M. Jersey City P. R. R. Station. B. †11:20 A. M. C. †3:35 P. M.
Time table at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, N. Y.

ERIE RAILROAD.
Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers Street, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d Street:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Jamestown, arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M.—Daily, except Sundays, to Binghamton, Owego, Waverly, Elmira, and Delaware Valley Points. Daily to Port Jervis and Monticello. Pullman Parlor Cars.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily, arrives Buffalo 7:00 A. M., Bradford 7:20 A. M., Jamestown 7 A. M., Youngstown 10:27 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland. Café Library Car.
9:15 P. M.—Daily solid train for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, local time cards, and Pullman accommodation at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 150 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and W. 23d St. Ferries, New York; 363 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 122 River St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN
Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Binghamton Mail	8:00 am	3:30 pm
Buffalo, Ithaca & Oswego Ex.	*10:00 am	8:00 pm
Chicago and Buffalo Express.	*1:00 pm	*8:00 pm
Scranton, Wilkesbarre & Plymouth Express	4:00 pm	12:20 pm
Chicago & Buffalo Lim. Ex.	*7:00 pm	*7:30 am
Buffalo Ex. (arr. Buffalo 7:45 am)	*8:30 pm	*9:30 am
†Ithaca, Oswego Utica Ex.	*9:30 pm	*7:30 am

†Sleeper to Scranton. May be occupied to 7:30 am.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 429, and 950 Broadway and 14 Park Place.
Westcott's Express Co. will call for and check baggage to destination. *Daily.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.
7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis.
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:55 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville daily via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 8:45 P. M.) MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 10:10, (Desbrosses Street 10:10, Cortlandt Street 10:15,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses Street 2:10, Cortlandt Street 2:15,) 2:55, (3:25, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, 2:55, (3:25, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 2:55, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 2:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 8:55 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 7:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—2:10 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses Street 2:10 P. M., Cortlandt Street 2:15 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train, Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.
For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 2:25, 3:25, 4:10, 5:10, 6:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses Street,) 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M., (from Cortlandt Street,) 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 2:30, 3:38, 4:23, 5:15, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses Street 10:10, Cortlandt Street 10:15,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses Street 2:10, Cortlandt Street 2:15,) 2:55, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (Dining Car,) 2:55, 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "914 18th Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY
Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks, "Electro-Pneumatic" Signals.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Leaving time from South Ferry (foot Whitehall St.) is five minutes earlier than that given below for Liberty St., except when noted.
On and after Sept. 12, 1899.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., *4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, 4:40, (†5:45, 7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, *4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, *5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, *4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, *4:30 A. M.
For Reading and Harrisburg at *4:00, *4:30, 7:30, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 4:40, 5:00 (*9:00 to Reading) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, *4:30 (11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:00, 1:30, *5:30, 6:00 (9:00 to Reading) P. M., 12:15 night.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
For New Jersey Seashore Resorts, *4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, *3:53, 4:30, a4:45, †5:38, b6:23 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, *4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands and seashore points, 4:30, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:45 P. M.
For particulars see time table.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.
Week days, *4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30, Dining Car,) A. M., (1:00, Dining Car,) 1:30, (3:00 Royal Blue Limited,) 5:00, (6:00, Dining Car,) P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, *4:30, 10:00, (11:30, Dining Car,) A. M., 1:30, (3:00, Royal Blue Limited,) 5:00, (6:00, Dining Car,) P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia week days, 7:30, 9:00 A. M., 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, *9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 9:00 P. M.
Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,354 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 25 Union Sq. West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.
*From Liberty St. only.
†From South Ferry at 5:25 P. M.
aFrom South Ferry at 4:35 P. M.
bFrom South Ferry at 6:10 P. M.

LEHIGH VALLEY.
Stations foot of West 23rd, Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets (Penna. R. R. Ferries.)
(_Time West 23rd Street. Other figures Cortlandt or Desbrosses Streets. † Daily except Sunday. ¶ Sunday only. Other trains daily. t Sunday leaves 6.45. e Sunday leaves 8.15. x Sunday leaves 6.15.
t*6.55, 7.00 A. M. Local for EASTON.
*7.55, e8.08 A. M. For BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS and West, and principal local points. Parlor and Dining Cars. Connects for Coal Branches.
†*11.55, 12.00 Noon. "BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS." Handsomest train in the world. Limited to seating capacity. Due Buffalo 9.55 P. M.; connecting with through Sleepers to Detroit and Chicago. Dining Car service a la carte.
*12.55, 1.00 P. M. / †3.55, 4.08 P. M. — For WILKES-BARRE, SCRANTON. Coal Branches and intermediate points.
¶4.55, 5.15 P. M. Local for MAUCH CHUNK.
†5.10, 5.20 P. M. Local for MAUCH CHUNK.
†6.10, 6.20 P. M. Local Express for EASTON.
*5.55, x6.08 P. M. For Buffalo and points West. Through Sleeping Cars to Chicago and Toronto.
*7.55, 8.00 P. M. Express for BUFFALO and TORONTO. None but Sleeping Car passengers carried.
*10.25, 10.30 P.M. For ITHACA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO and West. Sleeping Cars to Chicago.
SOUTH PLAINFIELD and BOUND BROOK, locals, daily except Sunday; *10.40, 10.50 A. M. *2.25, 2.30 *4.10, 4.20, *8.25 and 8.30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 115, 261, 290, 355, 944 and 1354 Broadway, 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RY.
4:55 P. M. daily from 23d St., Penna. R. R., F. F. V. Limited. Solid Vestibuled Electric Lighted Dining Car Train via Washington to Cincinnati and Louisville. Through Sleepers. Compartment Car daily except Sunday to Virginia Hot Springs.
7:55 A. M. from 23d St. daily, except Sunday, to Washington, daily from Washington with Pullmans to Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Louisville, and Kentucky Points. Stopovers on through tickets at Washington and Virginia Hot Springs. Time five minutes later from Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. Tickets and Pullmans at C. & O. offices, 362 and 1,354 Broadway, also Penna. R. R. offices. Phone, 480 Franklin.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 14, 1899.
FOR THE WEST.
Leave New York, South Ferry, (Whitehall Terminal,) and foot of Liberty St. Time shown is from South Ferry. Leave Liberty Street 5 minutes later.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Sundays.
CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., (Liberty Street only,) 1:25 P. M., and *12:10 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., (Liberty Street only,) *5:55 P. M., *12:10 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *9:55 A. M., 5:55 P. M., *12:10 night.
ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 7:55, *9:55, (Diner,) *11:25 A. M., (Diner,) †12:55 P. M., (Diner,) *1:25, (Diner,) *2:55, ("Royal Limited," exclusively Pullman Train, Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M., (Diner,) and *12:10 night. NORFOLK, †12:55 P. M.
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339 Fulton St., 180 Graham Av., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty St. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

HOLAHAN MAZET WITNESS

Says He Would Still Put Through Ramapo Contract If He Could.

FOR CITY OWNERSHIP, HOWEVER

Angrily Turns Upon Mr. Moss and the Chairman—Convictions in the Fire Department.

The Mazet committee resumed its sessions yesterday with Maurice F. Holahan, President of the Board of Public Improvements, as the chief witness. His appearance gave the spectators an opportunity to hear more about the inner workings of the Ramapo deal. Mr. Holahan added some spice to the proceedings, which, however, seemed dull in contrast with the lively tilts of the day before.

Edward Lauterbach, it was said, will be put on the stand when the committee resumes work Tuesday, and will be asked to clear up some matters brought out in the examination of Mr. Holahan. It is also probable Seth Low, who is returning home from the Peace Conference at The Hague, on the St. Louis, will be called to the stand at once to testify about the authorship of Section 471 of the charter, which has been so much discussed during the last few weeks. Mr. Low is said to have suggested, and even to have written, this section.

The first witness to take the stand was ex-Judge John F. Dillon, who wrote the opinion adverse to the Ramapo contract and sustaining Controller Coler in his position in the controversy. Judge Dillon said, when Mr. Moss asked him for his opinion as to the term of the Mayor of this city, that two years was long enough. Ex-Mayor F. W. Wurster of Brooklyn testified concerning the water supply of that borough. President Haffen of the Borough of the Bronx said that he was in favor of municipal ownership of the water supply. He favored a greater extension of the borough system. He was opposed to the Ramapo scheme.

James W. Pryor of the City Club, who had in charge the investigation made by that club two years ago, was called to confirm the statements made in the report then prepared by the club on the waste of water in the pipes of this city. By saving the leakage from the pipes the water supply would be more than doubled at once, as New York wastes and consumes 110 gallons per capita, and needs less than forty gallons. August Hoebermann, a builder, testified as to the leakage of Croton water from the reservoir in Central Park.

TESTIMONY FROM FIREMEN.

Mr. Moss then took up the Fire Department, and called Secretary Augustus T. Docharty, who submitted a list of all cases in which members of the uniformed force had been convicted since Jan. 1, 1898. The counsel tabulated the figures, saying that the committee had no intention of attacking the department. It was believed, however, that politics is interfering with the efficiency of the force. He then took up the statement, and said that it showed that in the period named, from Jan. 1, 1898, up to the present, 100 members had been convicted of intoxication; there were 205 convictions for absence without leave; 81 convictions for neglect of duty; 41 convictions for violations of the rules, and that in all this period there were only eight dismissals from the force—two for absence without leave, two for violation of the rules, and one each for intoxication, insubordination, neglect of duty, and neglect of duty and intoxication.

A number of firemen were then called to sustain the figures given. Nearly all testified to having been convicted of intoxication, &c. Albert J. Steward, who was an engineer, but reduced from that rank, was asked why he had been reduced.

"That is something that nobody can find out," he replied. He said when Chief Croker took charge he made a rule allowing the men only two meals a day, but permitting them to go out for a sandwich in the middle of the day. One day he was held on duty, and could not go to dinner, so he walked up the street and got a sandwich, being gone about five minutes. Charges were preferred against him by Battalion Chief Fanning for being absent without leave and entering a liquor saloon.

Steward also said that he had been asked to contribute 1 per centum of his salary to the campaign fund. This demand was made upon him several times, he said, and every time by an officer of the uniformed force. He refused. This was just prior to election.

"Do you expect to have any trouble because of your testimony here to-day?"

"I have received four anonymous letters telling me that if I came here I would be 'broke.'"

"If any harm comes to you for this," said Mr. Moss, "the wrath of the people of this city will be visited upon the men who do it."

All the firemen were then excused. Chief Croker was present throughout their examination and sat in full view of the witnesses. Commissioner Scannell was also in the room for a short time.

MR. HOLAHAN ON RAMAPO.

Maurice F. Holahan, President of the Board of Public Improvements, was the next witness. He took the stand with manifest perturbation. After taking the oath, he sat nervously tapping the floor with his feet and twisting his fingers about the arm of the chair. He seemed on the verge of an explosion, which soon came.

He said, in reply to questions, that his private secretary is his son, and that he gets $2,400 a year.

"Is he a stenographer?"

"The best in the State; he holds the record."

"That is a very pleasant fact," said Mr. Moss.

"Did you present the Ramapo contract to the board?"

"I did not. It was sent to me by the Corporation Counsel. Mr. Lauterbach sent to me the first draft of the contract. As he told you yesterday, he had been hounding me for a long time, well knowing that we wanted water, but nothing ever came of it, as he wanted what I thought too high a price—$85 a million. I suggested at last that he make a bid at $70. He did that, and I sent it to Mr. Whalen."

"Now, why did he come to you with this proposal instead of to Mr. Dalton?"

"There's nothing in the charter to prevent the President of the board from attending to these matters."

"Did the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall take action on this matter?"

"Why should they?" angrily retorted the witness. "It would be a great piece of impertinence if they did. I am a city official and responsible for my acts."

"Would you still put through the Ramapo contract if you could?"

"I would; yes, under existing circumstances."

"If so, you would rely largely upon what these men who first advised you have said, would you not?"

THE WITNESS GETS ANGRY.

"Now, don't you make speeches for me," said Mr. Holahan, and he thumped the railing of the Judges' bench and glared at Mr. Moss.

Mr. Mazet interposed, and Mr. Holahan turned upon him. "You must not let him do this," he said, his face flushed with rage.

"Mr. Holahan," said the Chairman, "you must act in an orderly manner. The committee will afford you all the protection you may need."

Mr. Moss's question was repeated, and Mr. Holahan said: "We will get on all right if Mr. Moss will only keep his temper." The audience laughed loud at this unintentional humor.

Mr. Holahan finally admitted he would still rely upon what the Ramapo people and the Board of Underwriters had told him.

"But I never saw such a scampering in my life as has been made by these people since the newspapers began to pound the Ramapo contract. [Laughter.] If I felt I was wrong, I would scamper, too." [Laughter.]

"How soon did you expect the Ramapo Company to be able to supply water?"

"In about five years."

"You know that they could go ahead under this contract?"

"Oh, I don't see why."

He testified he had made no investigation as to the ability of the Ramapo people to execute the contract. He did not think they were "fools enough to enter into a contract they could not carry out," or "fools enough to spend $100,000,000 and then try to sell their water."

When asked if he had consulted the Mayor, he replied that he had not, because the Mayor would have said: "If you don't know enough to do your duty, you'd better get out." [Laughter.] The Mayor would have the matter before him, Mr. Holahan said, when it came up in the Board of Public Improvements.

"He is a member of that board and has a vote, just as I have," said Mr. Holahan.

"How many times has the Mayor attended meetings of the board?" asked Mr. Moss.

"He has never been present at a meeting," replied Mr. Holahan, at which there was a great burst of laughter.

Did Mr. Carroll ever speak to you about the contract?"

"No, Sir. If he had, I would have told him it was none of his business."

DENIES UNDUE HASTE.

Mr. Holahan insisted there had not been any undue haste, and that the Ramapo contract should have been settled two weeks after it had been presented. This, he said, would have given time enough for discussion. He thought the contract very favorable to the city, and that the municipality could have made $140,000,000 out of it, by simply putting in metres at the houses, and charging rates on the water.

"Would you recommend any such scheme?" said Mr. Moss.

"Oh, no; I'm only talking; [laughter] but it could be done."

Mr. Moss inquired if Mr. Holahan had noticed the contract said nothing about the pressure of water in this city, but only about 300 feet head somewhere, and that the company would, of course, have this head where it could get it cheapest.

Mr. Holahan said he did not discover this defect, and his attention was called to it by John H. Washburn, President of the Home Insurance Company. He did not know how it also escaped Mr. Whalen.

"It was what a lawyer and an engineer should have detected at once," said Mr. Moss. "I saw it at once."

"Simon Sterne saw it three weeks before you did," thundered Mr. Holahan.

"Well, there is no honor in it," said Mr. Moss. "We are now interested in the dishonor of it."

"There is no dishonor at all," said Mr. Holahan.

Mr. Holahan again became very angry. Throughout his testimony he had turned almost furiously upon Mr. Moss, and even upon Mr. Mazet.

"It's a pity," said Mr. Moss, "that we haven't a photographer present, Mr. Holahan."

"I wish I could have had one for you yesterday," Mr. Holahan retorted.

At the end of his testimony, Mr. Holahan said he would like to make a statement relative to municipal ownership. He said:

"There is no man in the city who is more in favor of municipal ownership than I, but the Controller tells us that we are $32,000,000 beyond the debt limit and more millions are to come. Now, if the Controller will tell me how we are to get the water needed under municipal ownership and not get into further financial troubles, I'll kick Ramapo out quicker than greased lightning."

MOSS REPLIES TO CROKER'S ATTACK

Says It Is the Cuttlefish Defense Again—His Explanation.

After the session of the Mazet committee yesterday Mr. Moss gave out the following statement, in reply to the statement given out by Richard Croker Thursday:

Schooley was a lawyer who had practiced for many years, and whose reputation I believed was good. I had a bowing acquaintance with him. One day he came into my office with a man whom he introduced as Joel Peterson, and asked me, as notary, to take his acknowledgment to a power of attorney.

Relying on his introduction, as I had a right to do, I complied. This was a number of years ago. A long time after, Schooley was arrested under an accusation of having stolen and negotiated a bond. It was charged that he had negotiated it under this power of attorney, and another power of attorney which had been acknowledged before another notary.

I was called as a witness for the State and testified to the facts before Judge Fitzgerald, the questions being put by an assistant of District Attorney Fellows. At that time I was counsel for the Society for the Prevention of Crime, which was antagonizing Tammany, and the Judge and District Attorney were members of that organization. No comment or criticism whatever was made on my testimony or my act by those officials. Schooley was convicted, appealed, and the opinion just given out by Mr. Croker was written on that appeal, and necessarily without hearing me.

The remarks at the end of the opinion, concerning one of the notaries, were not applied to me, but to the other notary. Of course, the utter failure and the unwillingness of Mr. Van Wyck and Mr. Croker to denounce and smash the Ramapo contract are fully explained and atoned for by an attack on Mr. Moss. It is the cuttlefish defense again.

I am amazed at the stupidity of the men, who, when courteously given an opportunity to take a stand for municipal ownership of the water supply, throw that chance away, and think to fool the people by denouncing their interrogator.

Argument on Ramapo Injunctions.

Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, heard argument upon the two applications to continue injunctions granted restraining the Board of Public Improvements from entering into the proposed contract with the Ramapo Water Company. One of the injunctions was obtained by the Press Publishing Company, and the other by Charles E. Keator, a Brooklyn taxpayer. Justice Gildersleeve reserved decision.

PRESIDENT DIAZ HONORED.

Governor of Yucatan and His Friends Celebrate Independence.

Gen. Francisco Canton, Governor of Yucatan, and a party of his friends last night celebrated at their hotel, the Chelsea, in West Twenty-third Street, the anniversary of the independence of Mexico, and also the anniversary of the birth of President Diaz.

Mr. L. R. Canton, brother of the Governor and member of the party, is here to make contracts for the building and equipping of a railroad, of which he is President. He also has with him plans for a new theatre, to be built at Merida, at a cost of $300,000. He is also prepared to make contracts here for the building of piers and warehouses at Progreso, Yucatan.

Before leaving New York the Governor of Yucatan will likely close a contract for repaving and draining the entire City of Merida.

COMBINATION OF BOOTBLACKS.

Crusade Against the Giving of Free Shines in Shoe Stores.

A combination of bootblacks is the latest development of the present-day tendency toward union of similar interests. It is not exactly a trust, or yet a labor union, but partakes somewhat of the nature of both. On the whole, it appears to be more in the interest of the employing bootblacks than of their employes.

The organization is styled the United Bootblacks' Protective League of the State of New York, and its office is at 203 Grand Street. According to its letterheads it was organized Sept. 16, 1895, and incorporated a week later. Its existence, however, was not marked by any public effort to maintain prices and resist competition until Thursday evening, when a meeting was held, at which resolutions were adopted complaining of alleged abuses in the trade and appealing to the public for support.

The preamble to the resolution declares one of the league's avowed purposes is to obtain legislation in the interest of the craft. Such legislation is urgently needed, it is asserted, because the bootblacks with stands "are daily complaining of the failure of the business, the cause thereof being free and cheap shines." The resolutions condemn the proprietors of shoe stores and men's furnishing stores for giving free shines and the bootblack "peddlers" for charging less than the established rates. An appeal for the discontinuance of unfair competition and a threat to seek legal redress for the wrongs under which the members of the league suffer are contained in the next two resolutions.

From what could be learned yesterday the membership of the league consists principally of the proprietors of street and barbers' shop stands who have been the principal sufferers from the competition of free shines in shoe stores and cut-rate shines given by street urchins. The proprietors of the big stands in office buildings, some of whom have become wealthy in the business, are taking no part in the movement. Most of them have as much business as they can handle at the established rates.

The Long Branch Boats' Last Trips.

The ocean-route steamers Republic and Columbia will make their last trips of the season to the iron pier at Long Branch to-morrow, leaving Pier 10, East River, at 9:30 and 10:30 A. M. and 2:30 and 3:30 P. M. Boats will leave Long Branch at noon, 1, 5, and 6 o'clock. The round trip fare is 50 cents.

One Dollar for Hyman Feltman.

THE TIMES has received $1 from "F. M. C." for Hyman Feltman, the messenger boy who left Bellevue Hospital before cured to care for his mother. The money has been delivered.

"Cold-catching" is always serious, but in its incipiency, it is always curable with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

DEFENDS PRIVATE CHARITIES.

Father Kinkead Replies to Controller Coler, Who Criticised the Plan of Giving Large Subsidies.

Controller Coler's recent report to the Board of Estimate on the subject of municipal subsidies to private charitable institutions has led the Rev. Thomas L. Kinkead, Supervisor of Catholic Charities, to make a long reply, in which he contends that the Controller, in some of his assumptions at least, is in error. Father Kinkead's letter is, in general terms, a defense of the work of the institutions under his care, and he quotes liberally from statistics to prove that his contentions are well founded.

The Controller, in his report, commented adversely on the New York system, and said that it had long been "freely criticised." Father Kinkead, however, disputes this assertion, saying:

"Public officials who have had long experience in charitable work have always declared that, under existing circumstances, the New York system of providing for the poor by contracting with private institutions is the best and cheapest system available. The last Constitutional Convention, after a thorough and exhaustive investigation of the whole subject, came to the same conclusion.

"It is stated in one of the reports addressed to you that the New York Foundling Asylum receives $340,000 and its salaries are $177,000. The report does not say, however, that $160,000 of that amount is paid out to poor respectable women who nurse over 1,200 of the foundlings in their own homes, and the money they receive goes chiefly for rent, and is thus handed back directly to the taxpayer."

Father Kinkead denies that public aid dries up the sources of private benevolence, as the Controller said, and to prove his assertion he gives these figures in reference to the fifty-eight Roman Catholic charitable institutions over which he has supervision: Revenue for 1890 from private sources, $1,715,565; from public sources, $1,822,150. The value of these institutions is $14,090,861, and adding the interest on the money invested, about $563,634, to the money contributed by private persons he finds that the preponderance is in favor of the private sources. In the matter of cost per capita, Father Kinkead contends that the private institutions do the same work more cheaply than the public institutions possibly can. He declares that especially in the care of foundlings is the private institutions superior to the public, as in this particular form of charity it is obvious that little ones can be better cared for by the religious orders than by hired public servants.

Commissioner Keller's Estimates.

Commissioner Keller of the Department of Public Charities yesterday filed the estimates for his department for next year. He asks for $454,000, a total of $274,500 more than he obtained this year. Most of the money is needed for repairs to city institutions.

TO REMOVE SNOW AND ICE.

Board of Estimate Lets the Contract—Appropriations Authorized.

At its meeting yesterday the Board of Estimate let the contract for the removal of snow and ice from the streets in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx to the Uvalde Asphalt Paving Company at a price of 35 cents a cubic yard. The contractor last year was Bartholomew Dunn, a brother of Sheriff Dunn.

Commissioner Kearny of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies asked for an appropriation of $500,000 for the erection of municipal buildings in the Boroughs of Richmond and Queens. These buildings, Mr. Kearny explained, if built would save the city money, for the interest charges would be lower than the rentals amount to at present. The request was laid over so that Mr. Kearny could obtain estimates on the probable cost of the buildings.

These appropriations were authorized: $167,000 for a new sewer in Brooklyn, $106,343 for a high-pressure water service in the Borough of the Bronx, $475,000 for the purchase of sites for four new police stations, $300,000 for the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and $100,000 for the new Hamilton Fish Park.

The application of the King's Bridge Railway Company for a franchise was referred to the Controller and Corporation Counsel for a report on the amount to be charged for the franchise.

Against Crematory in Eighth Avenue.

A committee representing the Tammany Hall organization of the Seventh Assembly District called upon President Murphy of the Board of Health yesterday and protested against the proposed establishment of a crematory at Eighth Avenue and Nineteenth Street by the Stephen Merritt Automobile and Cremation Company. James W. Boyle and Assistant District Attorney James D. McClelland presented the protest. President Murphy replied that he had already taken steps in the matter, and said that he would immediately send Sanitary Superintendent Roberts to visit the premises and make arrests if necessary.

Not to Rush Through Building Code.

There will be no rushing of the Building Code through the Council, according to Councilman McGarry, the Chairman of the Committee on Affairs of Boroughs, to which the matter was referred. Mr. McGarry has called a meeting of the committee for next Monday, at which time dates for public hearings will be set. The committee purposes inviting not only the members of the commission which prepared the code and the opponents of the plan, but also those who had no opportunity to speak before the commission or the Aldermanic Committee.

ACCIDENTAL SHOT FATAL.

Cassessi, Mortally Wounded in Barber's Shop, Dies in Hospital.

Giuseppe Cassessi, twenty-two years of age, living at 491 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, was accidentally shot and killed last night while getting shaved in an Italian barber shop near his home.

Vincenzo de Abroceni of 452 Carroll Street was examining a loaded revolver near the chair in which Cassessi was seated when the revolver was discharged and the ball entered Cassessi's abdomen. He died two hours later in the Seney Hospital, after making a statement that the shooting was purely accidental. Abroceni was held, however, to await the action of the Coroner.

Cut Chicago Telephone Wire.

John Mitchell of 221 West Sixty-seventh Street was held for examination by Magistrate Zeller, in the Morrisania Court yesterday, on the charge of malicious mischief. Foreman Thomas Nesbitt of the New York Telephone Company is the complainant. Mitchell was arrested Thursday night, at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and the Harlem River, by Policeman Jeremiah Noonan of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station. Noonan caught Mitchell and confederates in the act of cutting the copper telephone wires at that point. They had taken out a section of a hundred feet or more from the main wire that connects New York and Chicago. One of the men got away and Mitchell ran to the Harlem River and jumped overboard. He was captured. The telephone company reported the total stoppage of communication for an hour and considerable annoyance for another hour at a great loss to the company.

Angry Depositors Vow Vengeance.

R. Paura, an Italian banker at 129 Mott Street, recently left the city, leaving a letter to his partner stating that as many laborers who had money deposited with him would shortly leave the city he would be unable to withstand the withdrawal of their money. It is said that he had about $40,000 deposited with him by Italian laborers. About 500 of his depositors gathered in front of the closed bank, swearing vengeance, and the police had difficulty in preventing them from damaging the place. Deputy Sheriff Carraher received another attachment yesterday against R. Paura & Co., in favor of George Roman, for $2,600, for money deposited in the bank on July 26.

More Aid for Puerto Rico.

The Central Puerto Rican Relief Committee yesterday authorized Secretary Corwine to ask for bids for furnishing large quantities of drugs, rice, and beans, to sail by the steamship Buford next Wednesday. The committee has received additional contributions to its funds from the Bishop of Puerto Rico, now in Washington; H. B. Hollins & Co., and the Treasurer of the New York Stock Exchange, making a total of $44,109.73.

HORGAN & SLATTERY SUIT

Senior Member Testifies as to the Firm's Affairs.

THE PRESENT CORPORATION

Wives of the Two Partners Own Most of the Stock—Refuses to Show Books Except on a Subpoena.

There was another hearing in the bankruptcy proceedings involving the firm of Horgan & Slattery, architects, yesterday in the office of Referee Stanley W. Dexter at 71 Broadway. Since the failure of the firm its members and their wives have formed a Horgan & Slattery corporation, and are now carrying on business, although both of the members have sought discharge from their debts contracted when they formed the copartnership. New claims were filed yesterday, and after an argument between the lawyers representing various interests, Alexander T. Mason of Daly, Hyde & Mason, was chosen unanimously Trustee, and the referee fixed his bond at $1,000.

Arthur J. Horgan, the senior member of the bankrupt firm, was called to the witness stand to continue his testimony. Referee Dexter asked him to produce the books of the Horgan & Slattery corporation, as he had promised at the last hearing, and the witness replied that on the advice of counsel and by the action of a majority of the stockholders he would not produce the books without a subpoena. The two members of the bankrupt firm, their wives, and a brother of one of the principals compose the stockholders in the corporation. One of the lawyers raised the point that the witness came to the hearing as a bankrupt and promised to bring the books, while as President of the corporation he voted against his own promise.

The referee finally ordered Mr. Horgan, as President of the corporation, to bring the books at the meeting on Thursday next, and the witness and his counsel promised to comply.

During the life of the first corporation Mr. Horgan said that his salary and that of Mr. Slattery were paid to them by their wives, but he could not remember the amounts. The present corporation, he said, started with a capital of $500, and he did not know where the $470 over the amount paid in by the three stockholders with one share each came from. He supposed that it had been borrowed.

It was stated, after the hearing, that the attorneys for the creditors will demand the closest investigation of the books of the corporation, and the attorney for the bankrupts intimated that he would resist this and endeavor to keep the contents of the corporate books from becoming public.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY RETURNS.

Mr. Gardiner Will Give Attention to the Elm Street Widening and to the Smoke Nuisance.

District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner, after a six weeks' vacation at Lake Rideau, Ontario Province, Canada, returned to his office yesterday. Major Gardiner said:

"I wish to reiterate my former edict that the turnstile must go. That is the first matter which will receive my personal attention and be pushed to consummation. There is no reason why the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company should be permitted to inflict this private detective on a suffering public, and I shall stop it. Furthermore, I shall compel the company to return to the old custom of having a guard on the platform of every station, as I believe it is in the interests of the traveling public's safety to have them there.

"I think that the inquiry by the Grand Jury into the delay in the work of widening Elm Street is highly proper, and I shall give that matter my personal attention.

"Another matter which will not be slighted now that I have returned to my duties is the soft coal smoke nuisance. This must and shall be abated. It is an outrage that it should have been permitted to have existed as long as it has.

"I have not conversed at length with Mr. Osborne on the Molineux case, but I am quite sure that the prisoner will be placed on trial the latter part of October."

It was announced at the District Attorney's office yesterday that the Grand Jury had taken up the investigation into the cause of the delay in the completion of the Elm Street improvements, and that no further action would be taken until after the meeting of the Board of Aldermen next Tuesday. The Grand Jury had before it for a witness John D. Cramer, Secretary of the Department of Highways. Mr. Cramer claimed that the delay was not the fault of any one connected with the Department of Highways or the Board of Public Improvements, but that the blame lay entirely with the Municipal Council, which body had failed to pass the appropriations necessary for the continuance of the work. Mr. Cramer informed the jurors that the Council had recently passed the necessary resolution, which, in turn, had to be passed upon by the Board of Aldermen, the next meeting of which would be on Tuesday, and that there was no question but that body would pass favorably upon the resolution.

WILL ABATE SMOKE NUISANCE.

Experiments with Soft Coal Said to Have Been Successful.

It is claimed that a process has been discovered by which the soft coal smoke nuisance can be abated. Since the enforcement of the ordinances against the burning of soft coal in thickly settled communities there has been a decrease of more than 3,000,000 tons annually in the consumption of this coal east of the Hudson River. This fact has been viewed with alarm by the coal-carrying roads, and they set about to find a way to obviate the smoke difficulty.

Experiments were made recently under the superintendence of Wiltsie F. Wolfe, Government expert for heating and ventilation at the Paris Exposition. These, it is said, were very successful.

"Yes," said Mr. Wolfe to a TIMES reporter yesterday, "there is such a process, and the experiments made thus far have been so satisfactory that a plant is being erected in Jersey City to demonstrate that soft coal can be burned with immunity and cause no smoke. I am not at liberty to state the methods employed, but very shortly public tests of the discovery will be made."

SMOKE A MENACE TO HEALTH.

A Legal Opinion Holds that the City Can Take Action.

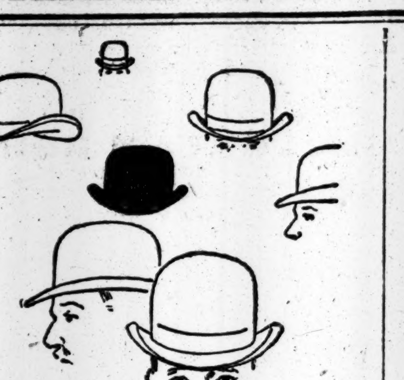
The Merchants' Association yesterday laid before its counsel the result of the work of the special committee which on Thursday made a tour around the city on the United States Government tug Daniel S. Lamont for the purpose of noting the factories, buildings, tugs, and steamboats burning soft coal. Counsel for the Merchants' Association, James B. Dill, is absent in Chicago, but the matter was taken up by Frederick W. Garvin of Mr. Dill's firm of Dill, Bomeisler & Baldwin. Mr. Garvin has rendered an opinion for Mr. Dill in this matter, which reads in part as follows:

"We find on referring to Section 1,229 of the Greater New York Charter that the word 'nuisance' as used in that act 'shall be held to embrace public nuisance as known at common law or in equity jurisprudence; and it is further enacted that whatever is dangerous to human life or detrimental to life, and whatever renders the air or human food or drink unwholesome, are also severally in contemplation of this act, nuisances.'

"Taking into consideration the Sanitary Code as prepared by the Board of Health, together with the provisions of the Penal Code, we are of opinion that all of the parties referred to in your memorandum could be successfully proceeded against for burning soft coal or for committing a public nuisance. The government of the bays and water highways is one that would come more particularly under the direction of the Federal officers, but we think they are in duty bound to work in harmony with the Board of Health."

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ATHLETES SAVE TWO LIVES.

Daring Rescue of Boys Who Had Fallen from the Palisades by the Brothers Bollerman.

All Weehawken was talking yesterday of the coolness and courage shown by William and Theodore Bollerman in rescuing two boys who had fallen from the Palisades and landed on a ledge ten feet below. The lads were George Heintzmann, five years old, of Union Hill, and Frank Clarkson, his cousin, six years old, whose home is in Jersey City. They went to Weehawken to see Mr. Heinzmann, who was superintending the erection of a building in Hamilton Avenue. They were cautioned not to go near the edge of the bluff, but were attracted by a bust of Alexander Hamilton, which marks the scene of his famous duel with Aaron Burr. The bust is mounted on a pedestal at the edge of the bluff. While the lads were looking at it the earth crumbled beneath their feet and they slid over the edge, landing on a ledge about three feet wide. This narrow margin saved them from a sheer fall of sixty feet. The boys, though badly frightened, had sense enough to huddle against the side of the cliff. Then they shouted for help. Their cries were heard by Heinzmann and the men working on the building, two of whom were the brothers Bollerman.

When the plight of the two boys was discovered one of the men suggested that he should go to a store and buy a rope. William Bollerman said there was not time for that. Luckily he and his brother are athletes. Looking about William saw a small tree growing on the bank directly above the ledge. Throwing himself down he locked his legs about the trunk of the tree and threw himself backward, hanging over the edge of the cliff.

Theodore Bollerman then crawled down his brother's body, locking his legs about him. Then he reached down and told the boy nearest to crawl along the ledge until he could reach him. This the lad did, and Theodore carefully lifted him up until William caught him. He was then raised until those on the bank could lift him to a place of safety. This method of action was repeated, and the other boy was soon standing beside his cousin. Then Theodore climbed up with the aid of his friends, and William was quickly hauled up also.

Those who were present at the rescue say it was one of the most daring athletic feats they ever witnessed. The Bollermans, however, made light of it. They said it was an athletic trick that any one could perform with a little practice.

LEGAL NOTES.

LAWYER AND CLIENT.—A few days after Policeman Joseph Cassidy was dismissed by the Police Commissioners, in May, 1895, he received a letter requesting him to call at Lawyer Louis J. Grant's office. He did so, and the result was that he signed an agreement under which Mr. Grant reserved to himself 85 per cent. of the back pay that might be recovered, in addition to the costs in proceedings for the policeman's reinstatement. The proceedings were successful, and in February, 1897, Mr. Grant drew $1,520.26, the accrued salary, of which Cassidy got $115. In proceedings to compel the attorney to return the moneys collected by him, Thomas F. Donnelly, as referee, reported Mr. Cassidy's contention that the agreement was obtained from him by fraud, and that he had no knowledge of its contents at the time he signed it, was unfounded. Justice Beekman yesterday denied an application to compel Mr. Grant to return this money, saying that the rights of the parties ought not to be determined in that manner, but should be settled "in an action where a trial can be had under conditions with respect to the development of the proof and the weighing of the evidence much more satisfactory than those which exist on a motion such as we have here." Mr. Cassidy contended that assuming there was such a contract, it was unconscionable in its terms, unfair and oppressive. "It cannot be said," Justice Beekman says, "that the contract upon its face was unconscionable, large though the percentage was which the respondent was to have if successful in the litigation. If the proceedings had been carried forward with dispatch the amount which would have been received under the agreement would not have much exceeded the value of his services as testified to by the experts on that subject. But the petitioner contends that the delay which took place was due to the failure of the respondent to bring the certiorari proceedings to a hearing, and that this inaction on his part was deliberate and part of a plan conceived by him at the outset for the purpose of augmenting the amount he would ultimately be entitled to on the basis of the agreement. The latter maintained that the delay was due to failure on the part of the petitioner to supply the money necessary for printing the papers according to his agreement."

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DISCHARGES IN BANKRUPTCY REFUSED.—Amelia A. Meyers and George H. Meyers, husband and wife, comprising the firm of Meyers Brothers, applied to the United States District Court upon separate voluntary petitions, filed last February, to be discharged in bankruptcy. The firm failed in November, 1896, and nothing was paid after the failure upon the merchandise debts, which amounted to about $55,000. The business was conducted under the exclusive management of Abraham Meyers, an insolvent, as general manager. Judge Brown denied the application, holding that from the testimony it appeared that there was such a reasonable inference that there were firm assets, so as to require opportunity to be given to creditors to collect them through a firm trustee in bankruptcy, that the separate applications by members of the firm for individual discharges must be denied. The Court held that where there were absolutely no firm assets, separate proceedings might be filed, and a discharge of each partner separately might possibly be had, because the firm debts are several as well as joint. But where, as in this case, there were firm assets, they must be duly administered in bankruptcy in a single proceeding, and the right to a discharge was an incident to that single proceeding, and to the administration of all the assets, whether firm or individual.

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QUESTION OF NEGLIGENCE AND CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.—Patrick Butler recovered judgment for $3,000 in his action against the New York and Queens County Railroad Company, to recover damages for personal injuries sustained by him while in the company's employ. It appeared on the trial that Butler's foreman directed him to select a car for the purpose of transporting certain ties on it, and that while he, whose duty it was to accompany the car selected by him, was seated upon a corner of the car, which was being pushed to a switch by a motor car coupled to it, the brake shoes with which the flat car was fitted suddenly fell off. The car, in consequence of this was derailed and Butler's leg, which was hanging over the end of the flat car, was crushed between it and the motor car. The Second Appellate Division unanimously affirmed the judgment on appeal, holding that, upon the evidence, the questions of the company's negligence and of the plaintiff's contributory negligence were for the jury.

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LYCEUM 4th Av., 23d St.........at 8:30. Daniel Frohman.......Manager. Matinées Thursday and Sat., 2. ...Charles Frohman presents
ANNIE RUSSELL IN MISS HOBBS.

DALY'S DANIEL FROHMAN Manager. BEGINS AT 8 SHARP. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday.
E. H. SOTHERN and VIRGINIA HARNED in.....THE KING'S MUSKETEER.....

EMPIRE Theatre. B'way and 40th St. Evgs., 8:20. Matinée To-day, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
JOHN DREW | The Tyranny of Tears.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. Ev'gs, 8:10. Mat. To-day at 2.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
MRS. LESLIE CARTER IN ZAZA

Herald Square Theatre. 35th St. & B'way.
Opens To-night Promptly at 8.
Charles Frohman presents
HENRY MILLER in THE ONLY WAY.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre. Formerly Lyric, B'way & 44th St
EV'GS, 8:30. MATINEE TO-DAY, 2:15.
THE GIRL FROM MAXIM'S

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., n'r B'way. Matinées To-day and Wednesday.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinees, 2:15. WHY SMITH LEFT HOME.
"A Successful Laugh-Loosener."—Evg. World.

SAILORS SAVED AT SEA.

British Steamer Rescued Captain and Crew of the Isaac Newton.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, Sept. 15.—The British steamer Fontabelle, Capt. McKay, which sailed from New York Sept. 8 for St. Vincent, St. Lucia, &c., arrived here to-day. She reports having rescued Sept. 13 from the schooner Isaac Newton, lumber laden, bound from Ship Island for San Juan, the Captain, his wife, and the crew. The vessel had been dismasted and waterlogged since the Sunday previous.

She also reports having encountered a hurricane in latitude 29.20 north, longitude 68.20 west, during which she lost her deckload, including 49 mules and 24 sheep, and also two boats.

THE MOLINEUX CASE.

Mr. Osborne in Correspondence with a Patent Medicine Dealer.

EAST HAMPTON, Conn., Sept. 15.—Dr. D. A. Williams, a patent medicine dealer of this place, to-day received a letter from Assistant District Attorney Osborne of New York, asking that a letter which Dr. Williams had received in April, 1898, requesting samples, and signed "Albert J. Morgan, 159 West Twenty-third Street, New York," be forwarded to him. The request was also made that Dr. Williams have his books for the past three years gone over to ascertain if letters had been received from Roland B. Molineux, Harry Cornish, H. C. Barnet, or Walter S. Baldwin. Dr. Williams will comply with the requests.

The firm of Valentine & Morgan did business some time ago at 159 West Twenty-third Street. The initials of Mr. Morgan were A. J. The firm is now out of business, and Mr. Morgan is believed to be in Connecticut.

Civil Service Board Yields a Point.

The Civil Service Commission has withdrawn its protest to the Police Board, which failed to appoint John E. McLaughlin, who was on the eligible list for appointment as patrolman, and has decided to let the appointment of the other men made by the Police Board stand. McLaughlin was not appointed by the Police Board because he was at one time indicted for a crime.

500 "Just Right" Men's Overcoats.

Five hundred of them in all. Just right for the chilly nights and mornings. All are English Coverts. Twenty different shades. Sizes from 34 to 44. Cut correctly, excellently made, all with strapped seams. Decide quickly, for they're doomed to go at just half their real worth. Saturday, second floor—and instead of $10 each 5.00

A Saturday Candy Sale.

The Candy Counter has been moved to the centre of the store, to the left as you enter. A thousand pounds of toothsome sweets will go from there Saturday.

500 pounds of assorted Nut and Fruit Chocolates and 500 pounds of assorted Bon-Bons and Chocolates will be reduced for the day from 39c. to, per pound, 19c

EHRICH BROS., 6th Ave. and 23d St.

AMUSEMENTS.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.
ENTIRELY REJUVENATED.
New Management. Robert Blei Syndicate.
OPENS TO-NIGHT
ADA COLLEY, THE TALK OF MUSICAL EUROPE.
ALEXANDRA DAGMAR, CAMILLA URSO, ED. LAURI, BROS. DE COURCEY, BURTON'S LEAPERS, MLLE. FLORIZEL, and A Host of Big Acts, including JOHN W. RANSOME AS ADMIRAL DEWEY.
A BRILLIANT ARRAY OF TALENT, WORTHY OF AMERICA'S ONLY REAL MUSIC HALL.
To-morrow, Superlative Sunday Concert.

Every Evening & Mats. Wed. & To-day
LOUISE BEAUDET.
Next week—Pauline Hall and 24 European and American stars.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, 66TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
CROWDED NIGHTLY. 50 MUSICIANS.
KALTENBORN'S | Orchestral Concerts | 25c. 50c.
SPECIAL PROGRAMME SUNDAY.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th St.
Next Monday, Sept. 18. Seats now on sale.
FRANCIS WILSON
In a New Opera Comique,
CYRANO de BERGERAC.

HAMMERSTEIN'S—MONDAY, SEPT. 18.
VICTORIA THEATRE | Rogers Bros. in Wall Street
Seat sale daily 9 A.M.—7 P.M.

THE DEWEY, East 14th St. | MATINEE TO-DAY. Dainty Duchess Co.
A NIGHT at Manhattan Beach by Moonlight.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Every Ev'ng at 8 sharp.
Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp
First Matinée To-day at 2.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. CHING LING FOO
MR. AND MRS. ROYLE. MINNIE DUPREE.

14TH ST. THEATRE, Cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Res. orch. circle or bal., 50c.
THEATRE ALWAYS
THE SEASON'S SUCCESS. A YOUNG WIFE

Victoria Roof Garden. LAST WEEK.
Greatest Place & Greatest Show in N. Y. In case of rain, Perf. in Music Hall.

WALLACK'S LAST MATINEE, 2:15. LAST NIGHT, 8:30.
"A LITTLE RAY OF SUNSHINE."
Monday—STUART ROBSON in "THE GADFLY."

The Crowded Mat. TO-DAY! Pop. Concert Tomrrw Ngt! In Theatre! Adm. 50c. CASINO'S Greatest Success! The Rounders! Rice's Sunday Ngts!

Grand Opera House. | MATINEE TO-DAY. Hearts of Oak
N'xt w'k, Thos. E. Shea, "The Man-o-Wars-man."

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33 & B'way. | EVGS. 8:15. MAT. TO-DAY.
WILLIE COLLIER in MR. SMOOTH. LAST 10 TIMES.

BIJOU B'y & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. to-day & Wed. The Frenchiest, Jolliest, Wittiest Farce the town has ever known! IN PARADISE DON'T YOU MISS IT!

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts
and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

DEWEY PARADE—Reservoir grand stand, 5th Av., 40th to 42d St. Reserved seats, $5; boxes holding six, $50. On sale at Tyson's, 5th Av. Hotel, Gilsey House. Telephone 682-18 Waldorf-Astoria.

HARLEM | Kelcey—Shannon Co. | Ev. 8:15. Op. House. | In the Moth & the Flame | M't, to-d'y 2:15
Next Week—JULIA MARLOWE in COLINETTE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
ANDREW MACK In The Last of the Rohans.
Prices 25-50-75-$1. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2. Ev. 8:15.

Baseball, Polo Gds., To-day, 3:30 P. M.
ST. LOUIS vs. NEW YORK. Adm. 50c.

THE TURF.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB RACES
Sept. 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30.
Six Races To-day at 2:15 P. M.
THE PROSPECT HANDICAP, $2,500.
THE OCCIDENTAL HANDICAP.
FIELD STAND, 50 CENTS.
Trains from New York leave Whitehall St. every 20 minutes; Park Row via Brooklyn Bridge every 10 minutes. Music by Lander.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1899. SIXTEEN PAGES.

Autumn and Holiday Books—Classified Lists.

Three weeks from to-day, on Oct. 7, THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW will appear as a special thirty-two page number. An exhaustive series of lists of Autumn and holiday books, carefully classified, with titles, publishers' names, and prices will be printed, with an introductory essay on the kinds of books one likes to read and ought to read in the longer evenings now at hand. Interviews will be printed with all the leading publishers in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago concerning the books of the season.

The enlarged size of the paper will permit the printing, in addition to these features, of a mass of material pertaining to books and art considerably greater than the amount printed in an ordinary sixteen page number. It is believed that this issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW will mark an advance on all previous special numbers—alike in the variety and quality of the reading matter, and in the recognition it will receive from publishers and booksellers throughout the country. The edition will be not less than 100,000 copies.

Oct. 7 will mark the completion of three years since THE SATURDAY REVIEW embarked upon its voyage of discovery in the pleasant waters of literature and art.

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The New York Times,
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art,
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

Mr. Frederick Palmer is putting the finishing touches to a Dewey book that will be presented in about ten days through the Doubleday & McClure Company. It is to be called "George Dewey, Admiral: Impressions of the Admiral and the Olympia on Her Homeward Progress from Manila." Mr. Palmer has had exceptional opportunities for observing the Admiral, having followed the Olympia from port to port over Southern Europe. The volume will contain several intimate conversations with Dewey, in which the latter, while deprecating any attempt to get him into politics in this country, frankly admits, with a charming touch of egotism, that he believes he would have made a pretty good Governor General of the Philippines. There have been several Admirals, Dewey recalls, who have made first rate Governors General.

Mr. Rossiter Johnson's "The Hero of Manila," which D. Appleton & Co. are publishing, besides presenting pictures drawn from Dewey's early youth, will also have half-tone reproductions of photographs of the arch in Madison Square, the sword to be presented by the Nation, the Dewey medal, and the shield which is presented to the flagship by the people of Olympia, Washington.

Still another Dewey book is promised by Harper & Brothers on next Tuesday. This is "Admiral George Dewey," by John Barrett. Mr. Barrett after serving as United States Minister to Siam had an eventful career as war correspondent at Manila, from May, 1898, to March, 1899. He has a personal acquaintance with the Admiral, and has had the privilege of using material that is believed to be beyond the reach of many biographers. A particular feature of the book deals with Dewey as a diplomatist, and throws new light on the German episode in Manila Bay.

A rather important book for theatre lovers is promised in early October by G. P. Putnam's Sons. It is called "The Stage as a Career." The author, P. G. Hubert, Jr., is a relative of Daniel Frohman, the well-known theatrical manager. Mr. Hubert has collected from various sources, chiefly through the means of correspondence, a mass of material containing the pros and cons of a theatrical career. Thus we are to read what the greatest actors and actresses in the world have to say concerning their chosen profession, from every point of view that has ever appealed to them. The book will contain many important letters in full, and in other cases will be presented faithful transcriptions of conversations had between the author and theatre people.

Joel Chandler Harris has written an introduction for "Bandanna Ballads," by Howard Weeden. This volume, which will shortly be brought out by the Doubleday & McClure Company, includes "Shadows on the Wall," by the same author, which separately has already passed through several editions. The drawings and verses in the "Bandanna Ballads" are by Miss Weeden, and deal with the old-time darky. Mr. Harris says in his introduction that this is the best portrayal of the old-fashioned negro ever put forth. "By the side of it," he adds, "the Uncle Remus stuff is but a flimsy dream."

To-day is the anniversary of the battle of Harlem Heights, fought in 1776—Washington's first victory in the field, and a victory of no little importance at that time in its influence on his soldiers and on the public, oppressed as they were by the disaster of a few weeks before on Long Island. It is only a few years since the true story of the engagement, fought near the present site of Columbia University, became known. It was then told with admirable clearness and fullnes by Prof. Henry P. Johnston in his volume entitled "The Battle of Harlem Heights." Each year the anniversary of the battle is duly observed in the upper part of the island, and notably at the Roger Morris house, where Washington had his headquarters. It is to be hoped that these obervances may in time arouse a public spirit which shall lead to the erection of a fitting memorial to Col. Knowlton, who fell in this fight and who lies buried somewhere near St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Fortieth Street—but exactly where no man knows.

People who have been charmed by Maurice Hewlett's "Forest Lovers" and "Earth Work of the Tuscany" will be glad to learn that his "Little Novels of Italy" is shortly to come from the press of The Macmillan Company. The first "little novel" in the book is entitled "The Madonna of the Peach Tree," which has been so eagerly awaited, not only here but in London. Mr. Hewlett's work, although in beautiful limpid English, is readily translatable, and we understand that a Milan publisher is negotiating to bring out an Italian rendering of "Little Novels of Italy." It is a fact not generally known that Marion Crawford's novels of Italian life are widely read in Italy, but, strange as it may seem, through French translations.

HORACE BUSHNELL.

Dr. Theodore T. Munger's Biography of the Great Theologian.*

"The Congregational system," says Dr. Theodore T. Munger, in his "Horace Bushnell," "was made for fellowship and spiritual freedom, not for guarding a dogmatic faith. However it may have been used for enforcing a formal orthodoxy, it was not constructed for that purpose." Disagreement on this point has embittered every one of the myriad differences of opinion in which the ministers of the system have plunged, and will cause other differences for many a year, and yet the Congregational is the most interesting of all the Christian denominations existing in New England, for it has dwelled longest in the land, and its molding touch has been laid upon all the others. "Those of different apprehensions in religious concernments," who "did transplant themselves" and their royal charter "into the midst of the natives of Providence Plantations," felt it and were defiantly tolerant; the immigrant Catholic of the second generation feels it, and becomes a shade or two stricter, and the Rationalist vehemently asserts that its mark is not upon him, even while he devises plans conceived in the true Edwards spirit for forcing his form of unbelief upon believers. Of all Congregationalist centres of thought, Yale is the most interesting, and among the later sons of Yale no name is more conspicuous than Bushnell's.

He was the typical New Englander, not self-made, but earning the means whereby he might submit himself to be made by Yale, the son of a father with Arminian views, and of an Episcopalian mother, yet growing up in a Congregationalist church because there was no other; master of two trades, wool carding and cloth dressing, and farming; essaying in three professions before he discovered his proper place. Entering Yale at twenty-one years of age, studying hard, leading his class in athletics and founding the Beethoven Society, he tried teaching school and declared that he would "rather lay stone wall any time"; he served on the staff of The New York Journal of Commerce for ten months, and found it "a terrible life"; he studied law for a year, intending to go West, possibly into political life, but accepted a Yale tutorship, still working at law, and then, suddenly penetrated by the spirit of one of those Yale revivals which make college life a mere waiting on miracles, he was converted and entered the theological school. Never was a conversion more unselfish, never one less like a conversion as it is fancied by those free-thinkers who assert that the Calvinist is a Christian through fear. He himself was happy in a negative state, "nursing arrant doubts," he said, but he could not bear the spectacle of his own students' indifference, the result of their loyalty to him. He let the doubts lie, saying: "I am glad I have a heart as well as a head. My heart wants the Father, my heart wants the Son, my heart wants the Holy Ghost—and one just as much as the other. My heart says the Bible has a Trinity for me, and I mean to hold by my heart. I am glad a man can do it when there is no other mooring, and so I answer my own question, What shall I do?"

With his pupils he left two rules that ought to govern every man: "Be perfectly honest in forming all your opinions and principles of action," "Never swerve in conduct from your honest convictions." He clinched this advice by saying: "If between them both you go over Niagara, go!"

In 1833 he was ordained pastor of the North Church at Hartford, after six Sundays of preaching to a congregation divided into an Old School and a New School party, and in the same year he married Mary Apthorpe. Thirty-six years later he prefaced his "The Reform Against Nature" with a dedication, in which he said: "If I have done anything well, she has been the more really in it that she did not know it, and the more willingly also that having her part in it known has not occurred to her; compelling me thus to honor not less, but more, the covert glory of the womanly nature; even as I obtain a distincter and more wondering apprehension of the divine meanings, and moistenings, and countless unbought ministries it contributes to this otherwise very dry world."

Strange to say, this did not conciliate the female suffragists against whom his book was written, and they even held it to prove that his wife was by his own confession more worthy of the ballot than he. A more humorous man would have seen the inference, but Bushnell was always in lively earnest. He was in earnest when early in his pastorate he preached on the mobbing of Garrison, and said that the principal dangers to the country were "slavery, infidelity, Romanism, and the current of our political tendencies"; and he was in the deepest earnest when he preached a sermon on "Every Man's Life a Plan of God," a discourse which left an impression on the whole denomination, and never more in earnest than when, in 1839, he delivered

*HORACE BUSHNELL. By the Rev. Theodore T. Munger, D. D. Boston: Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 12mo. $2.

an address at Andover, saying "some things very cautiously in regard to the Trinity," and thus entering upon his career of controversy. He denounced the Missouri Compromise as "a National sin"; he gave his time and strength to the Protestant League and the Christian Alliance, and in 1846 he wrote a letter to the Pope, "to be lightly passed over," says his biographer, very wisely. In 1843 he had delivered an alumni address on "The Growth of Law," had been assailed by "Catholicus," approved by "The Puritan," and even more approved by The Christian Register; he walked arm in arm with George Ripley at the Bunker Hill celebration, and he spent an evening with Theodore Parker, and they "went over the whole ground of theology together."

His "Christian Nurture" was published after his return from a European journey undertaken for his health's sake. It argued:

That the child is to grow up a Christian, and never know himself as being otherwise. In other words, the aim, effort, and expectation should be, not, as is commonly assumed, that the child is to grow up in sin, to be converted after he comes to a mature age; but that he is to open on the world as one that is spiritually renewed, not remembering the time when he went through a technical experience, but seeming rather to have loved what is good from his earliest years. (Page 10.)

The disturbance created by this book was serious, but less than that which followed the publication of "God in Christ," written after a personal spiritual experience, "a change into faith," he said. Pamphlets and newspaper articles and sermons poured upon him, but he was very little moved. There was talk of a trial, but those working for it managed to involve themselves in some technical entanglements, and barred their way to a prosecution. From this time forth the publication of a book meant attacks from his friends in the rear and eager cheers from the Unitarians, but he refused to regard himself as one of them, interpreting the doctrine of the Trinity, but not denying it.

Dr. Munger's method in describing this long warfare is to dwell on the Christian charity invariably shown by Bushnell, to explain theological points when necessary, and to show the growth of the man through thought and work, into a condition in which his varied knowledge seemed fused, rather than gathered in a heap, like the knowledge of most men. "Beautifully and profoundly Christlike," Prof. Phelps called him. "Let it be no detraction from his magnitude that my father was largest and most ideal to those who knew him in the nearness of family life and love," says his daughter. "If I have had any Gospel to preach during the last thirty-five years, it is because he led me into the light and joy of it," says Dr. Washington Gladden.

"In 'The Growth of Law,' says Dr. Munger, "he anticipated Maine and other writers on human society in making it an evolution upon a moral basis and having a moral end. There was at the time little or no science to uphold him; there was as yet no theory of the world nor of progress, except one resting on the will of God or on human effort. That he should have struck out one that science afterward elaborated from countless data, and put under it the theological purpose which science has reluctantly accorded, is remarkable."

Such was the man who became a formal Christian for the sake of the boys who worshipped him. To a stranger who once asked his help in a struggle against implacability, he wrote:

To tear yourself from yourself, to double yourself up and thrust yourself under your heels, and make a general smash of yourself, and be all the more truly yourself for this mauling and self-annihilation—this is the work before you, and a mighty work it is.

It was the work that he accomplished in himself. He gave up all—tastes, a congenial profession, honest ambition—for his boys. He lost himself to find himself. One need not be of his faith; one may have no more than a cool historical interest in it, but his sacrifice and his reward make the most salutary lesson for the Laodicean, the sharpest of spurs for the lagging, and encourage the faintest heart.

MR. DAYTON FINDS THE POEM HE SOUGHT.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In response to my query in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of last week, Mr. James H. Gilbert, son of the late Justice Gilbert of Brooklyn, now residing at Atlanta, Ga., has sent me a copy of Chief Justice Bleckley's verses "In the Matter of Rest," which I inclose, thinking that you might like to publish them. This prompt reply from such a far-off point is strong evidence that THE NEW YORK TIMES and its admirable SATURDAY REVIEW have a most extensive circulation, upon which I beg to offer you my sincere congratulations.

CHARLES W. DAYTON.

New York, Sept. 13, 1899.

IN THE MATTER OF REST.

Rest for hand and brow and breast,
For fingers, heart, and brain
Rest and peace! A long release
From labor and from pain;
Pain of doubt, fatigue, despair—
Pain of darkness everywhere,
And seeking light in vain!

Peace and rest! Are they the best
For mortals here below?
Is soft repose from work and woes
A bliss for men to know?
Bliss of time is bliss of toil:
No bliss but this, from sun and soil
Does God permit to grow.

The following letter, which has been received by the editor of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, gives some interesting facts connected with the writing of this poem:

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Referring to the Hon. Charles W. Dayton's inquiry as to the poem "Rest," let me say it was written by Judge Bleckley. Judge John W. Akin, in a paper entitled "The Poet Bleckley," read before the twelfth annual session of the Georgia Bar Association in Atlanta, Ga., on Oct. 3, 1895, at the invitation of its Executive Committee, said:

"The Judge had been once before on the Georgia Supreme bench—a hard-worked, overcrowded, underpaid court—for several years, and was tired. He resigned and read from the bench this his last opinion during his first incumbency, which will be found reported in the 64th Georgia, 452, and is entitled:

In the Matter of Rest, }
Bleckley, Judge— }

Then follows the poem. "For its length," says Judge Akin, "it is Judge Bleckley's best production. The last stanza should be burned into the heart of every young man. It is the essence of common sense, the conclusion of human experience, the final deduction of philosophy, and the ultimate dogma of religion."

THOMAS PETERS.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 13, 1899.

The letter given below, also addressed to the editor of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, will perhaps have some interest for our former Postmaster, as well as for other readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, although the poem sent by our correspondent is not the one Mr. Dayton was in search of:

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In my scrapbook I found the inclosed poem, "Rest," which was given to me by a former Georgian, and, although the name of the author is not given, I believe it is the poem that the Hon. Charles W. Dayton is desirous of finding:

Rest isn't quitting
The busy career;
Rest is the fitting
Of self to its sphere.

'Tis the brook's motion,
Clear without strife,
Fleeting to ocean,
After its life.

'Tis loving and serving
The highest and best;
'Tis onward, unswerving,
And that is true rest.

ANNIE S. CARMAN.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1899.

AN APPEAL TO "THE LADY FROM PHILADELPHIA"—WITH APOLOGIES TO MR. BOK.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

My childhood was nurtured on a monthly magazine called Our Young Folks, published in Boston, and in it I read the dear, queer "Peterkin Papers," by Lucretia P. Hale. The Peterkin family were always falling into mental difficulties, when the little boys would draw on their rubber boots, and, accompanied by Agamemnon John and Elizabeth Eliza, repair to "the lady from Philadelphia" for sympathy and counsel. She always understood, and she always told them exactly what they ought to do, and they always went straight home and did it. Once Elizabeth Eliza had a new piano, and the men who brought it in and set it up left it standing with the keyboard against the wall. But it happened that it stood across a window, so that Elizabeth Eliza could go out on the piazza and there sit and play through the open window. This did very well through the warm months, but when cold weather came the Peterkins were at a loss as to what should be done. They thought about it awhile, and then went to the lady from Philadelphia. "Turn the piano around," said she, and the Peterkins went joyfully home and did it.

Now I find that in my maturer years I myself have a "lady from Philadelphia." It is THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. There I take my mental difficulties, precisely as the Peterkins took theirs to that wise and patient friend. And at the present writing the question which I have come to ask is this: Why must we write "Dutchess" instead of "Duchess" County? What does that "t" really mean? Who named the county, and when, and why? If I, for instance, should utterly refuse to put in the "t," what hope have I of making a successful defense of my position? Does any one ever dare to leave it out? Is it true that putting in the "t" makes the name refer to the fact that the county was first settled by the Dutch? I have no doubt that my difficulty will seem to some one well informed in the matter whose eye falls on this letter as simple as that of Elizabeth Eliza's piano, and that is the reason why I have come to "the lady from Philadelphia."

The most delightful thing to me in THE TIMES, I believe, is Mrs. Sherwood's letter. It gives me a new respect and awe for the power of language when I reflect how it serves to convey a vivid idea of such a gracious personality. And I get a great deal of amusement in skimming over the letters of lesser folk. Often I feel a distinct gain in having read one. There was one on Henry Kingsley's novels, from M. E. H., which gave me a pleasant desire and determination to read "Ravenshoe" as soon as I possibly can. Another, from Millie W. Carpenter, points out the likeness between George Eliot's "Grandcourt" and Henry James's "Osmond"—a likeness exceedingly real and interesting. Some one else gets almost excited over the dreadfulness he finds in "What Maisie Knew." I wonder if it is not a little too much to say that it is evident "in every line," but I shall not attempt to defend a book which never seemed to me to have any sufficient excuse for being.

Let me tell you something I heard the other day in our village. The groceryman stood in his door, with his paper in his hand, and read out the news of the death of Robert Ingersoll. Listening stood a man who might represent our American "Man with the Hoe"—a man whom you may hire almost any day to saw your wood or make your garden or do any odd jobs. Perhaps one full minute he pondered upon the news. Then he spoke in a quotation from Matthew it: "For they are dead who sought the young child's life." That was all. Rather good, I thought, to be overheard on the village street.

CAROLINE HALSTEAD ROYCE.

Westport-on-Lake Champlain, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1899.

In reference to this query as to the correct spelling of Dutchess County, let me say that it is correctly spelled just as I have here written it. The history of this county's name is this:

In the reign of Charles II. that monarch gave to his brother, the Duke of York, all the territory known in America at that time as the New Netherlands, which territory now is covered by the States of New York and New Jersey. This particular county was named after the Duke's wife, and the title of the wife of a Duke at that period and before Dr. Johnson made his famous dictionary, was always spelled d-u-t-c-h-e-s-s.

Of course every letter in this name belongs there. For baptismal or proper names and geographical and family names do not change with the fluctuations of ordinary current words; much less do they change on the mere personal choice and whim of a half dozen individuals. It will be seen, furthermore, that the settlement of the Dutch on the Hudson River littorals had nothing whatever to do with our country's orthography.

Again: Spelling is a matter of fact, not of opinion. It cannot be argued about or settled by a mere individual caprice or initiative. The rustic emigrant who went West many years ago and wrote back to a friend in the town from which he departed about the richness of the soil spelled the word "sawel," which was no doubt much better than the right spelling—phonetically. All it lacked was correctness. And the country correspondent who wrote to the editor of his local paper about the weather spelled this word "wethur," which was a similar improvement—though the editor remarked that it was "the worst spell of weather he had ever experienced."

All legal and historical documents, the citations written by castle lawyers who wish to name a county that exists, and the overwhelming usage of centuries spelled Dutchess with a "t." To take this letter out is not only wrong and destructive of the archaic flavor the word possesses, but it is an act that is very much like what an attempt would be to make over the Governor Clinton residence here to conform to a modern standard, because in these days we don't build houses in the exact way in which that is built, which our patriotic women have spent so much time and money to procure.

It is true Mr. Lossing, who was a voluminous and industrious historian—but who would not have claimed to be a philogolist or verbal critic—was led in a thoughtless moment to sanction the unfortunate neology which confuses a few strangers. But forty years after his suggestion was made the usage is overwhelmingly against it.

I have been accustomed to say, from time to time, when spoken to on this subject that while it was patriotic enough for the excited colonists in Revolutionary times to throw the tea overboard in Boston Harbor, it is the reverse of patriotic and reverent to throw the "t" out of Dutchess County.

JOEL BENTON.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Sept 7, 1899.

TOLSTOI'S NEW NOVEL.

Although Count Tolstoi's new novel, the "Resurrection," has not yet made its appearance in this country from Dodd, Mead & Co., it is being circulated in London and presents a curious apparition. It is published over there by the Brotherhood Publishing Company, and has every appearance of being a packet of temperance tracts, the packet being composed of six paper booklets wrapped up in coarse, buff-colored paper and secured by an India rubber band. Printed on the covers of the booklets is a list of the characters in the novel, while the title pages contain motto texts taken from Matthew, xviii., 21, 22; Matthew, vii., 3; John, viii., 7; Luke, vi., 40. The different parts of this novel are sold for a penny apiece. Such a presentation of a work of fiction is certainly unique and not altogether agreeable to the book lover. But who knows? Some people may be attracted by it that would otherwise have passed it by.

JOHN MORLEY'S "CROMWELL."

Besides original drawings and illustrations of Mr. Morley's "Oliver Cromwell" in the Century Magazine, there will be valuable unpublished portraits, permission to reproduce which has been given by her Majesty Queen Victoria, the English National Gallery, the French Gallery, the Dresden Gallery, the Hermitage Gallery, (St. Petersburg,) the Italian galleries, the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the British and South Kensington Museums, the Royal Library at Windsor, the Dukes of Portland and Buccleuch, the Lord Great Chamberlain, Lord Sandwich, and the Speaker of the House of Commons.

An unusual work on Spanish literature is being undertaken for The Macmillan Company by John Garrett Underhill, Ph. D. It is entitled "Spanish Literature in the England of the Tudors." It throws considerable light upon the Spanish works that were introduced into England in the Elizabethan period and their effect upon many branches of English literature. Dr. Underhill's investigation is not limited to works of the imagination, but includes treatises, sermons, court books, and histories. The work will be found particularly valuable for the definition of literary groups outside the dramatists, and the bibliographical and biographical details, which it gathers into an accessible and orderly form.

THE FRENCH IN ITALY.

Imbert de Saint-Amand's Volume on Louis Napoleon's War.*

The emotional instincts may be those to be cultivated, and M. Imbert de Saint-Amand begins in his recital of the war between France and Italy and the incidents which led up to it in this way: "Our misfortunes occupy our minds too much, we do not think enough about our glories. Hypnotized by the memory of our disasters, we lose sight of triumphs, the record of which is, nevertheless, pre-eminently adapted to fortify the military sentiment, which is the hope and consolation of France. We dwell too much on Sedan and Metz, not long enough on Sebastopol, Magenta, and Solferino."

France—poor France. The opinions of a civilized world, that upholds justice, will look askance at the part glory bears in her history as a nation, and we see nothing that can be good in the hectoring spirit of armed men, who trample under foot the dearest rights of man. Nevertheless, the sense of duty was paramount in France, when her soldiers were in line. "The utility of the Italian war may be disputed," writes M. de Saint-Amand, "but the heroism of those who took part in it is beyond question.".

The author of "France and Italy" has been the eyewitness of France in her moments of joy and despair, and he writes:

No two wars could be more unlike than those of 1870 and 1859. The one was as long and lamentable as the other was swift and joyous. Alas! it was but too brilliant. A few wholesome reverses would have averted that overweening self-confidence which was afterward one of the principal causes of the disasters of France. Had she experienced defeats as well as victories in Italy, she would have been compelled to recognize that her effective forces by land and sea were not such as to admit of her playing that preponderating rôle to which she aspired throughout the world, and she would not have opposed the Emperor when he desired to model our military institutions on those of Prussia. The reminiscences of the Italian war were too flattering to the national vanity. People got in the way of looking only at the bright side of military matters, the reverse of the medal was neglected, and it was through the prism of victories of 1859 that the men of 1870 contemplated a disproportionate struggle. Alas! we have paid dear for our illusions! But how seductive they were! How they made our hearts beat! France delighted in her glory like a pretty woman in her mirror. She convinced herself that she was the superlatively great nation, as Paris was the capital of capitals. Had one ventured then to hint that our country was not absolutely invincible, he would have been scouted as an alarmist and a coward. Now, cruel experience has proved the fragility of much that was then admired for its splendor. But the memory of those days of enthusiasm and apotheosis has still a charm. Old men like to recall their youth, and in Winter we dream of the radiance of Spring.

The war of Italy, not less important in itself than in its consequences, has inaugurated a new era. It has produced profound modifications in the diplomatic situation and in international law. It has stated problems which are still unsolved, and from the triple standpoint of politics, religion, and society it remains the object of numerous controversies. We must congratulate ourselves, however, that it has left no trace of animosity between Austria and France. Nothing separates the two nations, and if they reflect on their veritable interests, they will recognize that both are necessary to European equilibrium. The France of 1859 saluted the heroism of the Austrian army, and it may be affirmed today that there is not a single Frenchman who does not desire the prosperity of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and the maintenance of its integrity. The Emperor Francis Joseph, once our brave and chivalrous adversary, is as much respected by Frenchmen as by his own subjects.

That was a clap of thunder coming from a clear sky, when on New Year's Day, 1859, Louis Napoleon said to Baron Hübner, the Austrian Ambassador in Paris: "I regret that our relations with your Government may not be so good as they have been, but I beg you to say to the Emperor that my personal sentiments have not changed.

There was one item of news positive, and considered as "symptomatic of some approaching trouble between France and Austria," and it was "the betrothal of Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde, daughter of King Victor Emmanuel."

Prince Napoleon, as the eager bridegroom, hurried on to Italy, and on the 30th of January the marriage was celebrated at Turin with all due pomp and ceremony. The Princess Clotilde, when she set foot in Marseilles, Feb. 2, 1859, would be sixteen on the coming 2d of March.

The next day, when Clotilde came to Paris, there appeared a brochure with the title "The Emperor Napoleon III. and Italy." It was a clever pamphlet, pacific in appearance, bellicose in reality. The business of freeing Italy could only be accomplished by the means of foreign intervention. M. de Saint-Amand interjects this:

Napoleon III. sometimes governed against his own Government. He had not said a single word to Count Walewski, his Minister of Foreign Affairs, concerning the brochure which he was preparing so mysteriously with the Viscount de La Guéronnière, and which was, in fact, absolutely opposed to the official policy pursued at the quai d'Orsay.

Three days after the appearance of the pamphlet came Napoleon III.'s speech. There was a former fine phrase of his to be repeated—"The empire is peace," which it was not—and he added something most grandiloquent about the moderation he had displayed, but that the inauguration "of a system of peace" could only be enforced "when great national interests" were not disturbed. The wind-up breathed war: "'I shall remain immovable in the path of right, of justice, and of national honor, and my Government will not permit itself either to be persuaded or intimidated, because my policy will never be either provocative or pusillanimous.' No one knew whether the sovereign desired peace or war."

The Emperor took good care to conceal his ulterior designs, and prudently avoided any too direct thrust at public opinion which, in France as elsewhere, Piedmont excepted, was strongly opposed to war. Hence it was possible for some weeks longer to believe that ideas of peace and conciliation would finally prevail.

It was the carnival, and the author of "France and Italy," as a picturesque historian, with musical proclivities, tells us of the programmes of Strauss as he led the orchestras at balls, masquerades, and banquets. The Tuileries were all aglow with illuminations. In Paris Lent is a lively season, but the astute M. Thiers was not carried away by all these festivities, for he wrote "The Emperor has a fixed idea to bring about war while talking peace."

Cavour came to Paris. It was Holy Week, and Paris may have meditated on the words of Jesus Christ: "He that taketh the sword shall perish by the sword."

The crisis was near. The storm was about to burst—the rumblings of it were audible. It was the ultimatum business which brought it on. It was thrown at Austria. It was in the usual style. Austria was to say "yes or no" about keeping her footing in Piedmont, Sardinia, or elsewhere. On the 23d of April the Moniteur announced where the various commands were to be placed and named their leaders—Magnan, de Castellane, Pélisier, Baraguey d'Hilliers, MacMahon, Canrobert, even Prince Napoleon.

The same day this happened there reached the Tuileries an official request from the Sardinian Government for the support, already assured, of France. In the evening M. Berlioz gave a concert at the Opéra Comique. Fragments from his fine work, the "Damnation of Faust," were successfully executed. The audience was scanty. As the musical chronicler of the Illustration said: "Political events begin to give the public terrible distractions; flutes, hautboys, sopranos, and tenors, who can listen to you when the voice of cannon serves as your accompaniment?"

Holy Week, which had opened with hopes of peace, was closing amid warlike preoccupations. The precepts of the Gospel had not been attended to. Three Catholic nations were about to cut each other's throats in spite of the great saying: Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace to men of good will!

On Easter Sunday, April 24, all the pious ones sang alleluia in the churches, and yet the dogs of war were to be unslipped. Would Austria dare to cross the Tessin? Well, she did, and went over the Tessin April 20, and the war began.

M. de Saint-Amand describes the many battles, as the actions at Montebello, Palestro, Turbigo, Magenta, Metegnano, and Solferino, the latter the wind-up of the war.

Napoleon III. had gained one of the greatest victories of modern times. He had directed all the operations, and, paying bravely with his person, had exposed himself, in the midst of the action, on the different heights visible from Solferino. In the gallery of Versailles a large canvas by Yvon represents him on Mount Fénile, surrounded by his staff, at the moment when he is sending the voltigeurs of the Imperial Guard against the tower which dominates the village from which the battle takes its name. Victor all along the line, he gave orders for his troops to bivouac on the conquered positions and take at last a well-earned repose. Then, going to Cavriana, he established his headquarters in the very house where the Austrian Emperor had had his throughout the day. To the horrors and tumult of war succeeded profound tranquillity and the silence of death.

This is a description of the battlefield:

At daybreak on the 25th of June a lamentable spectacle displayed itself before the eyes of the victorious army. Two days before, from the summit of these now dismal and bloody hills, the Austrians had beheld smiling fields, a plain filled with superb harvets, fine trees, vineyards loaded with grapes. Now all was crushed, trampled, sacked. Nothing was in sight but trees torn up by the roots, rows of mulberries leveled to the ground, farms, outhouses, inclosures riddled with balls; the soil kneaded by the feet of horses and the wheels of gun carriages. How many farmers and peasants regretted their ruined harvets, their destroyed houses and cabins? Heaps of dead bodies incumbered certain places on the battlefield where the fighting had been especially heavy; the plateau of San Martino, where the Piedmontese and Austrians had furiously disputed; Rebecco and Casa-Nuova, where the First French Army Corps had fought with such violence; the mamelon of the Cypresses, which, to quote M. de la Gorce, seemed to come forward draped in mourning for all the tombs which it would shelter. The Cemetery of Solferino was especially provocative of melancholy reflections. Why do not men, in their fratricidal struggles, respect at least the asylum of the eternal slumber? Why do the cries of war disturb the repose of graves?

It is worth bearing in mind that at Solferino there was present a young officer named Galliffet, Lieutenant of Spahis, "un dure à cuire." Solferino was a most sanguinary battle.

From an Austrian army comprising not less than 150,000 combatants, and occupying formidable positions, the French Army had taken three flags, thirty cannons, and made 6,000 prisoners. But at the cost of what a slaughter! Sixteen hundred killed, 8,500 wounded, 1,500 men missing—such was the schedule of its losses. Gens. Dieu, Auger, Ladmirault, Forey, Douay were among the wounded; the first two afterward died in consequence. Seven Colonels and nine Lieutenant Colonels had been killed. The Piedmontese Army had 700 dead, 3,500 wounded, 1,200 missing.

This trait of generosity is accorded to Louis Napoleon, of having tried to spare the Austrian Emperor from such damage as long-range guns can inflict:

A battery of the French Imperial Guard, led by Lieut. Col. de Berckheim, on the crest of the last hill taken, opened fire on the flying columns with its long-range guns. In his "Souvenirs et Impressions" the Marquis de Massa has written: "In the midst of a group of officers who were seeking to open a passage for their Generals, Francis Joseph himself, who had been among the last to leave the bravely contested battlefield, was believed to be recognized. At this moment Napoleon III., coming up at a gallop close to the battery to estimate its terrible effects, seeing the terrible personal risk incurred by his unfortunate adversary, and certain that no offensive return was to be dreaded, ordered the gunners to stop firing. This act of generosity cannot be called in question; I had it from Prince Murat, in whose presence it occurred."

Since that time France and Austria have never fought against each other. They learned mutual esteem and honor at Solferino and Magenta. Their interests are not antagonistic. Let us hope that the two powers will always comprehend it.

The surprise of the European world came with Villefranca. The resignation of Cavour is one of the curious episodes in Italian history. The writer of the volume under notice thinks that Cavour evaded facing difficulties by slipping out of them. It was a rough speech the King of Italy made when he is reported to have said of the nimblest of Italian statesmen:

"That Cavour, I made him, and now he comes here with his resignation! I gave him a very bad reception. Better still he is going to make speeches in a café to increase his popularity! What would you have me do with such a lawyer as that? * * * All the same, he had better be careful, I shall keep my eyes open. * * * He won't lose anything by waiting. I will contrive something for him."

To this story, which one would scarcely believe to be authentic but for the perfect respectability of its narrator, Gen. de Baillencourt adds: "We went out, unable to believe either our eyes or our ears. * * * I made a note of it at once, and so did my companions, wishing to keep exact the memory of this very original interview and to preserve its every feature with scrupulous care." On returning to Turin Cavour said that he was not merely no longer President of the Council, but that he would sooner become a conspirator than lend a hand to such a bargain as had just been concluded. However, his compatriots put no faith in his definitive retirement. "Cavour is going away," said they, "but he has a return ticket in his pocket."

The bargain between the French Emperor and the King of Italy Cavour could not stomach. He saw trickery behind it. Cavour wanted all Italy—everything. Matters had gone too far for anything like a withdrawal of any part of Italy.

There are many strange side issues M. de Saint-Armand shows, particularly the part Prince Napoleon played. Certainly France has the right to ask of what advantage to her were her victories of Magenta and Solferino? Did not glory satisfy France? But there were sordid ones who thought that in return "for her efforts and sacrifices" she ought "to have received an enlargement of territory, which might flatter her self-love." The Prussian parade in Paris March, 1871, followed, in due order of time, that grand triumph of Louis Napoleon at Milan in June 1859.

*FRANCE AND ITALY. By Imbert de Saint-Amand. Translated by Elizabeth Gilbert Martin. With portrait. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

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SHAKESPEARE'S LAND.

A Book That Is More Than a Guide Book—Literary Quality in It.*

This little book is intended more for a memorial of the places and objects connected with Shakespeare's country, its history, legends, and stories, than as a guide book, for which reason many stories and surmises connected with the poet have been included, even when they rest upon a very slight foundation of fact. It is charmingly illustrated by E. H. New, whose drawings are too well known to need commendation. The author of the book, Mr. Bertram Windle, acknowledges his obligations to the artist in the following words: "Need the writer say how greatly Mr. New's drawings enhance the value of what is otherwise mostly a twice-told tale?" The book's cover lining is a map of Stratford-on-Avon and the surrounding country, the different places being marked not only by name, but Warwick shows its castle, Kenilworth its abbey, Coventry its "three tall towers," &c.

The book covers a wider range than most Shakespeare guides, and has much more literary quality, including as it does the Cotswold Hills; Broadway, with its artist colony; Kenilworth; Coventry, a sketch of the city and its guilds; Edge Hill, with an account of that battle, and a plan of the battlefield, and an account of Compton Wyngates, which Mr. Windle thinks the most beautiful and interesting of Warwickshire houses, as well as one of the finest in all England. Mr. New's picture shows a beautiful old building, which is "partly built of stone, partly of brick, and partly is half-timbered, the stacks of brick chimneys forming a most picturesque part of the edifice. It is partly surrounded by a moat, which includes what is now a flower garden on the site of buildings which have ceased to exist; a porch, whose gates are marked with bullet holes, which tell of bygone combats, leads into a quadrangle round which the present buildings are situated." The whole account of the old house, which dates from Tudor days, is most interesting, Henry VIII. being entertained there, as well as Queen Elizabeth and King Charles. The prettiest story in the whole book is that concerning the elopement of the Lord Compton of Elizabeth's day with a daughter of Sir John Spencer, a former Lord Mayor of London. Disguised as a baker, Lord Compton entered the Spencer house in the early morning with a huge basket, got rid of its contents, filling their place with the lady herself. The father is said to have met the supposed baker on the stairs; commending him for coming so early and presenting him with sixpence. The daughter was disinherited, but Queen Elizabeth became much interested in the Comptons and came to their assistance later, by asking the lady's father to become godfather to a child in whom she took an interest. Sir John was much flattered by the request, and volunteered to make the boy heir to the property intended for the erring daughter. The fortune is said to have amounted to £30,000, the lucky child turning out to be his own grandson—all of which reads a little like a pretty fairy tale, but is said to be an actual fact.

The book, as has been said, covers a much wider range than usual. Taking up first the history of Stratford from its earliest days, it having been a place of some importance before the Conquest, and having possessed a monastery founded in the days of Ethelred. During Elizabeth's reign the town was partially destroyed by fire, and again in 1814. During the civil wars Stratford was faithful to the Royalist cause, and Queen Henrietta Maria met Prince Rupert there, being entertained at New Place for three days by Mrs. Hall, Shakespeare's daughter.

The founder of the Shakespeare family, Richard, the grandfather of the poet, was possessed of lands and tenements near Stratford, given him for "faithful and approved service to the most prudent Prince, King Henry VII., of famous memory." Mr. Windle draws for us a very complete portrait of Shakespeare, carefully stating what is fact and what is conjecture, describing, also, the birthplace, Ann Hathaway's cottage, Shakespeare's different homes, Trinity Church, with its bust of the poet under an arch surmounted by his arms, which must have been erected before 1623 because the First Folio alludes to it as follows:

Shakespeare, at length thy pious fellowes give
The world thy workes; thy workes by which outlive
Thy tombe, thy name must when that stone is rent,
And time dissolves thy Stratford moniment,
Here we alive shall view thee still."

Mr. Windle devotes considerable space to a discussion as to the various portraits of our poet, but in a short review it is not possible to enter into the matter, interesting as it is. The account of the Shakespeare Memorial is also of great interest, its picture gallery containing interesting portraits of well-known actors and actresses in various Shakespearean rôles, while its library contains at present over 10,000 volumes relating to the poet and his works—"a most valuable collection to the student and one that in time to come must attract to Stratford all those who are anxious to critically investigate the literature of Shakespearean criticism and exegesis."

The description of the old bell tower of Eversham, which place dates from the days of Ethelred, the decisive battle of that name having been fought there in 1265, is also of much interest, as is the account of Coventry. The latter, according to tradition, dates from the sixth century, while it is absolutely certain that Leofric and his wife, Godgifu, or Godiva, founded a Benedictine monastery there in 1043. Tennyson has outstandingly given us a beautiful version of the Godiva legend, which Mr. Windle is iconoclast enough to shatter. The first form of this legend will be found in the writings of Roger of Wendover, about the beginning of the twelfth century. Earlier writers, and those to whom more authority attach, completely ignore the story, although both the Earl and the Countess are known to have performed many good deeds.

In closing, it is only possible to add that Mr. Windle has managed to present "a twice-told tale" in a very readable and fresh fashion, which, with the added interest of Mr. New's attractive drawings, ought to make the book well worth owning.

*SHAKESPEARE'S COUNTRY. By Bertram C. A. Windle, F. R. S., D. Sc., F. S. A. Illustrated by Edward H. New. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. 1899.

Miss Day's Cruise in the West Indies.*

The majority of yachting people about New York are doubtless familiar with the appearance of Miss Day's yacht the Scythian, which is so often to be seen anchored off the New York Yacht Club station at Whitestone.

In January, 1897, Miss Day, with her brother-in-law and one or two friends, started for a cruise in the West Indies. The former state of the yacht, which Miss Day calls "the trusted friend who has been my comrade in many miles of travel, my companion in many hours of peace, my stanch and loyal Scythian, who has given me health, home, and happiness," is described as having been one of "the little cargo boats that's got to load or die." But the little boat had always been stanch and true; and its uncared-for, overworked state, with rusty black sides and generally shabby look, was all to be changed.

"In place of her deep hold there are now delightful little rooms, as dainty as women's fingers could make them, with white paint, pretty cretonnes, fireplaces, armchairs, pictures, books, and rugs. Outside she was glistening white, and her decks were clean and polished, while most surprising of all, at her mainmast floated the blue burgee, white starred and red barred, that showed she had the honor of being a quasi-member of that best of all good clubs, the New York Yacht Club."

Of her party Miss Day writes they "knew each other well and liked each other better," the group being completed by two bull terriers. Leaving New York in a blinding snowstorm, with a northeast gale blowing, the trip was naturally a very rough one, the decks being covered with ice. But when the Gulf Stream was reached—although seasickness was never mentioned—"indigestion was a complaint from which my guests frequently suffered, and, strangely enough, invariably on the roughest days." A dreadful gale next struck them, lasting an entire day, during which Miss Day discovered the difference between deep-sea yachting and an ocean liner. She had been wont to find amusement in a big roll, followed by a great crash, "but the joke perceptibly diminished when it was her own china which caused the crash."

Miss Day's descriptions of West Indian scenery and customs are interestingly put, and many funny little incidents told in an unusually bright manner. In one little place, Saba, the mails now arrive as often as twice a month, instead of once in two months, as formerly, which is looked upon as "a dangerous innovation and temptation to worldliness" by some of its more conservative inhabitants. This little town is also famous as being the only place in the West Indies where white potatoes are raised.

St. Kitt's seems to have left an unfavorable impression on the party. Miss Day writes: "Everywhere are signs of neglect and decay. The whitewash on the houses is not white but a dingy gray; every gate has a screw loose, and every wall is tumbling to pieces." But nature has been as busy as man has been idle, and everything is covered with the most luxuriant green. Plants which are the pride of our greenhouses grow here on the humblest shanties. "Roses, ferns of the loveliest varieties, lilies, orchids, and vines growing in the gardens, make us rub our eyes, and ask if this really can be January!"

Of Montserrat, Miss Day writes it is the one place where the English are trying to raise a crop other than sugarcane. Here are large lime orchards. Montserrat lime juice being already considered the best in the market.

The experiments of the party with native washerwomen are rather striking. At St. Thomas one assured them that shirt fronts were her specialty. "She took them away, sprinkled them with muddy water, and brought them back ornamented with some tiny holes." At St. Kitt's another Madonna of the tubs was unearthed, but the clothes came back with an additional number of splatters, and the holes much larger. When Guadaloupe was reached comfort was taken in the starched petticoats worn by the women; the French, of course, were fine laundresses—the former two having been respectively Danish and English. But when the clothes were once more returned, "My brother emerged from the depths of the clothes basket with a howl of rage. In one hand was a linen shirt, twisted and drawn out of all semblance to that masculine article with gaping holes and drooping collar, and in the other a flannel shirt shrunk until it would have fitted a child of ten."

Miss Day writes of coaling in the West Indies as a strange spectacle, it all being done by women, who form in line with a basket containing a hundredweight of coal on their heads, "chattering and jabbering like monkeys," passing constantly up and down the gangways, the only really degraded-looking people seen on the whole trip. These women are so employed because it is impossible to persuade the men to work; the women submitting because the money so earned enables them to dress gorgeously on Sundays and fête days.

The book is a brightly written volume of nearly 300 pages, containing many interesting illustrations, including a picture of the Scythian and views of its various rooms.

*THE CRUISE OF THE SCYTHIAN IN THE WEST INDIES. By Susan De Forest Day. Illustrated. London, New York, and Chicago: F. Tennyson Neely. $2.

RUSSIA IN ASIA.

A Study of Progress During Three Hundred and Fifty Years.*

The development of the Russian Empire is one of the most marvelous stories of national growth to be found in the annals of the world. The fusion of a few nomadic tribes soon after the Golden Horde of Tartars had overran Eastern Europe was maintained during the invasion of Tamerlane and the second Tartar incursion, and, finally under Ivan III. the monarchial system was established, he taking the title of Czar of Muscovy. At the time of his death Muscovy comprised a territory of about 500,000 square miles. Since that time over 8,000,000 square miles have been added to the dominions of the Czar, including most of Eastern Europe and the whole of Northern and Central Asia. In rapid succession Siberia, Esthonia, Livonia, the Caspian Region, Finland, Poland, Azof, Kerch, the Crimea, Georgia, a slice of Persia, the Amur territory, Tashkend, Kula, Khiva, Khokand, and Merv have been made portions of the empire. Nothing but coalitions and the interference of rival European powers has prevented Russia from driving Turkey out of Constantinople. The author evidently believes that Russia intends to annex Persia, Afghanistan, China, and possibly Turkey, unless Great Britain interferes to prevent it.

The first step toward the occupancy of Siberia was the capture of Sibir, the ancient capital of the Tartars on the Irtish. In 1587 Tobolsk was founded ten miles from Sibir. The establishment of Tomsk in 1604, Yeniseisk in 1619, and Okhotsk in 1638 were the results of subsequent explorations. After Western and Central Siberia had been added to Czardom, the Cossacks pushed into the territory of the Chinese. After vain efforts to secure the control of the Amur River and adjacent territory a treaty was entered into between China and Russia in 1689, known as the treaty of Nerchinsk, which clearly defined the rights of the two great rival nations of Eastern Asia. This treaty remained effective until the Crimean war, and firmly held the Russians in check until the necessity of securing an outlet in order to victual the settlements on the Siberian Coast forced Muravieff, the Governor of Siberia, to seize the Amur, and thus outwit the French and English fleets which occupied the Black Sea, and prevented the dispatch of stores by the usual route. In 1858, by the terms of the Treaty of Aigun, the practical control of the Amur region was secured, and Russia's dominion in all Siberia acknowledged. In 1860, by the Treaty of Peking, the whole of the Maritime Province of Manchuria and the country around Lakes Balkash and Issik Kul in Turkistan, were conceded to Russia, thus adding a most valuable area to the Russian territories in Asia. The active intervention of Russia in behalf of China in the negotiation of the treaty of peace between China and Japan after the disastrous war of 1895, by means of which aid China was enabled to retain the Liaotung Peninsula, was thoroughly appreciated by the Chinese Government. When Li Hung Chang visited St. Petersburg in 1896 as a Special Envoy of the Son of Heaven to the coronation of the present Czar, it is generally believed that a secret convention was arranged between the two Governments whereby concessions were granted Russia which included the right to construct a railroad across Manchuria to Vladivostok, in return for which Russia was to assist in guaranteeing the integrity of the Chinese territory. Ever since the granting of this right to construct the Manchuria Railway, Russia has been importing thousands of soldiers into Manchuria, and it is believed by many alarmists in England that Russia is now simply waiting a favorable opportunity to proclaim a formal protectorate over the 11,250,000 people who make up the population of Manchuria. The author has foreboings that Russia is about to absorb China in toto as is evidenced by the following:

Russia, having long since brought Chinese officialdom to its knees, is carrying out her programme, not merely in Manchuria, but in Peking, in Tien-Tsin, and in Hankow, to say nothing of various cities in the interior; and is only biding her time to show her hand, which, when shown, will come upon the British Government as a startling surprise. As to the intention of Russia there is not the slightest doubt. The gradual absorption of North China, accompanied by a judicious elbowing of Great Britain, is only the first process in a scheme for the seizure of the whole of the eighteen provinces, a scheme which, however, absurd it may sound, is already in progress.

In 1717 operations were commenced looking to the subjugation of the wild hordes which occupied the Kirghiz Steppes, and comprised the population of the Khanates of Khiva and Bokhara. Not until over a century and a half had passed did Russia find herself master of these regions. Readers will perhaps recall the explanation of the Russian policy in that section of Asia offered by the Chancellor of the Empire, Prince Gortchakoff, who claimed it was necessary to control a people who formed a constant menace to Russian security. The taking of Turkomania and the partition of Persia furnish two bloody chapters in the history of Russia's Asiatic acquisitions. The ruthless slaughter of men, women, and children which characterized both of the attacks on Dengeel Tepe, is without a doubt unequaled in the annals of civilized warfare. The absorption of a large slice of Persia was accomplished without bloodshed, and must be considered a triumph of the Russian style of diplomacy. But for the active opposition of Great Britain, Russia would undoubtedly take possession of Afghanistan and the balance of Persia. Whatever the ultimate verdict may be as to the measures adopted by Russia in her campaigns against the tribes of Central Asia which she has absorbed, there can be no question but that by their final conquest the Russians conferred a lasting benefit on the surrounding regions. Where the people were lawless and given to rapine and robbery, now there is order and a better condition of things in every way. Slavery and torture have been abolished, and inhabitants and travelers now enjoy security of life and stability of rule. Russia's borders in Asia now touch those of China, Persia, and Afghanistan, the latter being a so-called buffer State between Russia and the British possessions in India.

For over a century Russia has had in mind the absorption of Afghanistan and the invasion of India. The first portion of this task would be easily accomplished if British interference was not feared. The Russians have constructed a railroad to Kushk near the Afghanistan border, and about eighty miles from Herat, and if they could be guaranteed immunity from British interference they would sweep down on the Afghans and Persians without delay. But such a move would undoubtedly be resisted by Great Britain, and would in all probability lead to a war between the two great powers. If Russia could acquire Persia, or even its northern portion, she would command the back door of Asiatic Turkey. The Armenian Christians would welcome the heralds of their future freedom, and Russia would find the occupation of Constantinople a comparatively easy task. The author believes that the only way of preventing a Russian occupation of Afghanistan is for Great Britain to take possession of it at once. We are inclined to believe that Afghanistan will never be a British possession, but that within the present generation it will be annexed to Russia. Persia seems doomed to a similar fate.

Mr. Krausse, in the present volume, only attempts to record the growth of Russia in Asia, and a large portion of the work is devoted to a consideration of the rival positions and aspirations of Russia and Great Britain in Asia. A careful perusal of the book will leave the impression upon an outsider that the author is so prejudiced in favor of his own country, Great Britain, as to look upon the situation with a biased opinion. While he might be unwilling to be classed with the Russophobes, there are passages in his work which evidence a strong dislike for the Russian Government, one of which we quote:

The rule of Russia carries in its train the repression of national life, the humiliation of the masses, and the abolition of the spirit of freedom in either action or thought. No greater contrast could be devised than that between the rule of Russia and our own. The aim of the one to darken the life, to limit the intelligence of the people, to keep the multitude in the bondage of ignorance and superstition, of the other to educate, to enlighten, and to confer all the blessings of freedom upon the masses. The destiny in store for each is clear. The one bred of cruelty and greed, dominated by the fanaticism of a pseudo-Christian creed, is doomed to serve but as an instance of the temporary survival of the most unfit, a condition of things which cannot long endure, and which will collapse from the rottenness of its own superstructure, which, decaying from the top will sap the building to its foundations.

The work shows great research and is of unusual value to students of history, as it is practically the only book which comprehensively deals with the development of the Russian Empire in Asia. It contains a useful "Bibliography of Authorities on Asiatic Russia," the treaties and boundary conventions entered into by Russia as she acquired her various Asiatic acquisitions, a thorough index, and twelve excellent maps, this feature being as unusual as it is attractive. The author's study entitled "China in Decay" attracted favorable criticism when it made its appearance, and the present volume certainly adds much to the reputation attained through his earlier work. "Russia in Asia" is one of the most interesting historical volumes of the year, and will be in large demand as a reference work.

*RUSSIA IN ASIA. A Record and a Study. 1558-1899. By Alexis Krausse. With 12 maps. 8 vo. 411 pages. New York: Henry Holt & Co. Price, $4.

A Heroine with Claws.*

Lady Bab, or Barbara, or Barbarity, (for cruel-hearted was Madam or Miss Gossiter, and so the periwigged suitors she had called her Barbarity,) is a heroine indeed. She is a beauty "with a claw." She may purr and let you pat her, but look out for her scratchings, for if you run counter to her whims she might mangle you. The period the author describes is of the time of Pope and Congreve, when there were active Jacobites at work in England. One of them, Anthony Dare, was taken by Capt. Grantley, and carried in chains to Cleeby, the mansion house of the Earl of Longacre, and the Earl was Lady Bab's father.

In pure spirit of mischief at first the idea enters Bab's head to rescue the prisoner. Anthony Dare is so bold, brave, reckless, handsome, with his girlish looks and muscles of steel, so saucy and arrogant, so indifferent to danger, that in the first five minutes the proud, the haughty, the imperious Bab has lost her heart to him. The whole story revolves around the many incidents of Bab's ingenious methods for effecting Anthony Dare's escape. It is Capt. Grantley, who loves Bab, too, who thwarts the girl. Anthony, when the house is searched, Bab disguises as a woman, and Dare's figure permits of the travesty. How learned Mr. Snaith is in the rig of the fine lady of the middle of the last century! Within a narrow circumference there are innumerable adventures—one might say a concentration of stirring episodes. It ends in the discovery and capture of Anthony and the killing of Capt. Grantley. The rebel is finally lodged in Newgate, is to swing from Tyburn Tree. But "rat me, I have a plan," cries the undaunted Bab, and, to use the vernacular of the period,

*LADY BARBARITY. A Romance. By J. C. Snaith. New York. D. Appleton & Co. $1.

"stop my vitals" if it is not a prime one.

With Anthony's neck in the noose, by the aid of Mr. Snark, a criminal lawyer of the time, Anthony Dare is disentangled from the rope, and speeds out of London on a sorrel mare. In a brief episode, Bab tells of her marriage to Anthony. His political opinions having been changed, Dare became in time "the celebrated Duke of B., a man of conspicuous talents and princely virtues; a perfect father, a devoted husband, wise councilor, and the faithful servant of a country that once condemned him to be hanged."

There is a semblance to Polly Cutpurse in Bab, and it may be that the license of speech of the ladies (?) of the time of the comedies of Sir John Vanbrugh, is some little exaggerated, maybe overemphasized. The smartness, the vim, the rush of the story must be extolled. Lady Barbara is as bold as she is reckless, silly, too, at times, but quick as lightning in devising a plan and in the carrying of it out. She is a queer character, and with a stamp of originality, and Anthony Dare is quite her match. Certain peculiarities about this fiction, taking you out of the beaten track, render "Lady Barbarity" one of those rare romances that leave an impress on you.

An Elaborated Romance.*

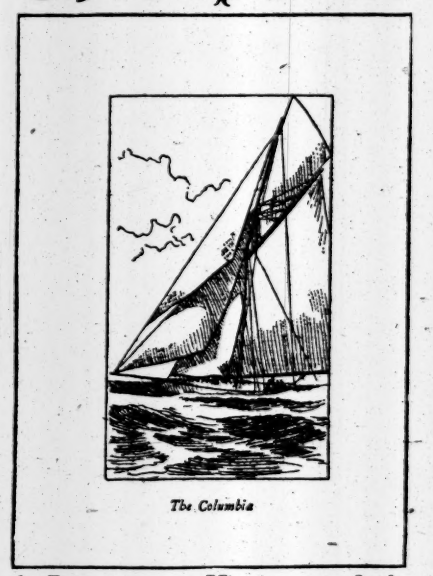
Merits has "Both Great and Small," and particularly its well-bred manner is to be conceded. Without too marked eccentricities, all the personages in the romance, and they are many, have their individuality. There is but one heroine in it, and she is Beatrice Felsted. Her father is a rector, a kind-hearted gentleman who wastes his life in making translations of Tacitus. Beatrice has for brother Archie, who has a taste for art. For neighbors the Felsteds have the Earl of Chesterton's family, and when the story begins it is young Chesterton who rules over Russley in his father's place, for the old Earl is dead. Chesterton is in bad health and without fixity of purpose. What he wants is a sphere of action. He ought to have something or somebody to spur him on. Beatrice is a singularly honest young woman, and with an abundance of will power. Chesterton, who is languid, struck by Beatrice's beauty and her independence, feels half inclined to fall in love with her. But she will have nothing to do with him. A match-making aunt of the girl tries her best to have Chesterton marry Beatrice. The girl suspects her aunt's schemes and for a while engenders a dislike for the young Earl.

A great deal of the romance is devoted to Mr. James Burgrave, Chesterton's cousin. Burgrave has distinguished himself as a soldier in India and Africa. He is cool and courageous, and with a literary talent he does not suspect. To his misfortune he meets Mrs. Lesbia Ambrose, a handsome and wealthy widow. She inveigles Burgrave, makes love to him, and he marries her. He throws up his commission and is wretched. Lesbia has many lovers, and Burgrave in disgust leaves her. He suspects even the legitimacy of his child. Beatrice is in London, and Burgrave is fascinated by the innocence of the girl. If he were not married! But he is an honest man. At last he discovers that it is Chesterton who loves Beatrice. The languid Lord does interest himself in the topics of the day, particularly in regard to the labor question. It is Beatrice who has twitted him because he was without any incentive for action. Chesterton when addressing a meeting of workingmen is badly hurt, having been mauled by a gang of irate roughs. Then Beatrice relents, and finds more in her suitor than she had expected, and finally, of course, discovers that she has loved him for ever so long, and so they are married. Lesbia, having lost her child, is in an agony of grief, and in a state of momentary contrition Burgrave returns to Lesbia, and some kind of a peace is patched up. How long this condition would have lasted the author does not tell, because he drowns Mrs. and Mr. Burgrave. "Both Great and Small" shows marked literary ability, otherwise its 409 pages would make it troublesome reading.

*BOTH GREAT AND SMALL. By Arthur S. A. Lewis. New York: John Lane. The Bodley Head. $1.25.

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WINSTON CHURCHILL, AUTHOR OF "RICHARD CARVEL."

Now that "Richard Carvel" has passed through sixteen editions, aggregating 130,000 copies, since the 1st of June, a little over three months, and is making rapid strides toward the completion of its second century, Americans are beginning to recover from their astonishment at the rapidity with which the book has won its way to popular favor and are seeking information concerning their brilliant young fellow-countryman who almost at a single bound has become one of the foremost figures in the world of contemporary letters. Winston Churchill, author of this story of life in the American colonies and in London during the time of the Revolution against the mother country, is only twenty-seven years old, having been born in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 10, 1871. He is of New England ancestry, his grandfather having been a prominent merchant in the West Indian trade, with headquarters in Portland, Me., while on the maternal side he is descended from John Dwight, founder of Dedham, Mass., and that intellectual giant, Jonathan Edwards.

Mr. Churchill's boyhood was spent in St. Louis, and he was graduated from Smith Academy in that city when sixteen years of age. One year later he became a cadet at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, receiving his appointment through a Congressman from his native city. He entered upon his new career with all the ardor and natural ambition of a happy, healthy and well-endowed youth, and before long the whole tenor of his life was changed. In his early years he had been studious, almost bookish in his tastes, but now he became greatly interested in athletics and outdoor life, particularly horseback riding and rowing. He organized the first eight-oared crew at Annapolis, and was himself its Captain for two years. Fencing was also one of his favorite amusements, and the knowledge of the use of the foils which he acquired while a cadet he put to excellent use in "Richard Carvel." In fact the strong outdoor atmosphere which pervades the pages of that book is a representation of Mr Churchill's own love of life in the open air, and all the pastimes and sports to which such a life gives an impetus.

This marked change in Winston Churchill's personal taste and habits was not the only or the most important one which occurred while he was taking the course at the Naval Academy, for long before the day of his graduation from that institution he began to suspect that literature would claim him for her own and that the pen would prove to him a far more agreeable means of subsistence than the sword. This suspicion became a conviction three months after he assumed the duties of his first commission—to the cruiser San Francisco, then at New York—and he resigned from the navy. After a brief connection with The Army and Navy Journal, during which time his first story, "Mr. Keegan's Elopement," was submitted for publication and accepted by The Century Magazine, Mr. Churchill went to Irvington-on-the-Hudson to live and became managing editor of The Cosmopolitan Magazine. The arduous duties devolving upon him in his new position, however, left him no leisure for original composition, and at the end of a few months he bade good-bye to the editorial sanctum and resolved that henceforth his pen should be free and unshackled and he himself at liberty to develop his own ideas along original lines.

Mr. Churchill's first book, "The Celebrity," was begun the following Winter, (1895-6,) while he was still living in Irvington, but he was unable to complete it before the time previously set for the beginning of a European tour, all the details of which were arranged long beforehand. So he sailed on April 25, 1896, leaving his uncompleted manuscript in the hands of a friend and promising to forward the conclusion of the story after his arrival on the other side. The manuscript was submitted to the Macmillan Company, who were so taken with the originality of the main idea of the story—that of a successful young literary man assuming an incognito and fleeing from adulation—that they accepted the book, and the author was requested to furnish the closing chapters as soon as possible. Mr. Churchill was enjoying the historic attractions of Edinburgh and Holyrood when the publishers' verdict reached him. He immediately secluded himself in the Royal Hotel, and after much effort brought his story to a conclusion. He was not satisfied with his work, however, and forwarded his manuscript to the Macmillan Company with some trepidation. The publishers' disapproval of the ending of the story was emphatic, and at the end of two months they asked him to rewrite the closing chapters. The charms of Normandy were appealing very strongly to the young author, and he was thoroughly enjoying himself in that picturesque country when this information reached him, but he complied immediately with the wishes of his publishers and went to work upon his story afresh. Six weeks later the new ending was forwarded to New York, whither Mr. Churchill himself followed it some two months afterward, when he learned with dismay that his manuscript had gone astray and that the publishers were still waiting for his copy.

In the meantime he had evolved the general outlines of the story of "Richard Carvel," and had begun to read history diligently and to gather the materials for his now famous American historical novel. Absorbed in what proved to be a fascinating occupation, and doubtless wearied with the ill-fortune attending "The Celebrity," he laid that manuscript aside until the following Summer, which was spent at Lake George. Here he took the story in hand again, rewrote it twice, and gave it the comedy form in which it finally made its appearance. By this time he had made considerable progress with "Richard Carvel," and the first fifty pages of that story were forwarded with 'The Celebrity," and both stories promptly received the warm indorsement of the publishers. "The Celebrity" was published at once, and won its way to public favor almost immediately. Meanwhile the young author went on slowly and carefully with his historical studies and his preparatory work for the completion of "Richard Carvel." Following is his own description of the way he prepared himself for his task:

By visiting all the places concerned in the story, and by reading biographies, histories, memoirs, letters, old newspapers—in fact, everything which could give me an insight into the life of those days, or into the character of people like John Paul Jones and Charles Fox, whom I desired to introduce. Of course I read a great deal too much, a great many books gave me no direct help, and added nothing to what I had already learned; but I have no doubt that all this reading counted in the way of letting me into the spirit and the atmosphere of the age and the ideas and the business methods and the modes of life and thought of those days. Of course I took voluminous notes, and had no end of trouble to keep them arranged so that I could use them, in spite of the effort I made to keep notes on costumes in one volume, manners and customs in another, unusual words and turns of expression in another, incidents in another, character in another, history in another, and so on.

Mr. Churchill is an exceedingly painstaking and conscientious writer, and he made every effort to have the historical details of his story in accordance with the facts. This imposed a great deal of drudgery upon him, but he bore it cheerfully, and did not spare himself in the least. The fact is he wrote his story five times before he was satisfied with it and allowed it to pass from his hands to those of the printers, and the thrilling chapter on the fight between the Serapis and the Bonhomme Richard was entirely rewritten after the story had been put in type. To show the close application which he gave to his work it may be said that although living on the banks of the Hudson River, within thirty miles of New York City, from the 1st of last October to the 1st of April he only visited the metropolis five times. Once his work was completed, however, he sought seclusion and complete rest, and with his wife and child took up his residence in the beautiful little village of Cornish, N. H., where he had purchased a large farm on the banks of the Connecticut River, just opposite Windsor, Vt. The location is a beautiful one, and commands superb views of the surrounding mountains. Here a correspondent of The Boston Herald recently discovered Mr. Churchill, in the tiny little office he has built for himself a short distance from the house, and the newspaper man gives the following pleasing account of his interview:

He is a tall, athletic-looking young man of twenty-seven, singularly handsome, with very broad shoulders, black hair, and brown eyes; alive to the finger tips and manly through and through, with neither false pride nor false modesty, but with a certain grace and a delicacy of perception of which one gradually becomes aware. He is frank, genuine, companionable, and straightforward, more so than most college men; he has much natural dignity, but not a trace of self-consciousness, and he is one of the brightest talkers the writer ever met. He does not go in for epigrams, paradoxes, or striking contrasts, but he is delightfully natural in all ways, frankly interested in his work, and full of original ideas that are thoughtful and sensible without being startling or revolutionary. In short, he is a capital fellow and a thoroughbred. The more you talk to Mr. Churchill the more convinced you become that he is going to count.

Admirers of Mr. Churchill's genius will be glad to learn that he is in no danger of succumbing to the many temptations to hasty work which beset the writer of a successful book, and that while "Richard Carvel" is the first novel of a definite scheme, its successor, upon which the author has already begun work, will not be published for at least a year, and perhaps not then—certainly not until all his plans have been fully matured and developed to his own complete satisfaction, and in the meantime he will undertake no other literary work whatever. J. FRANCIS.

Tennyson and a Critic.

From The Nottingham Guardian.

Tennyson was exceedingly chary throughout his life of replying to criticism or clearing up obscurities in his works, but a letter of the poet shows that on occasion he departed from his customary rule. The letter in question was addressed to Mr. Edward Campbell Tainsh, in acknowledgment of a copy of his "Study of the Works of Alfred Tennyson." The following lines having been cited by Mr. Tainsh as an instance of "mechanical supernaturalism,"

Though faintly, merrily, far and far away,
He heard the pealing of his parish bells,

Tennyson replied: "A friend of mine told me that he had heard his own parish bells in the midst of an Eastern desert—not knowing at the time it was Sunday. He accounted for it to me by stating that there was a ringing in his ears which his old associations molded unconsciously into the sound he heard. There is nothing really supernatural, mechanically or otherwise, in 'E. A.'s' hearing bells, though the author most probably did intend the passage to tell upon the reader mystically."

Brentano's have just received from Paris the following books: Marcel Marion's "La Bretagne et le Duc d'Aiguillon, 1753-1770"; Ernest Daudet's "Louis XVIII. et le Duc Decazes, 1815-1820," with portraits of Louis XVIII. and the Duc Decazes; "Théologie Hindoue: Le Prem Sagar, Ocean d'Amour," translated by E. Lamairesse; Edouard Conte's "L'Enfer," (in this work the author arraigns himself strongly against fin de siècle journalism and journalists;) Th. Toppy's "C'est Arrive," being a collection of short stories; H. S. Chamberlain's "Richard Wagner, sa Vie et ses Oeuvres," translated from the German; Georges Goyan's "L'Ecole d'Aujourd'hui," being an interesting statement about the primary schools in France as they are to-day, and "Pages Choisies des Grands Ecrivains," by the Rev. P. Grator, with an introduction by Abbé Pichot.

Harper & Brothers will publish next Tuesday "Kit Kennedy," by S. R. Crockett; "Forward, March," by Kirk Munroe; "Ma, She, and They," by Albert Lee, and Grote's "History of Greece," in ten volumes.

HISTORIC MONMOUTH.

Hudson's Arrival and Early Colonial Records—The Pleasure Ground of Our Day.

Little did the Captain of the Half Moon, who, on a mild September day in 1609, as the morning fog lifted off the ocean and he saw the Monmouth County seashore, imagine what a pleasure ground he was discovering for the heated millions of Manhattan in the year 1898; nor did the Indian natives of that festive and delightfully climated shore, (if there is such a word,) excited by their wonder, anxiety, and dread, ever dream what that little Dutch brigantine brought to them. They deemed it a sea monster, first a fish and then a bird, and when the little craft spread her wings and began to move northward they believed that they saw the floating house of their great Manitou, who had come to visit them from his home beyond the waters.

Steadily, before the fresh southerly breeze, the little vessel moved on, coming nearer and nearer to the shore, until she passed the northern extremity of Sandy Hook—that sandy spit putting out, as if for a lighthouse foundation—into what is now one of the most crowded bays in the world. The Indians gathered on the Navesink Highlands to see her pass, until at last she became stationary at a point somewhat distant from the shore, where she remained until evening, causing the alarmed natives during the shadows of the night to pass those fearful hours with curiosity unsatisfied. This mysterious object was the first vessel to enter the Lower Bay of New York or the adjacent waters. She was of Dutch build, with a burden of forty to eighty tons, modeled after the ancient style of high deck, carrying a rig somewhat similar to that of the modern brigantine. She was one of the vessels of the Dutch East India Company, and her name, the Half Moon, was printed on her stern in Dutch, while above it floated a broad pennant, orange and blue. She was commanded by Henry Hudson, an Englishman, hired for the purpose, and her "under-schipper," or supercargo, was one Robert Jewett, also an Englishman, to whose lucid and delightfully businesslike logbook we owe our first sketch of Barnegat Bay and the Navesink Highlands.

"This is a very good land to fall in with, and a pleasant land to see," writes Robert Jewett in 1609, and the same may be said of it to-day. Jewett's account book found the same latitude, 40 degrees and "seven fathoms deep," which to-day meets the Sandy Hook Lighthouse measure. He saw "three great rivers," probably the Narrows, Staten Island Sound, and Rockaway Inlet, but he returns to his prepossession, "The land is very bold and high and pleasant to fall in withal," referring to the Navesink Highlands. The Indians came on board and brought "green tobacco," which they gave for beads and knives; they dressed in "deerskins loose," and they "desire clothes and are very civil," says Jewett.

This was the first time that the Indians of this region ever saw the faces of Europeans, and the friendly relations were maintained for several days, but soon treachery and traffic did their deadly work, and a fight ensued, and one Englishman was killed. He lies buried at Port Campel, the first white person buried on these historic shores, by name John Coleman. "Soon twenty canoes full of armed Indians surrounded and beset them," but the sturdy little Dutchmen defied them. Then they bought their oysters, which even then were declared good. The Shrewsbury oyster has an aristocratic past and is fully as famous to-day as it was then. Hudson shot his "falcon" or small cannon into the canoe fleet and soon dispersed them, afterward sailing up that noble river which he discovered, but was never to see but once, and which is almost the only grand piece of American scenery which is named after the right man.

This first voyage of the Half Moon is as decisive a historical event as was that of the Mayflower in its way, and we to-day who enjoy the rare beauty and the supreme luxury of the Summer homes along the wonderfully healthy coast of New Jersey from Sandy Hook to Sea Bright, to Navesink, Long Branch, Asbury Park, and Sea Girt, Point Pleasant and Bety Head, can but wish to signalize every Summer of "health and refreshing experience of pleasure" with recollections historical and legendary of this first view of the famous spit, known as Sandy Hook, which pushes out into the broad ocean as if to defend the coast of Monmouth County "where the broad ocean leans against the land" rather too affectionately at times, with memories of the Half Moon, the first visitor who discovered, and whose supercargo told of the Highlands of Navesink, of the Raritan Bay, and of those curious estuaries, the Shrewsbury and the Navesink Rivers.

It is a fascinating climate, not foggy or enervating like Newport, which is almost too much of a "down pillow" for sleepy heads, but is at once gentle and refreshing, like a sweet-tempered woman, who does not flatter, but who consoles. It is a generous hostess, this coast. It feeds its guests with every fish and marine production which is eatable, with every bird that loves the neighborhood of the salt sea wave; it nourishes the flower and the fruits which make July and August and September the crowning jubilee of the year to the man of taste and to the gourmet. It enjoys a breeze from the Raritan, which makes men brave and women beautiful; no one can be malarial or dyspeptic or ill-tempered who breathes its health-giving salt perfume. It is as if the palace of the mermaids was down below Monmouth Beach; as if those industrious, long-haired girls spent their cool, sequestered days in concocting a superior clam soup for the benefit of mankind. Instead of serving it up in bowls, they toss it with pearly shells aloft on the white foam, and mortals imbibe it as they drive. It is an aerial banquet taken through the spread nostrils and the lips which are merely open for a smile, and by it is the body wonderfully kept up and the soul strengthened for greater things. Clam soup is good everywhere, especially if the compound contains cream and sherry, but it is nowhere else as beautiful as it is along the coast from Sea Bright to Long Branch.

Historically, this is the most intensely interesting of counties, this Monmouth County. Even the Indians were very romantic, and most cultivated of Indians, claiming to be a part of the famous Lenni Lenapes, and the small and peaceable bands of the Raritan tribe, who occupied the country between the Shrewsbury and the Navesink Rivers, were found to be "very handsome, resembling the Jewish race, living in houses, and paying visits." They lived in the country during the Winter, but came to the seashore during the Summer, thus showing a civilized idea of life closely followed by their possible descendants, who come to Sea Bright or go to Newport after a Winter in town. They were supposed by Gabriel Thomas of London, who wrote the book about them in 1698, to be a part of the lost ten tribes of Israel.

This part of the land now included in this charming Summer resort was then known to the early English travelers as "the Paradise of an Ethiopian Emperor," for its luxurious things, such as corn, clams, oysters, and fish. To keep up the legend, old Moon of the "Saratoga Lake fried potatoes" fame has a famous eating house at Oceanic, which furnishes forth those dainties to the road such as the Raritan King once gave to Beauchamp Plantagenet, Esq., in 1589. Although they fought the Dutch, these Indians were always friendly to the English, and they found a good friend in Philip Cartaret, Esq., who insisted that all the property acquired from them should be paid for in money.

To be sure, Lewis Morris bought a large tract, much of which is now Eatontown, for a barrel of cider, but it was doubtless very good cider. It could not be bought for that just now. Sir Edmund Andros was another Governor who gave the Indians fair payment. He is described as coming from New York in a sloop "with his Council and my lady Andros and nine or ten gentlewomen, my wife for one, to Elizabethtown, where they were met by the deputies of Navesink.

In fact, all the populous and now infinitely rich and gay neighborhood was called indefinitely "Navesink and Shrewsbury" all through the Dutch and English proprietary period. Shrewsbury was a township fourteen miles long by thirteen wide. It was first settled by emigrants from Connecticut, and in 1682 several thousands of acres were under cultivation, and Lewis Morris of Barbados, the brother of Richard Morris of New York, and uncle of the subsequent Governor, who made such good cider, had iron works and other improvements at this important point at that early date.

I have before me one of those delightfully quaint books published in 1844 called "Historical Collections of the State of New Jersey," which has colored engravings to ornament it. One shows the death of the gallant Gen. Rahl, who fell in 1776 at the victory at Trenton, which deserves to be preserved. Gen. Washington on horseback is waving his hand in a perfunctory manner to the poor wounded gentleman who stands in full uniform before him with the blood neatly running down like two watchchains from his watch pocket, as if that timepiece had bled. A few redcoats are lying, indeed, dead around the General's horse's feet, but none of the group shows the slightest agitation in face or gesture. The white horse of the General alone has life or motion, but two aides who support the wounded officer, and a house beyond, point to the idea that this must be the moment depicted when, after being wounded, he is being assisted to the house in which he soon expired. The next print shows the death of Gen. Mercer, Gen. Washington's very dear friend, at the battle of Princeton, in which he lies on the ground pierced by three "Britishers" in violent red. These prints are, indeed, miracles of that stiff and yet careful drawing of the early period of American book illustration now passed away.

The place to go now for history is to the graveyard, and in that at Shrewsbury Village such names as "Remembrance Lippincott, Mordecai Lincoln," ancestors of Abe Lincoln of blessed memory, are found there. And a flag which floats on the breeze shows where was hanged the brave Captain, Joshua Huddy, the Nathan Hale of New Jersey, who met his death with such firmness that he made his will with the cord around his neck. Valuable books are these historical collections, a veracious chronicle, which makes but small mention, however, of Long Branch, a popular watering place, which, in 1844, was reached by "daily stages from Philadelphia and by occasional steamboats from New York."

What a contrast to that surging crowd which now four times a day pours out its thousands at the iron pier, that the poor, half-suffocating citizens may breathe this most refreshing air! Yet now the sea line, broken by the fearful storms of 1892, recalls the historic record that in 1782 a slide of land occurred at Greenland Bank, the highest point of the Highlands, from a loose quicksand and the undermining of the contiguous sea. Indeed, the Long Branchers dwell dangerously on "the verge of the sounding surge, where the dark, rolling wave is near with its bank of foam." Some of us can remember walking across a cornfield to our baths at Long Branch where now is the sea-eaten coast, with the ruins of beautiful villas toppling into the treacherous sea. It is sad to lose the most beautiful beach ever seen, once the evening drive of all the fashionables at "Howland's," as it was before the war.

But now in the prosperous town of Sea Bright, which owns a Mayor and two policemen, (and, according to all accounts, needs them both,) enterprising gentlemen are stealing back from Neptune part of his plunder. They are filling in with clam shells and other débris the land behind the Shrewsbury River and making more desirable lots on the handsomest avenue in the country, Rumson Road. And here in this name we are confronted with two memories. Was it named Run Some, because here the British ran away from the Americans? Or was it Rum Some, because the Americans gave of that cordial to the Indians, who in their artless dialect called the white man by the name of his dear, familiar beverage, to whom rum was always precious? Nobody knows, but both opinions prevail. Certainly now, with its magnificent villas, its peerless lawns, its consummate landscape gardening, its flowers, and its air of bien être, it is the handsomest thing in the world. Far finer than Bellevue Avenue, more luxurious even is Sea Bright, with its dreamy atmosphere, with the tranquil, still water of the river; its broad avenue, red with Jersey clay, a picture of tranquillity and luxury.

All this country, indeed, reminds me of the Italian lakes. Beyond the slightly defined shore rolls and leaps the broad ocean, most peerless of sights, as a tornado from the West Indies causes it to come rolling in and tosses the tenth wave above the Monmouth Pier. It is delicious. When twenty thousand intelligent people go down every Summer to enjoy this perfect thing, why have I staid away so long? Why have I not always been here?

Society is very smart at Sea Bright, Monmouth Beach, and Navesink, with well-known names, which enrich society and build beautiful homes. A golf club, of course, prevails in every parish. Very pretty and gay is the Monmouth Beach settlement, with its delightful clubhouse. The Sea Bright colony, though gay, has no love of notoriety, and does not furnish much pabulum for the reporter. But I know of nothing more hospitable, more elegant, than these interiors, nothing more "spick and span" than the turnouts. It is an immensely opulent neighborhood—and could not now be bought for a barrel of cider by any means.

Mrs. Shippen, whose cottage stands almost dangerously near the broken coast, has always contributed much to the intellectual and literary pleasures of the coast society. Here every Wednesday the ladies assemble with their knitting to hear Mrs. Ward, with her beautiful elocution, read from "some favored volume the papers of her choice and add to the thought of the author the music of her voice." And sometimes a straggling reader comes along from the outside and "spells" her, as the boys say. I notice that certain papers from THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW are frequently chosen, (that celebrated paper is a favorite here, as all good things are.) Mrs. Ward on her charming veranda has also French readings on Tuesdays. Thus she contributes much to this society, which she has helped to form, for she was brought up in the historical Bingham House, now the last of the great storied houses of this famous quarter bought by her father with three hundred acres of land fifty years ago for $10,000. It is now worth many millions, and is the property of her brother, Dr. Errick Parmely. Here Dr. Parmely brought up his three beautiful daughters—famous girls they were—Mrs. Rossiter, Mrs. Ward, and Mrs. Frederick Billings, called the "morning star" by George William Curtis. Handsomely does Mrs. Ward with her hospitality requite all that she owes to this generous soil.

Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, the most famous woman of her day in female education, having taught 2,000 of the best girls in the world, is spending the healthful, prosperous evening of her days at Navesink on a splendid estate of one hundred and sixty acres, which affords villa sites for her sons and daughter, Mrs. William Barclay Parsons. Mrs. Reed has just made a tour of China with her distinguished son-in-law, Mr. Parsons, and her house is filled with the most delightful embroideries and golden dragons—spoils of the famous Land of the Dragons. She founded in 1898 a Monmouth County Historical Society, which was sadly needed, as the beautiful old furniture of which the houses are full was rapidly being chopped up for firewood and the old American china sold for trash. With her energy, zeal, and good sense she will save all there is left.

Mr. Frederic Kernochan has a superb place at the highest of all possible highlands, where he commands a splendid view. Mr. and Mrs. Hazlett McKim, at Locust Point, inhabit the beautiful house made dear to all his friends by the former occupancy of Howard Potter, whose name is cherished by all who love goodness, urbanity and generous citizenship. Long Branch is rich in memories. The Presidential mansions where Grant lived and where Garfield died are always pointed out to new-comers, as are the old houses of famous rich men and editors, Childs of Philadelphia, Pullman of Chicago, and Horace Porter of New York and Paris.

Sea Bright's felicitous name was the gift of Mrs. Shippen to that central division of all this land of luxury, which may be likened to the body, as it were, of a soft-shell crab, (to keep up the local color) while Monmouth Beach, Long Branch, on the one side, Navesink and Red Bank on the other, are its tentacles—no, it is not fair to call Red Bank, prosperous city, a tentacle. It is the Paris of all this country where we go to spend our money. It is redolent of fancy shops and is hated of husbands—but what bargains one can get there! And what fruit rolls in from the rich surrounding farms! What Jersey peaches and watermelons! What a perfume of plenty surrounds the market place of Red Bank!

"That loveliest thing which man has made," the sail, (according to Ruskin,) covers the waters. They "go like wind-wafted leaves o'er the desolate sea" and steal up these wooded shores and rivers. Indeed, at sunset "the hour is nigh" when "Beauty shy" awaits her cavalier:

> The smooth, soft air, with pulselike waves,
> Thus murmuring through the hidden caves,
> Whose streams of brightening purple rush
> Fired with a new and livelier blush,
> See how yon beam of seaming white
> Is braided out of seven-hued light;
> Yet, in these lucid globes, no ray
> By any chance shall break astray.
> Hark! How the rolling surge of sound,
> Arches and spirals circling round—
> While music it is heaven to hear,
> Wakes the hushed spirit through thine ear.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by
William L. Alden.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The only noteworthy English novel of the week is Mr. Pett Ridge's "A Son of the State." Perhaps it has been published for more than a week, but in the present intense humid heat of London complete certainty as to dates or anything else is out of the question. At any rate "A Son of the State" is a capital story. It deals with the fortunes of a London street waif, who is admirably drawn, and is twice as natural as is the genuine waif. That is to say, while Mr. Ridge gives us a faithful study of his hero, so far as the boy's essential characteristics are concerned, he spares us the revolting features of the street boy. Therein he is entirely right. When Mr. Bret Harte paints his delightful miners he does not force upon us the knowledge that the said miners are physically an extremely dirty company of workmen, who wash their red flannel shirts not oftener than once a week, and who habitually chew tobacco. A novelist need not tell all that he knows. He should be sworn to tell the truth, but not the whole truth. M. Zola thinks differently. He always tells the whole truth, and thereby makes his books at times far from attractive.

Mr. Maurice Hewlett is to write a big book on Florence, and we are told that it is intended to be a companion to Mr. Crawford's "Ave Roma." Unless Mr. Hewlett undergoes a sudden deterioration, his book will be a great deal better than Mr. Crawford's book. Not that the latter is not, in the main, an admirable description of Rome. When I first looked at it I was quite enthusiastic, for I fancied that Mr. Crawford had for once suppressed his political and religious prejudices and had written of Rome without caring what the Vatican party might say of his work. But a more careful reading showed me the same blind hatred of the Italian Kingdom and all its works that the author has so often shown in his novels. Now Mr. Hewlett, who knows Italy quite as well as does Mr. Crawford—for he is essentially a poet, and as such he can see an Italy that Mr. Crawford never can—will write a book on Florence which in all probability will not hold the Italian Government responsible for the Florentine mosquitoes or the heat of the Summer.

Mr. Leon Decle's "Trooper" is selling well in translation, thanks partly to the Dreyfus affair. Mr. Decle is an Englishman as well as a Frenchman. That is to say, he is a naturalized British subject, and he writes English as perfectly as he writes French. He was for some time a member of the staff of The Pall Mall Gazette, and no one who read his clever articles would have dreamed that he was a Frenchman for the greater part of his life. He is also an African explorer, which is a sort of third nationality, for the successful African explorer becomes different in a marked degree from other men. His story of the life of a French "trooper" ought to be read with pleasure at Berlin, for it shows in the plainest way the imbecility of the average French officer. People have wondered, since the Dreyfus exposures, how it ever became possible for the General Staff to consist of men who are either fools or knaves. Mr. Decle unconsciously, or rather unintentionally, solves the mystery. The General Staff simply represents the average French officer. What the fate of an army led by such men will be in case of war, it is easy to foresee. The rank and file will accuse their officers of betraying them, and we shall have Sedan over again. The French officers in the time of the Second Empire were, as the event proved, painfully incapable, with perhaps the exception of Bazaine, who, like Dreyfus, was accused of treason and thrown to the wolves. But surely in the worst days of the empire no such story as that which Mr. Decle has to tell could have been truthfully written.

I saw it announced the other day that Mr. Kipling will publish a long novel in the Autumn. I am not in the least in Mr. Kipling's confidence, but judging from the universally known fact that the doctors have forbidden him to do any work whatever for some time to come, I doubt very much the story. Of course he may have had a long novel ready for publication before he was taken ill, but if so it is strange that no one knew of the fact until the other day.

Mr. Andrew Lang remarks that if he were to keep a literary seraglio, among its inmates would be Elizabeth Bennet, Marianne Dashwod, and Anne Elliot. This ought to delight the ghost of Jane Austen, if she is where she can read Mr. Lang's always charming writings. But what would the ladies in question say to Mr. Lang, especially if they were to find that, instead of being a real flesh and blood Scot, he is merely a syndicate? Of course Mr. Lang is entitled to his choice of heroines, but is he really sure that he would like to spend a lifetime with Elizabeth Bennet? She was undoubtedly an admirable person in her way, but would she not prove a little tiresome as the chief lady of a literary seraglio?

Speaking of Miss Austen, I noticed a few days ago that the editor of The Toronto Mail accuses me of having written in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW that "Miss Austen visited the Thackerays and took tea with them." I am quite ready to answer for any sins I have committed against Miss Austen, but it is hardly fair to accuse me of fancying that Miss Austen and Thackeray were contemporaries. Doubtless the writer of the sentence incorrectly ascribed to me wrote "Miss Austen," when he really meant to write "Miss Brontë." He is quite capable of defending himself. Still, I don't wish to be held responsible for any errors except those of my own commission.

I saw in The Outlook of this week an enthusiastic description of a new "automatic typewriting machine," which, it is said, will do everything of its own accord that the operator of a typewriter is now compelled to do. Evidently this is the machine which has so long been ardently desired by popular novelists. The automatic typewriter will probably compose stories as well as print them. The Outlook does not say whether the machine is driven by electricity or some other motive power. Whatever may be the motive power, the machine will unquestionably add immensely to the annual output of popular novels. Instead of spending six months in dictating a long novel, the author can now set his automatic machine at work early in the morning and go out for the day. On his return he will find seventy or a hundred thousand words of his new novel ready for the press. At this rate, Mr. Hall Caine could turn out three novels every week of the length of "The Christian," and the chances are that every one of them would be quite as readable as is that wonderful book. I am going to get an automatic typewriter at once. I am curious to know what it will write about Jane Austen, and whether it will venture to have any critical opinions of its own, or will echo the judicious opinions of critics who are unwilling to say anything unpleasant. If my letters hereafter are less satisfactory than ever to the readers of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, they will please blame the automatic typewriter instead of myself. That is, of course, if I get one of the new machines. Perhaps when I come to examine them I shall find that they will not write letters automatically, in which case I shall stick to my old machine.

There are mute, inglorious Miltons, if we are to believe what the poet says. There are also Miltons who unfortunately are not mute, men who could do great things, but who fritter themselves away in journalism and hack work. There are several men whom I know to have the capacity to do admirable work, but who are forced either by circumstances or by innate laziness to waste their time in doing work that is only passable. Then there are the men who write one or two good things and never afterward justify the hope that they have awakened. The other night I was rereading a story by Mr. Barry Pain, entitled, "A Celestial Grocery." It was published half a dozen or more years ago and ought to have made Mr. Pain's fortune. If there is a better short story of its kind I do not know where to find it. It has the very best of humor and a delicate poetic fancy that any poet might envy. Mr. Pain is a most industrious man, who probably does more work in the course of a week than almost any other literary man in London. That is the reason why he does not rank where he really belongs. He has the fatal facility which enables him to turn out a capital article, a readable story, or a clever set of verses at a moment's notice. He is greatly in demand, and is the envy of men who are less successful. But this facility, combined with the demand for his work, keeps Mr. Pain from writing the novel that he ought to write. If he would go away from London and shut himself up for a year, resolutely refusing every appeal that editors might make to him, he would return with a novel that would be the book of the year. He has every quality which goes to make a really great novelist. Mr. Pain is a constant trouble to me. I know what he can do, and it irritates me that he does not do it. But perhaps I do him injustice. Perhaps he is at this very moment working at that novel. At any rate I hope so.

Mr. Robert Barr will have a new book to offer to the public very soon. It will be a humorous account of his travels in the East, and judging from the bits of it that I have read in serial form it ought to be popular. He is another man who has not yet given us the best that is in him. This is because he has only recently begun to write novels, and the exceeding cleverness of these that he has written convinces his friends that his best work is yet to come. All his books are successful, and deservedly so, and there has been a steady advance in each one that he has written.

I was greatly disappointed with the new volume of De Maupassant's stories. The appearance of the volume was wholly unexpected. It was as if a new posthumous novel by Dickens were to be discovered and published. But after reading the book it is evident that De Maupassant had sufficient reason for not publishing the stories in book form during his life. That they are remarkable stories need hardly be said, but they are without exception below the level of his ordinary work. In several cases he used in other stories the ideas that were first used in these, and this fact is sufficient to show that he was dissatisfied with them in their original form. The volume is only the first of a series, and, much as we must all wish to see everything that De Maupassant ever wrote, it would be well for his reputation if the intention of republishing all his poorest stories were to be abandoned.

Dead authors have, it is generally understood, no rights which the public is bound to respect. The moment an author who is really popular dies enterprising publishers begin the search for manuscripts which he may have left behind. No matter how unworthy of him they may be, they must be published. No matter if the dead author has condemned them as unfit to be printed, they will be seized upon and given to the public in the hope that his name will make them sell. Next to stealing the writings of an author while he is alive, this rifling of his portfolio the moment he is dead is the most disgraceful thing which is ever done by men who fancy themselves honest and decent members of society. In the case of Thackeray, one enterprising person has gone so far as to publish quantities of things that Thackeray never wrote, in such a way as to induce the careless reader to believe that they were really the work of the great novelist. I do not mean for an instant to charge this person with bad faith. He had collected articles from Punch, which seemed to him to bear Thackeray's stamp, and has supplemented them with prefatory notes to the effect that these were probably written by Thackeray, or that this might very well have been written by him. The effect upon the average reader is, however, much the same as it would have been had the articles been unhesitatingly asserted to be Thackeray's, and as a consequence Thackeray's reputation must bear the brunt of this unwarranted attack upon it. Were it not that Stevenson's papers are in the hands of so judicious a friend as Mr. Colvin, we should undoubtedly have an indiscriminate publication of all the poor and condemned stories and articles that Stevenson ever wrote. Dickens escaped this sort of posthumous outrage, either because he left no manuscripts except that of the last one or two chapters of "Edwin Drood," or because the devotion of his family protected him from the publishing ghoul. Other men have been less fortunate, and now De Maupassant is evidently to be the latest victim of the literary bodysnatcher. There ought to be some means of protecting dead authors from insult and injury, but there is not, and just so long as the manuscripts of dead authors can be bought, begged, or stolen, their publication will go on, and the dead author, if he can look down from purgatory, will suffer to an extent that the other occupants of that dreary abode will contemplate with horror and amazement.

The admirers of D'Annunzio will of course admire his new book, "The Virgins of the Rocks." It seemse to me to show D'Annunzio at his worst. It is neurotic, erotic, and tedious. Naturally, this view will be shared by those who have insisted that D'Annunzio's previous novels are the greatest works of fiction of the century, and that every one who does not share this opinion is a conceited ass. Such people have a right to their opinions, as I also claim to have to mine. What there is to praise in "The Virgins of the Rocks," except the occasional beauty of the author's style and the undeniable poetry of certain descriptive passages, I fail to perceive. Man cannot live by style alone, neither can he flourish upon poetic descriptions. It takes more than these things to make a good novel, and until D'Annunzio proves that he possesses something more, I must be excused from admiring him.

The amazing adventures of the person who calls himself "M. de Rougemont" has just been published in book form. The publishers, "George Newnes & Co.," add to the advertisement of the adventures the significant sentence, "As told by himself," thus showing that they are no longer willing to certify to the genuineness of De Rougemont's preposterous story. But the advertisement insists on the literary merits of the book, and represents De Rougemont as one of the most eminent men of the day. Possibly the book will sell, but it is not probable that Messrs. George Newnes & Co. are proud of their exploits in connection with the De Rougemont imposture. What has become of the offer made by a gentleman connected with The Wide Wide World Magazine to pay to one of the newspapers which exposed De Rougemont a large sum of money in case the exposure proved to be true? Has the money yet been paid? I fancy not. Neither has the money which the original readers of De Rougemont's adventures paid when purchasing a magazine containing a story vouched for as true been refunded to them.

Mr. Stephen Crane received ample and early recognition here. But the English press seems very reluctant to accept Mr. Crane as a poet. His prose, chopped up into short lines beginning with capital letters, does not strike the English critics as either good prose or passable poetry. One Walt Whitman is quite enough for a century. What was novel in Whitman's verse became only undesirable imitation in other men. I admired the "Red Badge of Courage" as much as any man, but Mr. Crane's so-called verses exasperate me, especially in this hot weather. If he were an ordinary man it would matter little what sort of rubbish he might write, but being distinctly a man of genius, his admirers feel personally outraged when he drops into bad Whitmanesque verse.

Of course, being in the middle of the hottest season of the year, there is little doing in the book trade. Why people should read only rubbish, and very little of that, in hot weather is a mystery. One would think that when the thermometer is so high that cycling, cricketing, and tennis become a burden, people would be more than ever disposed to read, but such is clearly not the case. They will read the scissored newspapers in August, but books have no attraction for them. It is different in France. There the hot weather brings its distinctive bathing literature—light stories which people are supposed to read when they are at the seashore. That they really do read them is shown by the large sales of these Summer publications, but the British public considers bathing and literature incapable of combination.

W. L. ALDEN.

THE STEVENSON LETTERS.

Although American reviewers have not been overenthusiastic concerning the Stevenson letters which are now appearing in Scribner's Magazine, carefully edited by Mr. Sidney Colvin, the letters in book form are eagerly awaited in England. Says The Academy of London (and this is only one of several tributes): "It bids fair to become one of those works which are kept very close to the armchair, and kept there not merely during its first public vogue, but continuously." It is a fact not generally known that only a selection of the correspondence is appearing in the magazine. The best letters have been reserved for the volume.

Harper & Brothers are rushing through the press a book on the Dreyfus case, with special reference to the trial just closed in Rennes. It is by G. W. Steevens, author of "With Kitchener to Khartoum," and is entitled "The Tragedy of Dreyfus." Mr. Steevens was in constant attendance at the Rennes court-martial, and his work may be taken as authoritative, at least from the point of view of an experienced reporter and correspondent.

The New York Times.
Saturday Review of Books and Art.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 16, 1899.

BARGAIN HUNTING IN OLD BOOKS

Every once in a while is heard the wail of a discouraged collector who laments the passing of a time when bargains in old books could be "picked up." The now priceless gems of Americana which Brinley and Henry Stevens secured for a few pence are spoken of in envious accents, while on going back to an earlier period, we are told of a golden age when quarto Caxtons were sold for ten shillings, folios going for a guinea apiece. In that day, too, a first folio Shakespeare could readily be obtained for a ten-pound note, while such books as Denton's "New York," Smith's "History of Virginia," "The New England Primer," if sold at all, were thrust upon unwilling buyers at prices ranging from sixpence to a crown. "No," cries the would-be collector, "I was born too late; these are bargainless days and inexhaustible must be the purse of him who would buy books!"

Foolish man, thou art either blind, ignorant, or lazy. We affirm, and will prove, that we are living in the midst of plenty, that at no other time and in no other place (always excepting London) could such bargains be secured as to-day in New York. You smile sadly, you are incredulous, but, faint-hearted one, do you know that a very little while since a well-known Brooklyn collector bought one of the rarest of Hawthorne's books—"The Universal History"—both volumes complete, for 25 cents? This bargain was found in a New York book store. Another man secured for a few dollars a remarkably interesting engraving by Amos Doolittle. It was intended as a memorial to officers killed at the beginning of the Revolution and is easily worth $200. But it was bought in a furniture auction room on Fifth Avenue a very little while since for a modest sum.

Within two years a volume of the "Massachusetts Laws" has been sold for $3 at auction in Boston. At the end were bound some additional laws of later date. One of these was imperfect, and the cataloguer, thinking it part of the volume as originally published, said in the sale catalogue, "imperfect at end." The buyer sent the book to England (after removing the one imperfect law) and it sold at Sotheby's for the substantial price of £27! Did not "Outcroppings," a volume containing Bret Harte's earliest printed efforts, sell for between $20 and $30 in a recent auction? But the collector who had owned it paid only a few cents for it. A well-known autograph dealer bought a large quantity of Madison papers at a Philadelphia auction—his outlay for the whole being less than $1,000. Within sixty days he received an offer of $7,500 for them. Like a sensible man he accepted it.

In an up-town book store may be seen half a dozen original water colors by William Blake. They are valued in the hundreds, but all were picked up in one of New York's largest art auction rooms for about $10 each. The magnificent series of New York Revolutionary broadsides now in the possession of Mr. John D. Crimmins, originally formed by Gerard Bancker, were picked up at ridiculously low prices The photographic fac similes of some have been published and sold for a higher price than the originals cost.

But there is a wider range for the bargain hunter than to look for articles of established value. He must not lose sight of the fact that there is a to-morrow, that what he slightingly passed by to-day may in a few years become precious. To buy with an eye to the future requires more than knowledge of present values. To him ambitious to anticipate the future there must attach a keenness of judgment, a faultlessness of taste, a contempt for ridicule, and a matchless patience, which few men possess. He must be a born collector in the truest sense of the word. Such a man was Brinley, such a man was Frederickson, and such a man was the late T. J. McKee.

Possibly the likeliest lines for "finds" to-day are items relating to the Revolution, handsome specimens of American bookbindings executed before 1830, and books illustrated with copper plates by American engravers. There are scores of books to-day of the latter kind waiting for purchasers in New York book stores and now to be had for nominal prices. Take such a book as Morse's "American Geography." The ordinary Americana collector would pass it by without a thought. The latter-day Brinley would buy it at the $2 or $3 usually asked and would know he had secured a bargain. Of this book it is necessary to secure the first, second, and third editions. You ask why? Go and look at the engravers' names upon the maps, read the prefaces to the various editions and become a wiser man. For about the same price as you must pay for Morse you can buy a first edition of "Hiawatha." Buy it. In a few years you will be very well contented. Buy all the Hawthornes, all the Irvings, all the Coopers—in fact, any books by the great writers of this country, and you cannot go wrong. Most of them are disgracefully cheap, but they won't always be. Read the lives of great writers, learn of their early books, be equipped with special knowledge, and you will make values. Don't remain among the dumb driven cattle collectors; be a hero in the strife.

Go and ask half a dozen dealers if they have Franklin Evans's "The Story of an Inebriate." The chances are if one did have a copy he wouldn't know it; it would be in a pile with "other junk." But if you chance to find it, be sure to buy it, because it is the work of Walt Whitman, his first publication, and there is no record of a copy having sold at auction. Nothing is hopeless, nothing absolutely unobtainable. A member of the Grolier Club bought a copy of the 1655 edition of "The Rape of Lucrece" for a song, but it lacked the rare and beautiful frontispiece. He never expected to get it, but going over some prints one day in a well-known print store, he saw a beautiful impression of the very print wanted to complete his book. Both together cost him about $75. As things go nowadays, we suppose $500 would be a moderate estimate of the value of the perfect book.

How foolish, then, with such experiences—all of recent date—it is to talk of the passing of the time for bargains. Seek and ye shall find them; use your eyes and your brains and you will soon learn how the work pays, mentally, physically, (you will have lots of walking,) and financially. Forget the impossibilities, the Caxtons and first folios, and go for the things there remain chances to secure. Then write and let THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW tell its readers how you made out.

"BOARDS, UNCUT."

Reading lately an article on the "Binding of Books," the following paragraph attracted our attention: "Let me confess at once to being one of those who like to see books well bound. Paper covers, even on a rare Dickens, do not attract me. If I am going to read a book I would far rather have a volume bound in leather to handle than one in boards, as issued." The writer of the article expatiates in a very charming way on certain books in his own possession—notably sixteenth and seventeenth century volumes in contemporary binding.

While acknowledging the charm of such old bindings, and perhaps envying those fortunate enough to own books bound for Grolier, Maioli, or De Thou—or rare volumes on which Le Gascon, Derome, one of the Eves, or any other of the great binders of past days have lavished their skill, we feel inclined to put in a strong plea for books "in boards as issued.'"

In the first place, if for no other reason, a good binding is very expensive. It is quite true that one can get good, strong commercial bindings, as they are called, for very moderate prices, but when it comes to having fine bindings executed, the best work of Cobden Sanderson, Miss Prideaux, William Matthews, Trautz-Bauzonnet, Riviere, Zahnesdorf, or other great binders of recent times, the prices will be found very prohibitive.

For a wealthy collector it might seem that nothing could be more charming than to own a beautifully carved "Sheraton Shrine," containing at least one perfect specimen executed by each of the celebrated binders of the world. What a lot of treasures such a case would contain. The very names of the binders form a dazzling list! The Eves, Le Gascon, Padeloup, the Italian binders who worked for Grolier, the Frenchmen who bound Diane de Poictiers's books; Trautz-Bauzonnet, Capé, Mearnes, Roger Payne, Geoffrey Tony, Marius Michel, and a host of others. Then, too, many of these rare volumes may well have an added interest from having once been the property of some well-known collector, as for instance, Grolier, Maioli, De Thou, Henry and Diane, Catherine de Medici, Marguerite de Valois; in fact, the list might be extended indefinitely.

While it is far from our purpose to undervalue the possession of such a charming collection, or even of individual specimens of such rare interest, it is quite certain that such can only belong to the few; and there is so much to be said for the other side, for the books "in boards as issued," for modern productions, and especially for books of the last half of the present century, that we hasten to state our opinion clearly.

First editions have a peculiar charm for many book lovers, one hard to describe, but which needs no explanation for the collector of such books. The first edition is surely the author's edition, and brings us nearer to him in every way, so that in a great measure, we enter into his hopes and fears for the success of his volume; for which end he carefully selects the type, the paper, the binding and all the other details of its makeup; carefully correcting, and possibly making many changes while it is passing through the press; watching its progress with mingled hopes and fears for its ultimate success. Future editions may have valuable corrections in the text, and all sorts of alterations and additions, but, in a measure, at least, they are publishers' editions and lack a certain indefinable charm. Then, too, a favorite book always reads differently in the first edition—by which we do not mean an actual difference in the text, but only in the feeling with which the volume is approached. Collectors are said never to read their books, but while this may be true of a few, and especially of the man who is interested in early printing, black letter and kindred volumes, we think it is quite certain that many collectors only thoroughly enjoy a book in the state in which it first left its author's hands.

Eugene Field says, in his usual apt manner, that not all collectors are interested in first editions, which fact he claims clearly illustrates the "nicety of that great natural law which ordains that there shall be neither more birds than there are worms, nor more collectors than there are first editions," or, as he puts it in verse:

"These love I best; my hommage these command
When coming virgin from the author's head and hand,
The First Edition, wholly unrevised.'"

Then, too, the first edition often contains not only passages omitted from later editions, but the very cover may have on its cloth or paper sides either an appropriate design made for that purpose or perhaps an adaptation of one of the book's illustrations, which in many instances occurs in the first issues only. For instance, Kipling's "Rupee Books" lose a great part of their interest if their paper covers are lacking. "Under the Deodars" and "Wee Willie Winkie" are the most striking of these covers, the former showing at a glance on its front cover the Simla Hills and all sorts of things symbolical of India, the vignette on its back cover being typical of the book's more narrow application. Then, too, the English editions of the "Jungle Books" have on their covers designs in gold from illustrations by Lockwood Kipling, which, appearing in the books themselves, are in some way a part of the volume and bring up all sorts of delightful recollections at a passing glance which the most beautiful tooling could never do. We well remember the disappointment, almost the rage, shown by a young collector who had gathered together, with some little trouble, but with slight expense, all the Indian railway editions of Kipling at a time when he was first coming into prominence. Being new to collecting, the man determined to have the volumes put into binding, and yet knew the covers should at least be "bound in." So the books were left at a well-known New York shop with strict orders to be so treated. Imagine, then, the man's disgust at having them come home carefully shorn of their charming covers, which were all destroyed! Now, alas! he realizes the full extent of his loss, and sighs for the delightful little paper editions he might so well have had in their virgin condition.

It is often said that in these days a well-designed and attractive cover will half sell a book, and the fact that cover-designing is recognized as being a very important feature of a book's make-up is evidenced by many of our best American book covers being designed by good people and signed as naturally as would be the illustrations.

Another plea for the original cover is the variety and interest it lends to shelves, as well as the fact that one who is familiar with and loves certain books in the first or in some particular edition, recognizes them at a glance, either on his own or on a friend's shelves. A certain edition of Dante Rossetti, edited by his brother, has on its front cover a design in gold by Rossetti himself, while the Mackail life of William Morris bears on its back a beautiful design cut on wood by Morris, both of which lend a charm to the books which gold tooling could never give.

To show we are not alone in our preference for the original covers it is only necessary to study sales catalogues and those issued by good booksellers to see how even the finest binding may really take from a book's commercial value. The most striking example of this depreciation is the copy of Poe's "Tamerlane," which its owner, Mr. Maxwell, had put into a beautiful binding by Lortic fils, the original covers being bound in and the book left entirely uncut. The description of the binding taken from the Maxwell sale catalogue shows the beauty of its execution:

Beautifully bound in brown crushed levant, with sides ornamented with mosaic of blue levant in a beautiful interlaced floriated design; the flowers, leaves, and petals are all inlaid in colors, red, blue, green, and yellow, with monograms in each corner, double of pure white parchment, wide dentelle borders, vellum fly-leaves, &c.

Lortic considered this one of his best bindings, signing it in three places; yet fine as the binding undoubtedly is—and one can fancy its cost—when the book came to be sold it fetched several hundred dollars less than it had brought when in its original binding of paper.

That is, of course, hardly a fair example, but it is a well-known fact that first editions of Browning, Tennyson, Kipling, Stevenson, or any first editions of modern writers usually bring much larger prices in their original covers than when put into binding, and only a poor copy should be so treated. It is equally true that we owe the preservation of many of our older books to the beauty or strength of their bindings.

So it will be seen there is much to be said on either side, but for all modern books we prefer our favorite volumes as they left their author's hands to those of which Austin Dobson sings:

"Blind-tooled and morocco-jointed,
They have Bedford's daintiest dress."

BOOKS RECEIVED THIS WEEK.

(Up to and including Thursday afternoon.)

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF STONEWALL JACKSON; ALSO SKETCHES AND STORIES. By John G. Gittings. 16mo, pp. 311. Cincinnati: Editor Publishing Company. $1.

LIFE OF GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST. By John Allan Wyeth, M. D. With illustrations by T. de Thulstrup Rogers, Klepper, Redwood, Hitchcock, and Carleton. 8vo, pp. xix., 655. New York: Harper & Brothers. $4.

THE LITCHFIELD BOOK OF DAYS. A Collection of the Historical, Biographical, and Literary Reminiscences of the Town of Litchfield, Conn. Edited by George C. Boswell. 12mo, pp. 241. Litchfield: Alex. B. Shumway.

HEROES OF THE REFORMATION. Desiderius Erasmus of Rotterdam. By Ephraim Emerton, Ph. D. 12mo, pp. xi., 469. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

THE SEEGE OF TROYE. Edited from MS. Harl., 525. With introduction, notes, and glossaries. By C. H. A. Wager. 12mo, pp. 126. New York. The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

POETRY.

DELUSCAR'S MERRIS, AND OTHER POEMS. By Horace Deluscar. 12mo, pp. xii., 275. London: Gay & Bird. 3s. 6d.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

ENEMIES AND EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY. Thoughts on Questions of the Hour. By John Duncan Quackenbos. 12mo, pp., 355. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1.50.

THE SOTERIOLOGY OF THE NEW TESTAMENT. By William Porcher Du Mose. New Edition with a new preface. 12mo, pp. xvi., 391. New York: The Macmillan Company.

DARWINISM AND LAMARCKISM, OLD AND NEW. Four lectures by Frederick Wollaston Hutton. 12mo, pp. ix., 228. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

SMALL ENGINES AND BOILERS. A Manual of Concise and Specific Directions for the Construction of Small Steam Engines and Boilers of Modern Type. By Egbert P. Watson. Illustrated by thirty full-page working dimensioned drawings. 12mo, pp., 106. New York: D. Van Nostrand & Co. $1.25.

THE RISE AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE LIQUEFACTION OF GASES. By Willett L. Hardin. 16mo, pp. viii., 250. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

FICTION.

THE LION AND THE UNICORN. By Richard Harding Davis. Illustrated by H. C. Christy. 12mo, pp. 204. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

SAND AND CACTUS. By Wolcott Le Clear Beard. 12mo, pp. 337. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

A NAME TO CONJURE WITH. A Novel by John Strange Winter. 12mo, pp. 317. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

A DRAMA IN SUNSHINE. A Novel. By Horace Annesley Vachell. 12mo, pp. 347. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

WHEN ROGUES FALL OUT. A Romance of Old London. By Joseph Hatton. 12mo, pp. xii., 319. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

THE CARPETBAGGERS. A Novel. By Opie Read and Frank Pixley. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 305. Chicago: Laird & Lee. $1.

A MOUNTAIN EUROPA. By John Fox. 12mo, pp. 191. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

KIT KENNEDY, COUNTRY BOY. By S. R. Crockett. With illustrations by A. I. Keller. 16mo, pp. iv., 408. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50. (Advance sheets.)

IN THE BIVOUAC OF LIFE. By Sarah P. Brooks. 18mo, pp. 300. Philadelphia: Drexel Biddle.

THE POWERS AT PLAY. By Bliss Perry. 16mo, pp. 286. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

DRIVES AND PUTS. A Book of Golf Stories. By Walter Camp and Lilian Brooks. 16mo, pp. 243. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

JUVENILE.

ON GEN. THOMAS'S STAFF. The Young Kentuckians Series. By Byron A. Dunn. 18mo, pp. 379. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

HENRY IN THE WAR; OR, THE MODEL VOLUNTEER. By Gen. O. O. Howard, United States Army. Illustrated by A. B. Shute. 12mo, pp. ix., 245. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

THE HOUSE WITH SIXTY CLOSETS. A Christmas Story for Young Folks and Old Children. By Frank Samuel Child. With illustrations by J. Randolph Brown. 16mo, pp. 216. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

ZODIAC STORIES. By Blanche Mary Channing. 12mo, pp. 310. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEARCHLIGHT LETTERS. By Robert Grant. 12mo, pp. 233. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

THE ART OF LIVING. By Robert Grant. 12mo, pp. vi., 317. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

LESSONS IN LANGUAGE AND GRAMMAR. Book II. By Horace S. Tarbell, LL. D., and Martha Tarbell, Ph.D. 16mo, pp. v., 331. Boston: Ginn & Co.

THE QUEEN'S SERVICE; OR, THE REAL "TOMMY ATKINS." Being the Experience of a Private Soldier in the British Infantry at Home and Abroad. By Horace Wyndham. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 304. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

THE YOUNG CITIZEN. By Charles F. Dole. 18mo, pp. viii., 194. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 45 cents.

"OOM PAUL'S PEOPLE."

A Recent Dweller Among Them Writes an Informing Book.*

It is not for us to enter into the merits of the contention now raging between the English and the Boers, only praying that wiser counsels may prevail and that some kind of a compromise be made. Mr. Howard C. Hillegas, in "Oom Paul's People," is the warmest advocate Stephanus Johannes Paulus Krüger has yet found. We need not enter into the description of South Africa, nor the settlement at the Cape, but we present what the author believes to be the distinctions as to population, and that south of the Zambesi is almost as large as the population of the City of Philadelphia. As to individuals, there are three classes: "First, those who are only waiting for the time when they will be able to leave the country—the Uitlanders; second, those who hope that time may speedily come—the native-born whites; and, third, those who have no hope at all—the negroes."

Half the population being Boer, or of Dutch descent, the remainder consists of other Afrikanders and the Uitlanders. It is an unfortunate country, split up by racial hatreds—the Boers and Dutch considering the Uitlanders as their mutual enemies, and "the Cape Colonists, unfriendly to the Natalians," yet united to a great extent in opposing the Dutch and Boers, while all are the common enemy of the black race.

A thousand miles from the Cape of Good Hope are the mines of the Randt. Further north lie those open countries Mashonaland and Matabeleland. "The Orange Free State, which, with the Transvaal, form the only non-English States in South Africa," lies in the plain or veldt district.

As an uncomfortable neighbor, not inclined to assimilate with the English element, certainly subjected to rough treatment at times, the Boer took early to his oxen and wagons and treked until he came to the Transvaal. It was his misfortune to have put out his cattle to graze precisely where Nature had stored her treasures—gold and diamonds.

This circumstance has been both fortunate and unfortunate for the Boer people. It has laid them open to the attacks of covetous nations, which have not been conducive to a restful existence, but it has made their country what it is to-day—the source from which all the other South African States draw their means of support. The Transvaal is the main wheel in the South African machinery. Whenever the Transvaal is disturbed, Cape Colony, Natal, and the Orange Free State are similarly affected, because they are dependent upon the Boer country for almost their breath of life. When the Transvaal flourishes, South Africa flourishes, and when the Transvaal suffers then the rest of the country is in dire straits.

Before the diamond and gold mines were discovered South Africa was practically a cipher in the commercial world. The country exported nothing, because it produced no more than was needed for home consumption, and it could import nothing because it was too poor to pay for imported goods. The discovery of the diamond mines twenty-five years ago caused the country to be in a flourishing condition for several years, but the formation of the De Beers syndicate ended it by monopolizing the industry, and consequently starving the individual miners.

What is the Witeraterstrand has been before thoroughly written up. "It is a strip of gold-bearing soil, running almost a hundred miles east and west through the Transvaal." The actual working of this auriferous belt began some twelve years ago, and then the face of the country was changed. Johannesburg sprang into existence, where there are to-day 100,000 souls, and, as the author expresses it, "so long as the gold supply continues to appear inexhaustible and mines continue to pay dividends from 1 to 150 per cent., so long will the Transvaal remain supreme in the commerce and finance of South Africa."

Mr. Hillegas follows the early movements of the Boers from their first settlement at the Cape up to to-day. He gives all the wrangles between them and various English officials. One most important episode is recorded which still remains as the crux of the situation. It happened when Burgers was President, and Sir Theophilus Shepstone was what the author designates "as a minor officer at Natal, * * * with almost unlimited powers," but representing all the same the British Government. At that time the Boers had all they could do to hold their own against the natives. Secocni had defeated the Boers. Then Sir Theophilus Shepstone came to the front.

He called upon President Burgers and stated to him that his mission was to annex the country to England, and gave as his reasons for such a proceeding the excuse that the unsettled condition of the native races demanded it.

Burgers pointed out to Shepstone that the native races had not harmed the English colonies, and that a new Constitution, modeled after that of America, with a standing police force of 200 mounted men, would put an end to all the republic's troubles with the natives. Shepstone, however, had the moral support of a small party of Boers who were dissatisfied with Burgers's administration, and on April 12, 1877, declared the republic a possession of the British Empire. Burgers retired from the Presidency under protest, and Shepstone established a form of government that for a short time proved acceptable to many of the Boers. He renamed the country Transvaal, and added a considerable military force.

But the Boers were not accustomed to foreign interference in their affairs, and twice sent deputations to England to have the government of the country returned to their own hands. Paul Krüger was a member of both deputations, which showed ample proof that the annexation was made without the consent of the majority of the Boers, but the English Colonial Office refused to withdraw the British flag from the Transvaal.

Afterward came the first real struggle, culminating in 1881, with the defeat and almost utter annihilation of the English forces at Majuba Hill and the death of the English commander, Gen. Colley.

A short time after the fight at Majuba Hill an armistice was arranged between Sir Evelyn Wood, the successor of Gen. Colley, and the Triumvirate, and this led to the partial restoration of the independence of the South African Republic. By the terms of peace concluded between the two Governments, the suzerainty of Great Britain was imposed as one of the conditions, but this was afterward modified so that the Transvaal became absolutely independent in everything relating to its internal affairs. Great Britain, however, retained the right to veto treaties which the Transvaal Government might make with foreign countries.

It is this question of suzerainty which England still claims, with its limitations, important or unimportant, as circumstances may present themselves.

It may be that seeing through English spectacles, the character of the Boer has been made distorted. The current set speech is then "that the Boer blocks the way in South Africa, and must go." The author of "Oom Paul's People" draws the Boers as something like the American ranchmen, but the cattle herder or sheep rancher of the Far West would not admire this resemblance, and would not find it flattering. The Boer is religious, and in that he differs from our men of the plains and the Bad Lands.

The Boer's religious temperament is portrayed in almost every sentence he utters, and his repetition of Biblical parables and sayings is a custom which so impresses itself upon the mind of the stranger that it is but natural that those who are unacquainted with the Boer should declare it a sure sign of his hypocrisy. He does not quote Scripture merely to impress upon the mind of his hearer the fact that he is a devout Christian, but does it for the same reasons that a sailor speaks the language of the seafarer.

Alas! that there should be religious animosities among Boers, arising from the fact that the singing of hymns in church service was deemed an impiety, and so the Doppers, with Paul Krüger, withdrew from the Gereformeerde branch. There is, then, a progressive party (?) among the Boers, and a conservative one. The author sums up the Boer in this way: "The Boer to-day is a creature of circumstance. He is outstripped because he has had no opportunities for his development. * * * He has been cut off for almost 100 years from an older and more energetic civilization, and even from his neighbors; it is no wonder he is a century behind the van."

Where Mr. Hillegas's volume is of exceeding interest is where he describes the President, Paul Krüger, drawing a portrait of him, and giving in detail an interview with the "Lion of Rustenberg."

A man of absolutely no education, as we understand the word, he has, during the long years of a notable career, so applied his inherent abilities, his natural astuteness, the cunning acquired by constant battling with the wiles of native enemies, as to be able to acquit himself of his high office in a manner to be envied by many who have enjoyed a hundred times as many advantages. Although he is almost seventy-five years old, the President's mind has not become dimmed, but, if anything, has grown keener in perception and wider in its scope during the last ten years.

President Krüger's personality is most unique. He impresses one as being a King in the garb of a farmer, a genius in a dunce's cap. At first sight he would be mistaken for an awkward countryman, with "store clothes" and a silk hat intended for some one else. His frock coat is far too small to reach round his corpulent body, and his trousers seem to have a natural antipathy for his shoes.

He wears no cuffs, and the presence of a collar and tie may be determined only by drawing aside the natural curtain formed by his whiskers. He is uncouth in his manner, but he has great natural attractiveness gained by a long life among hunters in the wilds. He is suspicious of everything and every one, but that quality is easily accounted for by his early dealings with negro chiefs, whose treacherous habits caused him to become wary in all his transactions with them. In later days this has stood him in good stead. He is slow to make friends, but once he trusts a person voluminous proof is necessary before he alters his opinion of the man. He never forgets a good deed and never pardons the man who does a bad one.

President Krüger is short in stature, measuring less than five feet seven inches. His head and body are large and fat, but his legs are thin and short. His head is just a trifle longer than broad, and almost fits the English definition of "square head." The small eyes are surmounted by bushy, white eyebrows, which extend half an inch beyond his forehead.

The mouth is wide and ungainly. The constant use of a heavy pipe has caused a deep depression on the left side of his lower lip, and this gives the whole mouth the appearance of being unbalanced. His chin is large and prominent, and his ears correspond relatively in size and symmetry with his face. When in repose his features are not pleasant to look upon, but when lighted up by a smile they become rather attractive, and generally cause his laughter to become contagious among his hearers.

There is no love lost between the President and the English. The author writes:

The President's hatred of the English was bred in the bone, and it will never be eradicated. To see his country free from every English tie is the aim of his existence, and every act of his political career has been born with that thought.

In his interview with the President, which took place at Pretoria, Mr. Krüger asked the author three leading questions, which are indicative of the man. "Have you any English blood in your veins?" "Are you a friend of Cecil Rhodes?" "To what Church do you belong?" Mr. Hillegas's answers having been supposedly satisfactory, the President "proceeded slowly and, between puffs of his great pipe, spoke determinedly." The upshot of his talk was the upbraiding of England.

Our people increased in number, and as the years passed established a form of Government such as yours in America. The British thought they were better able to govern us than we were ourselves, and once took our country from us. Their defeats at Laing's Nek and Majuba Hill taught them that we were fighters, and they gave us our independence, and allowed us to live peaceably for a number of years. They did not think the country valuable enough to warrant the repetition of the fighting for it. When it became known all over the world twelve years ago that the most extensive gold fields on the globe had been discovered in our apparently worthless country England became envious, and laid plans to annex such a valuable prize. Thousands of people were attracted hither by our wonderful gold mines at Johannesburg, and the English statesmen renewed their attacks on us. They made all sorts of pretexts to rob us of our country, and when they could not do it in a way that was honest and would be commended by other nations, they planned the Jameson raid, which was merely a bold attempt to steal our country.

For a long time, the author writes, the President had not been in so talkative a mood. Asking a direct question, Mr. Hillegas put in a very inquisitive one: What were the chances of success if the Boers and the English came to blows?

The President's reply was guarded: "The English say they can starve us out of our country by placing barriers of soldiers along the borders. Starve us they can, if it is the will of God that such should be our fate. If God is on our side they can build a big wall around us and we can still live and flourish. We don't want war. My wish is to live in peace with everybody."

It was evident that Cecil Rhodes was Oom Paul's special bête noire, for he said:

Mr. Rhodes is the cause of all the troubles between our country and England. He desires to form all the country south of the Zambesi River into a United States of South Africa, and before he can do this he must have possession of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. His aim in life is to be President of the United States of South Africa. He initiated the Jameson raid, and he has stirred up the spirit of discontent which is being shown by the Englishmen in the Transvaal. Our Government endeavors to treat every one with like favor, but these Englishmen are never satisfied with anything we do. They want the English flag to wave over the Transvaal territory, and nothing less. Rhodes spent millions of pounds in efforts to steal our country, and will probably spend millions more. But we will never leave this land, which we found, settled, and protected.

Then, rising from his chair and raising his voice, he continued slowly and deliberately:

We will fight until not one Boer remains to defend our flag and country; our women and children will fight for their liberties; and even I, an old man, will take the gun which I have used against them twice before and use it again to defend the country I love. But I hope there will be no war. I want none and the Boers want none. If war comes, we shall not be to blame. I have done all in my power for peace, and have taken many insults from Englishmen merely that my people might not be plunged into war. I want no war. I hope that I may spend the rest of my days in peace.

Mr. Hillegas is as little an admirer of Cecil Rhodes as is President Krüger, and he can find no good in him. It was the diamond discovery which gave Cecil Rhodes his position. Many personal traits, the author insists, belittle Cecil Rhodes's reputation. "Find the man's price," was Mr. Rhodes's formula for success before he reached the age of thirty. "Nothing will satisfy Mr. Rhodes. The Jamestown raid was a mere accident in Mr. Rhodes's career. He would probably call it an accident." But still the author grudges him even a little praise. At least the idea of a road from the Cape to Cairo was original. It might have been secured without Mr. Rhodes's intervention, so it is intimated. As to opinions about Rhodes:

All South Africans agree that Mr. Rhodes is the most remarkable Englishman that ever figured in the history of the African continent. Some will go further and declare that he has done more for the British Empire than any one man in history. No two South Africans will agree on the methods by which Mr. Rhodes attained his position in the affairs of the country. Some say that he owes his success to his great wealth; others declare that his personal magnetism is responsible for all that he ever attained. His enemies intimate that political chicanery is the foundation of his progress, while his friends resent the intimation and laud his sterling honesty as the basis of his successful career.

Can it be credited that in South Africa men say, as descriptive of indolence, "almost as lazy as Rhodes?" and that Mr. Rhodes cannot walk and has to be carried around by hammock bearers? Still he does indulge "in a canter on horseback of early morning before the generous rays of the African sun appear." All this as descriptive of Mr. Cecil Rhodes's apathy and indolence may be taken for what it is worth, for it looks really as if this wonderful Englishman was rather fond of change, for according to Mr. Hillegas, he may be in Cape Town to-day, in a week afterward in remotest Mashonaland, next week in the Portuguese possessions, then back to Cape Town, and before he can be spotted he is on board of a steamer en route for Paris or London.

Mr. Hillegas describes the Boer Government, civil and military, and you must needs smile at the recital of the many queer enactments passed by the Raad. There was a law passed imposing a penalty for any one to sing "God Save the Queen" or "Rule, Britannia." The author gives a proper place to that remarkable officer, Gen. Joubert.

In conclusion, the author writes:

Until the Boer Government came into the foreground the politicians and speculators used South Africa as a huge chessboard, whereon they could manipulate the political and commercial affairs of hundreds of thousands of persons to suit their own fancies and convenience.

It was a dilettante politician who operated in South Africa and could not make a cat's paw of the Colonial Secretary in Downing Street, and it was a stupid speculator who was unable to be the power behind the enthroned politician. And South Africa has been the victim. Hundreds of men have gone to South Africa and have become millionaires, but thousands remain in the country praying for money wherewith to return home. The former are the politicians and the speculators; the latter are the miners, the workingmen, and the tradespeople.

It is a country where the man with a million becomes a multi-millionaire, and the man with hundreds becomes penniless. It is the wealthy man's footstool and the poor man's cemetery. Men go there to acquire riches; few go there to assist in making it tenable for white men. Thousands go there with the avowed intention of making their fortunes and then to return. Those who go there as came the immigrants to America—to settle and develop the new country—can be counted only by the score. Of the million white people south of the Zambezi, probably one-half are mere fortune seekers, who would leave the country the very instant they secured a moderate fortune.

These have the welfare of the country at heart only in so far as it interferes with or assists them in attaining their desired goal. They would ask that Portugal be allowed to rule all of South Africa if they received the assurance that the much sought-after fortune could be secured six months sooner. They have no conscience other than that which prevents them from stabbing a man to relieve him of his money. They go to the gold and diamond fields to secure wealth, and not to assist in developing law and order, good government, or good institutions.

The other half of the white population is composed of men and women who were born in the country—Afrikanders, Dutch, Boers, and other racial representatives, and others who have emigrated thither from the densely populated countries of Europe, with the intention of remaining in the country and taking part in its government and institutions. These classes comprise the South Africans, who love their country and take a real interest in its development and progress. They know its needs and prospects, and are abundantly able to conduct its government so that it will benefit Boer, Englishman, Dutchman, Natalian, and native.

American interests in South Africa form an important chapter, and individual Americans are cited as having done much to advance mining interests. The United States has sent to the gold fields its best machinery and its cleverest mining engineers. Johannesburg is described, the mixture of people there and its discomforts. Pretty generally the author is on the side of the Boer, and sees little good in the interloping Uitlanders—to be freely rendered the outsiders. As to Johannesburg:

It grew from the desert veldt into a garden of gold. Its granite residences, brick buildings, and iron and steel mills sprang from blades of grass and sprigs of weeds. It has transformed the beggar into a millionaire, and it has seen starving men in its streets. It harbors men from every nation and climate, but it is a home for few. It is far from the centre of the earth's civilization, but it has often attracted the whole world's attention. It supports its children, but by them it is cursed. Its god is in the earth upon which it rests, and its hope of future life in that which it brings forth. And all this because a man upturned the soil and called it gold.

*OOM PAUL'S PEOPLE. By Howard C. Hillegas. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

BOOK NEWS IN LONDON.

(Copyright, 1899.)

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Macmillans will not issue their list for a fortnight, the time being a month later than usual.

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The death of Mrs. Traill, the Canadian authoress, has produced articles in the leading newspapers on the career of the five famous Strickland sisters, who were well known here.

***

The proposal to acquire the house at Olney, Buckinghamshire, to commemorate the centenary next year of Cowper's death has met with but little encouragement. The funds so far forthcoming are insufficient for the purpose. It is now proposed to secure the parlor of the mansion as a memorial rest. The mansion will be let in the usual way.

***

Mrs. Langtry has been negotiating with a publisher who wishes to bring out her autobiography. Mrs. Langtry is expected to accept the offer made, and the book will treat fully of her life socially, theatrically, and as a racing celebrity.

***

Chapman Hall & Co. will publish a volume of stories, entitled "Little Novels of Italy," by Maurice Hewlett, whose "Forest Lovers" had a phenomenal sale at 6d.

***

The story of the Dreyfus tragedy to be published next week by the Harpers will probably contain an introduction by M. Blowitz, The Times's correspondent at Paris.

***

Thomas Hardy is collecting a number of short stories to add another volume to the Hardy Library.

***

Dr. Bucke's volume of Whitman correspondence, entitled "Notes and Fragments," will find a wide sale here. The Whitman school is strong in England.

***

Pearson is beginning a new series of volumes dealing with the leading nations of the world. "France," by Arthur Hassall, is likely to be the first volume issued. Martin Hume writes on "Spain," and Prof. York Powell, successor at Oxford to Froude, edits the series.

***

H. G. Jenkins is compiling a bibliography of Kipling for John Lane. It is to be full of particulars. T. B. F.

STRAY TOPICS.

Prototypes of Authors' Characters.

In one of the most successful books of the year—"David Harum"—the author is said to have portrayed a man well known to residents of Central New York. Not only by similarity of names and personal characteristics was this shown, but many of the incidents detailed were recognized as having occurred in connection with him.

This is no unusual liberty, and many authors have followed the method which M. Emile Zola frankly confessed he always adopted. Zola said that he never created a character; that his most telling ones were taken from real life. He would select a man he knew, place him amid certain surroundings; bring him into contact with other men and women with whom he had been acquainted. As he was perfectly sure of what they had done under such and such circumstances, it was not difficult to decide what they would do in others.

It has been claimed that the hero of another successful novel—"The Honorable Peter Stirling"—had for his model a very distinguished man, then high in office.

When these portraits are drawn in a kindly and genial manner, no protests are called forth; but this is not always the case.

When Mr. Henry James published "The Bostonians," he was said to have caricatured one of the most esteemed philanthropists of Boston, in the character of Miss Birdseye. Her friends condemned this as a violation of good taste; as the lady's peculiarities of manner, voice, and figure are so described that no one who knew the original could fail to recognize the caricature; even the minute resemblance of names suggested it.

The model for the leading character in Mr. James's, "Washington Square" was also well known. Mrs. Burnett depicted her young son in "Little Lord Fauntleroy," so dear to all readers

One cannot always compare the character too closely with the original the author had in mind. Though it has been disclaimed, we cannot but believe that Margaret Fuller gave hints to Hawthorne for the creation of Zenobia in the "Blithedale Romance." She was the most noted literary woman of the time with whom we know Hawthorne was acquainted. She was interested in the Brook Farm experiment, as Hawthorne was; and her tragic death by drowning, all convey the idea. He speaks of her in his "American Notes," and Brook Farm and her presence there were undoubtedly drawn upon for the novel

The late Alphonse Daudet's notebook was constantly in use, wherever he might be. It is said that once, after a rather dramatic and sentimental scene with his wife, he remarked: "This seems, my dear, like a chapter out of a novel." "It is more likely, Alphonse," she replied, "to form a chapter that will slip into a novel."

It has been asserted that the Hon. Caroline Elizabeth Norton sat for the picture of George Meredith's brilliant "Diana of the Crossways", though this, too, has been denied partially by the author.

Thackeray candidly said that he invented his characters out of scraps, heel taps, and odds and ends of characters "as other authors did"; therefore the originals have been often recognized.

Mr. Wagg, the novelist in "Vanity Fair," was intended for Theodore Hook, the humorist and novelist, whose death had occurred a few years before the book appeared. Helen, in "Pendennis," was meant for Thackeray's mother, though he said she "was a thousand times better than the portrait."

Blanche Amory, Foker, Miss Fotheringay, and Jack Costigan had living models, as Thackeray's letters reveal. Pendennis and his experiences were as much Thackeray himself as David Copperfield was Dickens.

Bellew, the elocutionist, father of Kyrle Bellew, stood for the picture of the Rev. Charles Honeyman, the fashionable preacher in "The Newcomes." He who "bore the grand old name of gentleman" so truly—Col. Newcome was Thackeray's stepfather—Major Carmichael Smyth. Mrs. Ritchie has erected to his memory a memorial brass in the Scottish Episcopal Church in Ayr, Scotland, where Major Smyth is buried. It bears this inscription:

"Adsum."

"And, lo, he whose heart was that of a little child had answered to his name, and stood in the presence of the Master." (Newcomes. Vol. III., Chapter 26.)

Charles Dickens, who describes almost tangible human beings, did not attempt to even semi-veil his models for them. He drew freely upon his friends as well as his own family in picturing their peculiarities, and in several instances roused anger and estranged friends.

The foibles of his father are shown in Mr. Wilkins Micawber, while Mrs. Micawber and Mrs. Nickleby have some of the traits of his mother, the former possessing her cheerfulness and devotion to her family, while Mrs. Nickleby has her style of conversation, greatly exaggerated.

Mr. Fang, the Police Magistrate in "Oliver Twist," was a picture of an unfair and brutal man—Justice Laing, who was holding office at the time. It had a good effect, as the Justice recognized his portrait, and was about to resign, but he was removed from his position by the Home Secretary.

William Chambers sat to Dickens for Josiah Bounderby in "Hard Times." Bounderby "was always proclaiming, through that brassy speaking-trumpet of a voice of his, his old ignorance, and his old poverty," and vaunting himself "a self-made man." William Chambers was perpetually talking of the poverty of his youth, and intimating that his genius raised him to wealth and eminence. This weakness was very annoying to his brother, Robert Chambers.

In Little Nell is delineated the character of Mary Hogarth, a young sister-in-law. She was a great favorite with Dickens, who mourned her early death. Dickens said that a woman with whom he boarded when ten years old, while employed in a blacking warehouse, began unconsciously to sit for Mrs. Pipchin, when she took him in.

The prototype of Mr. Pecksniff, in "Martin Chuzzlewit," was thought to be Sir Robert Peel; while others selected Samuel Carter Hall, as there was a likeness to both. Mrs. Bardell had her archetype—as did her counsel, Sergt. Buzfuz; he was thought to represent Sergt. Bumpus, a London lawyer of the day. The presiding Judge at that famous trial—Mr. Justice Stanleigh—was intended as a caricature of Sir Stephen Gaselee—a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

In "Bleak House" there is a large gallery of real pictures. Inspector Field of the London police could not seriously resent the kindly portrayal of himself as Mr. Inspector Bucket. That intellectual giant, with an irascible temper—Walter Savage Landor—was declared at once to be depicted in Lawrence Boythorn. Miss Martineau voluntarily assumed the cap of Mrs. Jellyby, and scolded Dickens for his hits at "blue-stockingism."

If the original of Esther Summerson was Miss Sophia Iselin, author of a volume of poems just published, we should like to have known better so lovable a character. All was fish that came into Dickens's literary net; so a real murderess—Mrs. Manning, who with her husband was sentenced for the murder of O'Connor, about the time the book was written—was the original of Mlle. Hortense.

It was believed that his Majesty, King George IV., "the first gentleman in Europe," suggested Mr. Turveydrop and his deportment. In Harold Skimpole the resemblance to Leigh Hunt, as to external mannerisms and peculiarities, was immediately noticed. This was pronounced ungenerous by the poet's friends, and deeply wounded that amiable but weak man. Mr. Dickens acknowledged that he had "yielded to the temptation of too often making the character speak like his old friend," but declared that he never thought that the original, whom he admired, and whose brilliant and engaging vivacity he had reproduced, would ever have been charged with the imaginary selfish and unprincipled vices with which he endowed the fictitious character.

The originals of the Cheeryble brothers, the Wellers, and many others have been pointed out, for Dickens drew from life.

As every schoolboy knows, the original of the hero of the most wide-read piece of fiction—Robinson Crusoe—was Alexander Selkirk. In 1712 Capt. Rogers published his journal of a voyage around the world. On the island of Juan Fernandez they found Alexander Selkirk, who had been on the island alone for four years and four months. The reading of this journal by Defoe undoubtedly inspired the conception of Robinson Crusoe. His mode of life, dress, incidents that occurred, &c., are made use of by Defoe.

M. R. SILSBY.

Seneca Falls, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1890.

Literary Coincidences.

In that van which Mr. Andrew Lang pushes, entitled by him "The Sign of the Ship," in Longman's Magazine, what a medley of wares he exhibits, and all so alluringly displayed! Here you have cricket, with nice discussions as to the merits of the Australians and Cambridge bowlers or batters, and a word about the Parliament of Women, who "have had a lovely time." There is sharp satire in the employment of the adjective "lovely," for if the ladies present at that feminine conclave were eager for anything it was to be considered as serious.

Mr. Andrew Lang delights in magic and likes to present the most astounding tales (generally hearsay) of Indian jugglers. Here is the story of the Hindu trickster who takes a ring of Lord Lytton's when the performance is going on "in an open space before his house." The ring, to all appearances, is thrown into a well. Then the ring is found in Lord Lytton's dispatch box, and the key of that box is attached to a chain Lord Lytton wears. Then Mr. Lang tells of the magic of crystals and crystal gazing. Strange is it, this universal diffusion of the crystal-gazing nonsense, and the late Captain Bourke and Mrs. Erminie Smith and Miss Kingsley are cited as authorities as to the prevalence of this crystal absurdity among savage races.

One topic Mr. Andrew Lang writes about, and most interestingly, is that of "literary coincidences." We remember and we forget, and critics berate authors for remembering and forgetting. There was Mr. Rider Haggard and his "Nada and the Lily." Mr. Andrew Lang says he loaned the author of "She" Leslie's "Among the Zulus," wherein is the incident of the girl shut up in a cave, and her lover defending its entrance. The man, though victorious, is so sorely hurt that he cannot remove the stone which blocks the cave, and so the girl dies. "But," writes Mr. Andrew Lang, "the event (excepting the death) had occurred before in Scott's tale of 'The Betrothed.'"

If there is an apparent plagiarism, which of the two, remembering or forgetting, is the more to blame? Is it the unconscious or the conscious self that does it? What a bogy we are constructing with that unconscious self! If we are to believe all that is written about this unconscious self he is entirely our master.

Returning to this remembering and forgetting, no man who writes a great deal is ever absolutely free from the idea that he is often repeating himself. If he is a fiction maker he often is conscious that the character he has pinned down on the paper is but the replica of some personage he had fashioned long before. If of an analytical mind he will surely find many passages of his own (in his memory at least) which are almost identical, save that he has changed a few words. It is only the man who is mentally arrogant who believes that before him there never were plots or ideas.

To the honest, conscientious man, who plies the pen the literary coincidences are turning up incessantly.

Calhoun Letters Now in the New York Public Library.

In the Bulletin of the New York Public Library for August is to be found copies of several letters printed from the original manuscript of John C. Calhoun and addressed to S. L. Gouverneur. These letters were presented to the New York Public Library by Mr. John L. Cadwalader. From the collection the following letters are of historical interest:

Abbeville, 10th June, 1825.

My Dear Sir, I have read with much interest your letter of the 1st of May, and I concur with you in almost every particular in the views, which you have taken of your State politicks. I trust, however, that you will not think of retiring at your next election. I should consider such a determination as unfortunate both on your account and the State. The reformation of New York, which I deem so important to the Union, must be the work of young men. The more advanced in age have been so corrupted, under the former order of things, that I expect no good from them. Among the young, I know of no one better calculated to lead in giving a new character to the State, than yourself. It is the sphere for you; and one in which you will not only acquire an elevated standing in the State, but will have the conscious satisfaction of having acted an useful part. I deeply appreciate the motives, which impel in a different direction; but I do trust our venerable and excellent friend will be able to pass through his difficulties with the rising prosperity of the country towards which he has so largely contributed by his enlightened administration. With the present prosperous condition of the country, I trust that a correspondent rise in real estates will follow, and that he may be enabled to bring such portions of his estate into market at a fair price, as will free him from difficulty, after Congress has rendered to him, what is strictly due to him. At all events, I trust, that you will not find a continuance of your Legislative career as incompatiable with that degree of attention to your private affairs, which under any circumstances may be necessary. In a political point of view, I do believe, that now is your time, both for the state and nation. Among other things, I do trust, that your state will not rest satisfied with giving to the people of New York, that control, which they ought to have in the choice of a President; but that your Legislature will follow up the subject and by new resolutions be felt on this great subject over the whole Union. She is now on this point placed in a situation, in which her interest and duty strictly coincide. I do firmly believe, that an amendment of the Constitution as to the mode of choosing the President is indispensable. The present mode will end in deep corruption. Let the people have the power directly; let the vote be by districts; and, if there be no choice, let the two highest candidates be sent back to the people, and all will be well. To effect this great object your Legislature can do much, if put in action; and I know of no one better calculated to put it in action, than yourself, who so well understands the present dangerous defects.

I have met with a hearty welcome everywhere on my return, which has gratified me, not as a matter for vanity, but as affording evidence of the popularity of the principles which have governed me in public life. A few days since business took me to Augusta, where, contrary to my expectations, I was no less kindly received, than on this side of the river. I find a strong disposition to support the measures of the administration so long as it acts on the policy of Mr. Monroe's; but, if I am not mistaken, Mr. Adams will find at the next election that the people have too much sense to confirm the dangerous precedent, which he and Mr. Clay have created. I find not one who does not consider the example as dangerous, or who will be willing to see it confirmed by the people by electing Mr. Adams.

I will return to Pendleton in a few days, where I will be stationary through the Summer and be happy to hear from you. With sincere respect I am, &c., &c.,

J. C. CALHOUN.

Saml. L. Gouverneur.

Calhoun's antagonism to Gen. Jackson is shown in a letter of some ten years later:

Fort Hill, 2d May, 1835.

My Dear Sir, I have just heard from a respectable source, that a book is now writing at Washington under the auspices of Genl Jackson and to be published when he retires, on the subject of the Seminole affair; in which an attack will be made both on Mr. Monroe's character & my own, and in which the affidavit of John Rhea is to form a prominent part. I deem it important to apprise you of the fact, that it is believed at Washington, that such a work is in progress.

I had no doubt that any effort that baseness & ingenuity can devise will be resorted to induce you by them who believe that all are venal & base like themselves to abandon the defense of Mr. Monroe, but, I feel perfectly confident, without the slightest effect. Genl. Jackson feels deeply mortified with the situation he occupies in relation to the affair, and is determined that nothing shall be omitted to reverse it, if possible, in the eyes of posterity. As to myself individually, I certainly can have no objection that he should renew his attack on me in relation to it. He has heretofore gained nothing by his attacks, and I shall take care, if he should renew it, not to let him off as easily as I have in the correspondence.

I would be glad to hear from you, and to learn whether you have any information as to the supposed contemplated publication, and in particular who is to be the author.

Mrs. C. joins her best respects to yourself & Mrs. G. With sincere regard I am &c., &c., J. C. CALHOUN.

S. L. Gouverneur, Esq.

The last letter reads:

Washington, 25th May, 1836.

My Dear Sir, Tho' I am not much of a sportsman, I would have been delighted to attend your approaching races had circumstances permitted me to visit New York at this time. But it is quite impossible for me to leave my place in the Senate at this time. The deposit bill, of which I have had special charge, is now before the Senate, and will not be disposed of till it will be too late for your noble sport. From the account of the competitors, an arduous struggle is anticipated that I would delight to witness; tho' my sympathy would be such, between friendship on one side and local attachment on the other, that whatever result fate may decree would be weighed with a due proportion of pain & pleasure. Anna joins me in thankful acknowledgment for the hospitable invitation of yourself and Mrs. Gouverneur. And had it been in our power to visit your city, we would have accepted with much pleasure. Yours truly,

J. C. CALHOUN.

S. Gouverneur, Esq.

Where to Read.

With the end of the vacation season, many readers of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW may be glad to know where they may find libraries in which to read or consult books of reference. The following list probably mentions one or more institutions in or near the immediate neighborhood of each reader living on Manhattan Island:

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, 12 West Twenty-third Street.—Library open daily, except Sundays, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day. The hours are from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. During the month of August this library is closed except to members of the society. No cards required.

THE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.—Open from 8:30 A. M. until 10 P. M. (July-September) and until 11 P. M. (October-June) each week day, except Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and Independence Day. Any citizen of New York known to the Librarian or properly introduced may have reader's card on request, without expense, entitling the holder to the use of the reading room and direct personal access to 10,000 selected volumes, as well as to the use of the general library of nearly 300,000 volumes.

THE COOPER UNION LIBRARY.—Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. every day in the year, (holidays included,) except Sundays; and open on Sunday, from Oct. 1 to May 1, from 12 noon to 9 P. M.

THE LIBRARY OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 170 Second Avenue.—Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., except Sundays and legal holidays. During the Summer the library is closed at noon on Saturdays. Any person not a member of the society may have free access to consult any books or manuscripts, if known to the President or the Librarian, or upon the recommendation of some other member of the society to whom the applicant is known.

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.—Both branches, Astor and Lenox, open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. each week day, except Christmas, New Year's Day, and Independence Day. The library is free to all over fifteen years of age.

AGUILAR FREE LIBRARY SOCIETY, 197 East Broadway, 113 East Fifty-ninth Street, 176 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, 616 Fifth Street, and 197 East Broadway.—Open Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Friday from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Saturday from 6 to 9 P. M.; Sunday from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. 113 East Fifty-ninth Street.—Open daily (except Sundays) from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.; on Sundays from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. 176 East One Hundred and Tenth Street.—Open daily (except Sundays) from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.; on Sunday from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. 616 Fifth Street.—Open daily (except Sundays) from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.; on Sunday from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

BROOME STREET FREE LIBRARY AND READING ROOM, 395 Broome Street.—Reading room open daily (except Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays) from 8:30 A. M. to 9 P. M., and on Saturdays from 8:30 A. M. to 12 M. Library open Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday from 4 to 9 P. M.

CITY, 11 City Hall.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., (except Sundays and Saturdays,) and on Saturday from 10 A. M. to 12 M.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN, 18 East Sixteenth Street.—Open daily (except Sundays and holidays) from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

HARLEM, 32 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street.—Open daily (except Sundays and holidays) from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MAIMONIDES, Free, 723 Lexington Avenue.—Open daily (except Saturdays) from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.; on Saturdays from 7 to 10 P. M., and on Sundays and legal holidays from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

MERCANTILE, 13 Astor Place, 426 Fifth Avenue, and 120 Broadway.—Open from 8:30 A. M. to 6:30 P. M. Terms of membership: For clerks, $1 initiation fee and $4 per annum; merchants and others, $5 annually. Reading room open from 8:30 A. M. to 6:30 P. M.

NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE, 17 West Forty-third Street.—Open daily (except Sundays and holidays) to the public from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Free.

NEW YORK FREE CIRCULATING, 49 Bond Street, 135 and 1,523 Second Avenue, 251 West Thirteenth Street, 190 West Twenty-third Street, 226 West Forty-second Street, 261 West Sixty-ninth Street, and 18 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.—Open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., and on Sundays from 4 to 9 P. M.

NEW YORK SOCIETY, 107 University Place.—Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Reading room open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Terms of membership: $25 for a transferable right, subject to an annual payment of $10; temporary subscription, $10 per annum; $6 for six months; $4 for three months; free shares, $150.

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The Word "Memorize"

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Whence cometh the word "Memorize"? I refer, I need hardly say, not to the Elizabethan "Memorize," but to the "Memorize" of much more modern days. I refer, I repeat, to that same word as used, as of late days it has been used so frequently and so distressingly, in place of the good old idiomatic homespun "get by heart." Who shall enlighten us?

JOHN BAXTER.

Passaic, N. J., Aug. 12, 1890.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW cannot undertake to supply in this department information which is trivial or a part of the common stock of knowledge. Readers would do well first to consult the familiar books of reference that are to be seen in any library. The information which THE SATURDAY REVIEW prefers and is always willing, if possible to give or obtain for its readers is that which may still elude them after they have made their own researches.

C. H. Burr, Hartford, Conn.: "Can you advise me where I can procure an English translation of Murger's 'Scenes from Life in Bohemia?'"

The most recent American edition is the one published at 50 cents, in 1891, by the Gould Publishing House, New York, under the title of "Scenes from the Life of Bohemia."

James B. Olney, Catskill, N. Y.: "Byron Kirkliff, I notice, is searching for a poem called 'Honesty is the Best Policy,' beginning:

"An honest woodman's cottage stood
Just by the margin of a wood.

In Olney's 'School Reader' (now out of print) it may be found. That is the only place where I ever saw it. If Mr. Kirkliff wants the poem badly I could make him a copy."

L. E. Lunt of Newburyport, Mass., writes that the poem appeared in John Pierpont's "Young Reader."

"J. C. M.," New York City: "If Waldemar Schreyer, 1,130 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, desires information regarding Betsey Ross he should address John Quincy Adams, Secretary of the American Flag and Betsey Ross Memorial Association, 239 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Penn."

E. E. Treffry, assistant editor of Self-Culture, Akron, Ohio, writes that the August issue of Self-Culture contains a full account of Betsey Ross. William Abbatt, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York City, writes that Mr. Schreyer will find what he desires in Addie Guthrie Weaver's "Story of Our Flag, Colonial and National, with a Historical Sketch of the Quakeress Betsey Ross." Published in Chicago by the authoress, in 1898. $1.

"G.," New York City: "Please give the names and addresses of some dealers in old magazines."

A. S. Clark, 174 Fulton Street; Isaac Mendoza, 17 Ann Street; H. Williams, 25 East Tenth Street. All second-hand booksellers deal more or less in back numbers of magazines.

"L. A.," Brooklyn: "Are there any recent books about Eugene Field?"

Mention may be made of "The Eugene Field Book: Verses, Stories, and Letters, for School Reading," edited by M. E. Burt and M. B. Cable, with an introduction by G. W. Cable, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1898, 60 cents; "The Eugene Field I Knew," Scribner's, 1898, $1.25, and "Eugene Field in His Home," by Mrs. I. C. Below. E. P. Dutton & Co., 1898.

T. Finch, Jersey City, N. J.: "What is Miss Wilkins's 'New England Prophet'—a novel? Where can I find it?"

It is a short story, and may be found in "Silence, and Other Stories," Harper & Brothers, 1898, $1.25.

"A. E. G.," New York City: "Do you know any book by D'Annunzio which has been translated besides the inclosed list? 'The Child of Pleasure,' (Il Piacere;) 'The Intruder,' (L'Innocente;) 'The Triumph of Death,' (Il Trionfo della Morte;) 'The Maidens of the Rocks,' (Le Vergini della Rocce,) issued in 1897-8 by G. H. Richmond & Son, New York. 'Episcopo & Co.,' (Stone & Co., 1896;) 'San Pantaleone,' (short story in 'Stories by Italian Authors,') Scribner's, 1898. The books which have not been translated out of the Italian in English are, beginning with a volume of poems, 'Primo Vere,' which was published in 1881, when D'Annunzio was but seventeen years old, are as follows: 'Primo Vere,' 1881, poem; 'Canto Novo,' 1882, poem; 'Intermezzo di Rime,' 1883, poem; 'Terra Vergine,' 1883, story; 'Il Libro delle Vergini,' story; 'San Pantaleone,' story; 'L'Isotteo,' 1885, verse; 'La Chimera,' 1888, verse; 'Poemo Paradisiaco,' 1891; 'Elegie Romane,' 1892, novel; 'Odi Navali,' 1893; 'Il Sogno di una Mattini di Primavera,' and 'La Citta Morte,' two plays, in 1898; 'Il Fuoco,' novel, not yet published; 'La Grazia,' novel, not yet published; 'L'Annunziazione,' novel, not yet published; 'Il Donatore,' novel, not yet published; 'Il Trionfo della Vita,' novel, not yet published."

To this list of D'Annunzio's works we can make no additions. "The Virgins of the Rocks," translated by Agatha Hughes, was recently published by Heinneman, London, at 6s. The succeeding parts of the trilogy, "La Grazia" and "L'Annunziazione," are soon, it is announced, to appear from the same publishing house.

"R. E. W.," Chicago, Ill.: "On reading 'Richard Carvel' it struck me that John Paul's age was rather indefinitely given. On Page 196 I find that he was just turned one and twenty. On Page 209 the author says the Captain was but twenty-one; on Page 266 (in the year 1770) he was 'a Captain at three and twenty,' and on Page 469 (in the year 1775) he is referred to as 'this strange young man of eight and twenty.'"

Samuel F. Mellen, New York City: "Can you tell me where a book on the insane characters of Shakespeare can be obtained? It was written by Dr. A. O. Kellogg, who was a physician in the Hudson River State Hospital at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., between the years 1871 and 1884."

This is "Shakespeare's Delineations of Insanity, Imbecility, and Suicide," by Dr. A. O. Kellogg, "assistant physician State Lunatic Asylum Utica," and was published in New York in 1806. The essays first appeared in the American Journal of Insanity between 1859 and 1864. The book can be seen at the Lenox Library. Our correspondent, we fear, will have to advertise for a copy.

"M. A. D.," Brooklyn: "Can you give me the name of the author of a novel called 'Queechy?'"

It was written by Miss Susan Warner, ("Elizabeth Wetherell,") 1819-85, author of "The Wide, Wide World," and many other novels and tales, a number of them written in collaboration with her sister, Anna Bartlett Warner. "Queechy" was first published in 1852, and was reprinted the same year in London. It passed through many American and English editions, and was translated into French, German, and Swedish. See Allibone's "Dictionary of Authors," and Kirk's "Supplement" to same for a fuller account.

S. E. Martin, 441 Fifth Street, Brooklyn: "Will you kindly say when the first edition of 'Boswell's Johnson' was issued?"

In 1791.

M. B. Hale, Elizabethtown, N. J.: "The lines quoted by Mr. John Worthington in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 2 as having been taken down by him from the lips of Admiral Dewey are from a poem called 'Charity,' written by Elizabeth Hannah Whittier. These verses, together with a number of other poems by Miss Whittier, were published in 1875 in a small volume of her brother's called 'Hazel-blossoms,' (Boston, James R. Osgood & Co.) Many are now included in all the complete editions of John Greenleaf Whittier's poems."

"E. I. F.," Englewood, N. J.: "Will you kindly let me know where I can get a copy of Markham's 'Man with the Hoe,' or if possible will you print it in THE REVIEW? May I also trouble you for the correct pronunciation of 'Richard Carvel' and 'Aylwin?'"

Markham's poem being covered by copyright, we must refer our correspondent to the book in which it appears, published by the Doubleday & McClure Company of New York. "Carvel" is pronounced as if it were spelled C-a-r-v-e-l-l, and "Aylwin" is pronounced as if it were I-s-l-e-w-i-n.

Miss Laura Henderson, 345 West Twenty-first Street: "The name of the book asked for by 'J. W.,' 100 Broadway, is 'Christian Vellacott, Journalist,' (also called 'The Slave of the Lamp,') a story of Jesuitism, Royalism, and Republicanism, by 'Henry Seton Merriman,' (Hugh S. Scott.")

John Edmund Willoughby, Kingston, N. Y.: "The 'Ode Upon a Pair of Slippers Found Upon an Egyptian Mummy,' asked for by 'F.,' is by Sir Edwin Arnold."

"E. M. W.," Canandaigua, N. Y.: "Please inform 'A. P. S.,' White Plains, N. Y., that the following quotation,

Good-bye, good-bye, our hearts and hands,
Our lips in honest Saxon phrases,
Cry God be with him till he stands,
His feet amid his English daisies,

is from O. W. Holmes's 'Farewell Ode,' addressed to Charles Mackay, the occasion being the latter's departure for England after a visit to this country many years ago. I have given the lines as they first appeared. They were subsequently altered, and, in my opinion, weakened."

G. C. Stewart, Germantown, Penn.: "Pray give the English (American-English) pronunciation of Dreyfus, also the French pronunciation."

The name Dreyfus is pronounced in French Drayfuse; in German, Drifoos; in English it is Dryfuse.

"G. T. A.," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Your correspondent, B. Macgregor, 139 West One Hundredth Street, New York, asks about 'In Texas, Down by the Rio Grande,' and 'Lasca.' The former is a line of the poem 'Lasca,' which is given in 'Current Literature,' November, 1888, and credited to Frank Desprez."

Lawrence Hyde, Bayonne, N. J.: "Kindly print in the columns of THE SATURDAY REVIEW the first canto of a poem entitled 'The British Prison Ship,' and whom it was written by."

The poem was written by Philip Freneau, the "Revolutionary Poet." He edited a paper in New Jersey and published a volume of his poems. At the Lenox Library our correspondent will be able to see the entire poem, but copies are probably in any New Jersey public library.

"L. S.," Andover, Mass.: "The author of the poem concerning which C. W. Mullin inquires is Thomas Moore. It may be found in any edition of the 'Irish Melodies,' in the pianoforte editions of Moore and Stevenson, and in Alfred Percival Graves's 'The Irish Song Book,' published in New York by P. J. Kennedy. It is sung to the air 'Casadh an Tsugain,' the last two verses forming the refrain."

A reader in Madison, N. J., informs us that the poem beginning "The Pilgrim Fathers—Where are they?" may be found in George B. Cheever's "The Poets of America," where it is credited to Pierpont.

Appeals to Readers.

Will readers who make replies to these appeals kindly address their communications to those who make the appeals, and thus oblige a busy editor?

Edward Jay Allen, Braddock, Avenue, Pittsburg, Penn.: "Who is the author of the following quotations:

Brown-haired Autumn, silent maid,
That in her hood of haze
Sat pensive on the far blue hills
And watched with dreamy eyes the fading year.

Earth's grandest epic ends in 'Here he lies,'
And 'Dust to dust' concludes her noblest song.

Miss Gertrude Sheahan, 424 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York City: "Who is the author of the poem that begins as follows:

When you hear a cruel word,
Like the cold wind biting through,
Stop the voice of evil slander
By demanding, Is it true?"

Miss I. E. Lord, Bryn Mawr, Penn.: "Can you help to the first line the correct rendering and the author of the following:

A glory never sung
Aloft on sky or mountain walls
Are God's great pictures hung."

Miss Remise Elliott, 129 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, New York City: "Can you tell me where I can find a poem entitled 'Life,' the author, whose name I do not know, is a woman. The poem consists of between twenty-five and thirty lines, each line being taken from a different author."

Joshua W. Crosby, 132 West Twelfth Street, New York City: "Can you or any of your readers inform me who wrote the following, and where it can be found:

There are a number of us creep
Into this world, to eat and sleep;
And know no reason why we're born
But only to consume the corn,
Devour the cattle, fowl, and fish,
And leave behind an empty dish;
The crows and ravens do the same,
Unlucky birds of baleful name;
Ravens or crows might fill our places,
And swallow corn or carcases,
Then if their tombstone, when they die,
Be not taught to flatter and to lie,
There's nothing better will be said
Than that they've eat up all their bread,
Drunk up their drink and gone to bed."

Wanted and to Exchange.

Readers wishing to communicate with the writers of these letters will please address those persons directly instead of through the editor.

Helen Frances Huntington, Gainesville, Ga.: "I would like to exchange a set of ten photogravures—9 by 11—in green and sepia, of the following: 'Fishing Boat of Dieppe,' by Flameng; 'The Pond,' by Allong; 'Mignin,' by Aizelin; 'Dante,' by Maignan; 'Delilah,' by Mercie; 'The Newspaper,' by Brillouin; 'The Sheperdess,' by Lerollo; 'The Letterbox,' by Lobrichon; 'The Meadow,' by Dupree, and 'A Beakful,' by Manginot, all in perfect condition, for any two of the following books: 'The Taming of the Jungle,' 'Seven Seas,' 'Richard Carvel,' 'David Harum,' 'The Octopus,' 'Miss Nume of Japan,' Mrs. Fraser's 'Japanese Stories,' Albert Paine's 'Arkansaw Bear,' and 'Prisoners of Hope.' The books need not be new, but must be complete."

Frederic C. Penfield, Manhattan Club, Madison Square, New York City: "I wish to procure a well-preserved copy of 'Brainard's Remains,' a volume of poems dealing with Connecticut life, and largely with scenes and traditions of the Connecticut River. It was published in the earlier half of the century, either at Hartford or New London."

"Henry Clay, New York," must send his name and full address before his communication is printed in this column.

Hamilton Anderson, 5 Warren Place, Brooklyn: "Is there any value attached to a perfect copy of the first issue of The New York Sun, published Sept. 3, 1833? I have such a copy."

M. J. Conwell, 9 West Fourteenth Street, New York City: "I have a complete set of The Chap Book, bound in nine volumes, mostly uncut, which I should be willing to dispose of at a reasonable figure. Also some rare posters. I should like to hear from any one having early editions of Thoreau's 'Week,' or any Thoreauiana in any form whatsoever, especially Channing's 'Life of Thoreau.' Am also interested in Emersoniana."

B. F. Raid, 1,593 Broadway, N. Y.: "I would like to meet or correspond with those who believe Francis Bacon wrote the Shakespeare works."

F. C. Norton, Bristol, Conn.: "I have a new set of the 'Library of the World's Best Literature,' which I would sell at a reasonable figure. I might also exchange it for other books."

Francis Bup, Room 41, 114 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.: "I wish to exchange or sell a copy of 'The Birds of North America,' issued under the auspices of The Natural Science Association of America. Imperial quarto. Contains 119 colored plates, illustrating all our birds in their natural colors, including a full descriptive text of all the species."

L. B. Thomas, 6 Aspen Ridge, Elmira, N. Y.: "I offer the first editions, in good condition, of Morris's 'Sigurd the Volsung,' London, 1877; 'The Odyssey of Homer,' 1887; 'The Water of the Wondrous Isles,' 1897; also 'Don Quixote,' in English, with Doré's plates, in half calf; Knight's 'Old England's Worthies,' with many plates, and his 'Gallery of Portraits,' with memoirs, Orr's edition, 168 fine steel plates, three volumes, blue cloth, gilt edges; Crabbe's 'Historical and Biographical Dictionary,' London, 1833, two volumes, half cloth, with 800 vignette portraits on steel; and the following heraldic collection for $25: 'The British Armorial,' by Papworth and Morrant, London, 1874, all English coats of arms, in new half red morocco; Rev. Charles Boutell's 'Heraldry, Historical and Popular,' London, 1863, and one set of Phillimore's 'Pedigree Forms for Recording One's Genealogy and Heraldry.' I want a copy of De La Motte Fouqué's 'Violina,' in English, and 'Tales of the American Landlord,' in two volumes, published in Philadelphia between 1830 and 1840."

Mrs. F. W. Mather, Binghamton, N. Y.: "Will be glad to obtain, by loan or purchase, the 'Autobiography of Miss Catharine Sedgwick.'"

E. B. Hill, 432 Fourth Avenue, Detroit, Mich.: "Subscription edition of Robert Louis Stevenson's works, library binding, twenty-two volumes, new; would exchange for large paper edition of Thoreau's works—Thoreau's 'Autumn,' first edition; 'Spring,' 'Summer,' or 'Thoughts,' first editions; 'The Maine Woods,' first edition; for 1867 edition of 'A Week on the Concord and Merrimac Rivers.'"

Origin of the Name Flushing.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In the review of the Rev. Mr. Waller's History of Flushing, in the issue of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 9, the writer quotes the author as saying the English settlers found the name Vlissingen, or Flushing, already given to the place before their arrival. The following extract from Miss Flint's "Early Long Island," Page 173, furnishes a more probable origin of the name:

Flushing, although in undisputed Dutch territory, was first settled in 1645 by a band of English planters, who had lived in Holland. They came hither from Lynn on the representation of the Dutch agents of New Nederlandt. They called their possession Vlissingen, the name passing by easy transition from that of the Zealand town, through Vlissing, to Flushing. This was doubtless the place from which they emigrated.

This view finds confirmation in the fact that just east of this grant was a settlement, also by the English, called "Middelburgh, in fond remembrance of the capital of Zealand, where many of the English Separatists had found a welcome." Ditto, Page 166, at foot note.) "Thither (Middelburgh) in 1581, went Robert Browne and a part of his congregation when fleeing from the wrath of the Ecclesiastical Commission" in England.

It will be recalled in connection with this matter that the Pilgrims named their street of residences at Plymouth Leiden Street, after the place of their residence in Holland. It bears this name now. It may be of interest to add that there has been an English Presbyterian Church at Flushing from the days of Queen Elizabeth. When the language in New York passed from Dutch to English, the Collegiate Dutch Church called a minister—the Rev. Dr. Laidlie—from Vlissingen (Flushing) to be their first preacher in the English language. This was in 1763.

J. HOWARD SUYDAM.

Rhinebeck, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1899.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Will you permit me to venture a small piccolo note of delight over a typographic error in the SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 9? In an editorial article giving a list of books for girls' reading you quote Thackeray as saying: "Novels are secrets."

They are, many of them. I have seen novels which it was impossible to get into without the aid of a dark lantern and a set of burglar's jimmies. But my impression is that Thackeray wrote: "Novels are sweets." [Unquestionably he did.—ED.] I so rarely catch my favorite REVIEW tripping that I trust I may be pardoned for a shrill jubilation, piccolowise, over even so small an error as a misprint.

There have been signs of my developing into a calmly mournful young flute, but since "Cynic" has called upon the mountains to fall upon him, and "Montblanc" (but surely the lady's pseudonym should have been "Blancmange") has taken him at his word, I find all my gayety of tone returning. I shall remain, therefore, always your faithful admirer, a mere PICCOLO.

Brooklyn, Sept. 11, 1899.

"Mute, Inglorious Westcotts."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Since "David Harum's" capture of the American reading public, every publisher in the country has received manuscripts accompanied by the authors' claims of superiority to Mr. Westcott's work. The situation has a pathos as well as a humor of its own. How many cases of suppressed genius these manuscripts represent we shall never know, but it must be confessed that sympathy with the mute, inglorious Westcotts will be checked if a recent Chicago novel, which the publishers boastfully compare with "David Harum" is to be taken as a fair example. Whether or not the book in question was written before "David Harum" is obviously a matter of little consequence, but as a reader of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, I cannot refrain from expressing my surprise that you have given the would-be David such liberal free notice, doubtless to the immense gratification of the shrewd publishers, whose direct disparagement of the real David stands in amusing contrast to the verdict of the public from Maine to California. Efforts of this kind are not uncommon, but they are apt to operate like boomerangs.

A READER OF "DAVID HARUM."

New York, Sept. 9, 1899.

Even French melodramatic fiction has again been outdone by fact. A French cabman named Prosper Romieu has just attended his own funeral. He was hiding from justice in his brother's house when the brother died. So what does Romieu do but obtain a certificate of his own death, and then, personating his afflicted brother, follow the coffin to the grave side. There the farce ended by the unexpected entrance of gendarmes.

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THE WEEK IN ART.

The opening of the New York art season is in sight. The cool weather of the past fortnight has brought so many people to town that the art shops have found themselves filled with visitors, and engravings and etchings in particular have been readily sold to Western and Southern house owners who are tarrying here on their way home from country resorts until after the Dewey celebration and the America's Cup races. Had there been any exhibitions open during the past week they would have been crowded, and this suggests the idea to artists and gallery owners of early September art displays. The throng of people from out-of-town who nightly fill the theatres to overflowing, who swarm through the Metropolitan Museum, and who are in evidence everywhere, would be unquestionably attracted by good art displays, and many of them would probably become purchasers. The London art dealers understand this "off season" business, and there is always a period of activity in the London art shops and stores just before and after the Christmas holidays, when so many of the leisure element run up to the metropolis from the country for shopping and theatre going. New York is more crowded with strangers in September than at any other time of the year, and yet art dealers and artists anxious to dispose of their wares make seemingly little or no attempt to cater to this condition of things.

Some misapprehension has been caused by a carelessly worded sentence in this column a fortnight ago and which gave, at first glance, the impression that the late Giovanni Turini was the sculptor of the much criticised statue of Bolivar, formerly in Central Park. Signor Turini did execute a statue of Bolivar under orders from the Venezuelan Government to replace the original statue of the same hero, and which has been such an eye-sore in the Park for many years. His statue was not passed favorably upon by the Allied Arts Society, but it is understood has been recently accepted by the city. It is an imposing work, modeled on the ideas of the conventional Roman school, and was illustrated and described in the Sunday Times Illustrated Supplement about two years ago. It is said that the late Signor Turini had not received his full pay from the Venezuelan Government for this statue, that he had filed a claim against that Government for the amount due, and that worry over the delayed payment had affected his health and rendered him an easy prey to the disease that killed him. He was a man of the true artistic temperament, and consequently very sensitive and easily affected by adverse circumstances.

The fatal rule of three seems to have worked in regard to the sculptors who have been giving their talents and energy to the molding of figures and reliefs on the Dewey arch at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. Following the deaths of Sculptors Buberl and Turini, both from apoplexy, has come the seizure with the same disease of a third sculptor. He, however, is, fortunately, recovering. It was certainly a remarkable coincidence that three fellow-artists engaged in the same labor of love and patriotism should have been stricken with the same disease within a fortnight's time.

Over 350,000 visitors have already been admitted to the third International Art Exhibition in Venice, Italy. The display contains specimens of contemporary art from all over the world, selected by a committee of patronage, among whose members are Walter Crane, H. Herkimer, Sir E. J. Poynter, W. Q. Orchardson, and Alma Tadema. The exhibition owes its origin to Ricardo Selvatico, formerly a Mayor of Venice, whose object was to stimulate among the Venetians the purpose of making Venice once more a home of art. The exhibition is under the control of the Municipal Council, which out of the admission receipts pays not only its maintenance, but also all charges of exhibitors.

The international contest for the Phoebe Hearst Architectural plans for the University of California has closed. The prize has been awarded to E. Benard of Paris. M. Benard's plans involve the removal of every building on the university grounds and the virtual creation of a new city. Provision is made for every conceivable department of learning from a theatre to a gymnasium, and the cost of carrying out the plans will, of course, be many millions. Ninety-eight architects submitted designs, which were submitted, in turn, on Sept. 30, 1898, to a jury at Antwerp. Fifty-four plans were rejected after the first examination, and only twenty-one designs remained as eligible after the second trial. Eleven plans survived the third examination, and these were brought to San Francisco, and from these Benard's design was chosen. The value of the first prize, which he won, is $10,000. The other prize winners are Americans, although graduates of the Beaux Arts. Howells, Stokes, and Hornbostel of New York won the second prize of $4,000. Despardelles and Stephen Codman of Boston the third prize of $3,000, Howard and Cauldwell of New York the fourth of $2,000, and Lord, Hewlett, and Hull of New York the fifth of $1,000.

M. Benard, whose plans for the new State University have received the first prize, was born at Goderville, France, in 1844. He is a diplomat of the Beaux Arts and the holder of the Grand Prix de Rome, and has been prominently identified with some of the greatest architectural works of France. In making his designs, M. Benard utilized to the best advantage the grounds as they are; that is, he preserved the contour of the property as much as possible. The jury considered this a decidedly favorable point, as the excavations proposed in some of the plans would have been extremely expensive and would have destroyed many of the beauties of the surroundings. Even the oak trees and the little streams in the university grounds were taken into consideration by the sculptor, and his buildings are so arranged that none of them will be disturbed. In the main, while the style of architecture adopted is modern, Mr. Benard was inspired by and followed closely upon classic lines. He has leaned somewhat to the Roman Ionic order.

Opening off University Avenue is the great court, which the architect designates the Fine Arts Square. Around this he has grouped the educational buildings, strictly speaking. To the south are the theatres, two in number, and structures of imposing design. East of the Fine Arts Square, at the end of an avenue upon which face the ancient and modern history, English, the library, the administration building, and the department of jurisprudence, is the athletic field, backed up by the athletic hall and gymnasium. At the sides of the athletic court are the tribunes, and the gymnasium is a beautiful structure. North of the athletic building and east is the military department. These buildings are so located that crowds can pass to and from the athletic section without going through the main grounds.

Up on the rising ground toward Grizzly Peak are located the natural history group—the departments of zoology, botany, and similar branches. A museum of zoology is included in the group. The observatory is located at the top of Grizzly Peak and is a prominent feature of the plans.

Down in the park, where the hothouses now stand, the architect has placed a number of small dwellings, presumably for the use of members of the Faculty. At the other extreme of the grounds, remote from all other buildings, is the infirmary. The dormitories are situated on the hillside and the clubhouses are west of the athletic field.

It was the spacious opening court and the general laying out of the plan that won it favor with the jury. The arrangement of the buildings on the hill was not considered quite perfection or in any comparison with the lower groups, but the excellence of the latter overbalanced whatever deficiencies there were in the rest of the general plan and prompted the jury to award M. Benard's designs the first prize.

Howells, Stokes & Hornbostel, whose designs won second place, worked on an entirely different idea from M. Benard. They gave prominence to the dormitory features of their plans, giving these buildings so much space that the educational departments were sadly crowded. The classical buildings are placed on the plateau at the foot of the hill. The athletic section is practically placed the same as in the Benard plan, although they have treated it in the amphitheatre form. The arrangement of the grounds provides for two main entrances; one from University Avenue, and the other from Telegraph Avenue, the main thoroughfare leading from Oakland. Mr. Howells of this firm is the son of William Dean Howells, the novelist.

Despardelles & Codman, who came third in the contest, went outside of the limits of the university territory. They planned a university on a scale of grandeur. Great tracts of land on both sides of the present site are taken in and covered with buildings of gigantic proportions. The fault the jurors found with these designs was that in carrying out a very artistic idea the architects divided the university by a wide public boulevard, extending in a semi-circle from the end of University Avenue to Telegraph Avenue. This practically cut in twain the groups of buildings.

Collectors of antique glass will have to exercise a good deal more care in the future in their purchases of pieces which the dealers claim to be Roman. It has always been supposed that, however many and various the pitfalls which beset the unwary who buy other classes of antiques, it is impossible to be swindled with regard to Pompeian glass, on account of the impracticability of reproducing the iridiscent patina that comes from age. Mr. Tiffany can do something like it, of course, but he has never produced anything that either in size or shape bears any resemblance to antique work. It turns out now that ingenious manufacturers of sham antiquities in Italy have discovered a process for imitating the result of centuries of burial underground, and that they are exporting large quantities of glass, apparently of the finest quality of old Roman production, to the United States.

It is rather curious that so few artists in America seem aware of the possibilities of the silver-point. The old masters, notably Raphael and Leonardo, made frequent use of this medium, seeming to prefer it for many purposes to the pencil. About six years ago Charles Sainton, son of Mme. Sainton-Dolby, astonished the art world of London by an exhibition of about 100 silver-point drawings of extraordinary delicacy and charm. Every picture was sold before the collection had been on view two days. The Prince of Wales, Lord Leighton, G. F. Watts, and other well-known men secured examples, and Mr. Sainton was regarded for a time as the discoverer or rediscoverer of a wonderful art. Two of his silver-points were bought by a dealer and sent to this city. They were shown to a number of well-known picture buyers, but nobody cared for them enough to buy them. They were sent back to London and sold for a great deal more than the prices asked in New York. Mr. Sainton held another exhibition some time ago, and scored an even more pronounced success. He has recently, however, been obliged to give up working with the silver-point owing to the tax upon his eyesight. But surely it cannot be because the work is tiring to the eyes that American artists fight shy of it. The reason is more likely to be the impossibility of correction once the line has been made. Painters and illustrators here have seldom cared to work in media with which absolute precision at the outset is necessary, leaving no opportunity for after thoughts.

One or two American artists have, however, recently been experimenting with another medium, or what must be called a medium for want of a better term. Some time ago Charpentier of Paris produced a number of beautiful little embossed designs, of a delicacy unknown before. No coloring or shading was used—just the plain low relief. When asked how he managed to get a substance admitting of so sharp and permanent an outline, he said that, after experimenting for a long time, he had hit upon compressed cigarette papers for the matrices. The artists here who made a note of this explanation have been compressing cigarette papers, but the results have not been encouraging. They are wondering now whether Charpentier was not "stringing" inquirers.

Magazine Editors as the Rampart of Society Against a Host of Crude and Unwholesome Things.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Every little while you come across a dolorous article on the subject of the low standards, or the false aims, or the narrow-minded perversity of magazine editors, and at somewhat longer intervals the latter return in a self-vindicating strain, emphasizing the difficulties of their position and trying to demonstrate the fact that their hearts are in the right places. The experience of the last fifteen years teaches us that these attacks and rejoinders are subject to some tidal law that governs in things literary, and are in no sense the result of temporary or exceptional conditions. There is no last word to be said on the subject. The conflict is irrepressible, and will last so long as men differ in their literary tastes. But at the same time the discussion may be softened somewhat by a few charitable considerations.

In the first place, it is a mistake to be forever grinding out motives for the magazine editor. In spite of all that has been said of the unworthy considerations that lead him to reject articles, the dominant reason for that rejection in almost all cases is that the editor simply does not like the article and does not think its publication would be good for the magazine. The notes accompanying returned manuscripts are merely courteous circumlocutions to express this fact. The writer does not like to think so. Naturally enough he grasps at anything to account for the rejection on more complimentary grounds. He cannot fairly face the fact that the editor does not like his work. He prefers to think that there is something sinister in the editor's motives. He hints darkly at literary rings and deliberate conspiracies to exclude new writers, at a blind and narrow adherence to tradition.

It is human nature, and we can scarcely blame him. There is nothing under the sun so irritating as to find one's own manuscripts in the morning mail. In certain circumstances it makes a man's blood boil as from a personal insult. He may have studied the pages of that magazine for years, and, after applying every possible test to his own article, proved to himself that it is better than three-fourths of what is published in it. He may have heard the magazine criticised on all sides for its stupid uniformity, and he may know scores of subscribers who have dropped it for that reason. It is inconceivable that his own article should have met with fair play. There is a clique of old hands and the editor is their henchman. Everything that is new and original is ipso facto inadmissible. He would like to meet that editor and tell him what he thinks of him. That's the truth of it. But since that cannot be done he will punish him by sending in no more articles and in the meanwhile make a name for himself by writing for other magazines. When his name is made, that editor may come sneaking around with offers, and then—well, no matter—that is the contributor's dearest day dream.

Now I, for one, from what I have seen of editors, know that there is not the slightest foundation for these charges on the part of the self-consolatory contributor. Your editor is almost pathetically on the lookout for the new man. He would give his eye teeth to find him. He is forever making experiments with him. What is amazing to me is the patient but sanguine expectancy that marks his attitude toward literary aspirants. With half of his experience your heart would be turned to gall; you would expect nothing good from any new quarter; you would think of the race of men as a tin of biscuits, hopelessly identical in stamp, shape, and taste. No man has a right to blame an editor for what he publishes until he sees what he has daily to reject. I venture to say that if the most bitterly maligned of editors was to place on exhibition the manuscripts which he had rejected he would be hailed as one of the noblest benefactors of his race, a very dike and breakwater against a sea of slush. Why is this service to society never recognized? Why do we never hear praise for this, the negative side of editorial work? Not a day passes in which the editor does not reject things that the public is better off without. He is society's rampart against the huge host of the superfluous and crude. He should be upheld in rejecting. He should be cheered in his task. He should be encouraged to reject far more than he does. He should be sustained if he went so far as to publish only two or three articles in his magazine or even to withhold the magazine altogether for some months and merely send a circular to subscribers saying: "Owing to the dearth of literary material of sufficient merit to warrant its appearance in our magazine, the October number will not be issued."

Any one who has seen the inside of editorial offices knows that the blame for the dullness and uniformity with which magazines are charged rests on the contributors alone. The plain fact is that there is a lack of literary talent. The goods are not produced. The market is free and open enough. As to the publication of articles by men whose names are known in prefer-

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ence to those contributed by obscure persons, I should like to ask why this is any evidence of unfairness? As between two articles of equal merit, why not choose the one whose writer is well known? Suppose they are both supremely stupid. One has the advantage of a name, and that, at least, is something. Are we to presume that the obscure writer's article is always the better of the two? As a matter of fact, the obscure writers are forever imitating the writers who are not obscure; so that the choice lies between two things of the same sort, of which one is nameless.

It is true that our magazines are rather dull reading and that they are terribly undeviating in what they put forth month after month. Tradition may play too large a part in their management. But I do not believe that the present character of our magazine literature is to be attributed to the policy of the editors. The blame for it belongs with the writers and with the popular taste. There is a greater degree of dull uniformity in the articles that are rejected than in those which are published. Nine-tenths of the former are rejected, not because they conform too little, but because they conform too much. The average new writer is always an imitator. Just as soon as a man makes a hit hundreds of others try to catch his manner, and the editor's desk is flooded with faithful little copies of their literary sires.

And then the popular taste! It demands common-place! It is not in the least athirst for distinctiveness. It likes what it is used to. The spread of education increases the number, not only of the well-educated, but of the half-educated it must be remembered. The number of those who read critically may be greater absolutely than it was thirty years ago, but in proportion to the total number of readers it is smaller. Education has extended cultivation rather than intensified it, and the great commercial rewards of literature are to be found among those who, artistically speaking, must be classed as semi-barbarous. Commonplace has a wider and more lucrative field than ever before. This is a fact that governs the production as well as the publication of literary work.

What wonder is it, then, that, under this pressure of demand, editors publish what is dull and uniform and should have so little diversity of choice in the mass of material that is submitted to them? C. M. F.

New York, Sept. 11, 1899.

Magazines Not Eleemosynary Institutions.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Poor "X."! Vacation, reinvigorating and exalting, is over. With a bound the happy scribe rushes into his sanctum sanctorum expecting to find there the fruit of his Spring toil—a pile of coin-producing checks. Melancholy greeting! In place of the anticipated harvest he finds its unfertilized seed. There lie his manuscripts returned and rejected. Disappointing? Of course it is, and we extend our sympathy to their crestfallen author. But when he forthwith plunges his pen into the dregs of his ink bottle and draws therefrom inky mud which he proceeds to throw at the "ringsters," monopolists, trust editors, and genius-annihilators of magazinedom, we must cry "Halt!"

Come, "X.," sink into the well-worn recesses of your desk chair. Turn up your lamp. Bask in its refulgent glow. Have a pipe? Certainly. And let us discuss the situation dispassionately, with mind unjaundiced.

For the benefit of those who have not read "X.'s" letter, be it said that "X." asserts that the magazine of to-day has no room for the productions of the unknown contributor. He is of opinion that, however clever, witty, or wise the stories, verses, and articles of the gifted volunteer may be, they are returned. He charges that the magazines of to-day are running into ruts; their columns are open to the few only; that the stranger within the gates bearing his first fruits is being treated unfairly and unjustly.

"X." is one of a class of well-meaning persons whose numbers run into the tens of thousands. The literary volunteer! In the castle of state he sits penning his triolets. In the homes of the lowly we see him weaving his drama. Everywhere the literary volunteer is turning out copy, and in nine cases out of ten this Man (and Woman) with a Pen meets with no encouragement. The editors refuse to purchase. Then comes the awful howl: We Are Being Discriminated Against!

Is this true? On the contrary, it seems to me the literary neophyte is craving sympathy he does not deserve. He forgets—and it cannot be impressed upon him too forcibly—that the magazine of to-day is no eleemosynary institution, is supported by no charitable organization, but is a private enterprise, conducted by private capital, for private gain. Does your commercial traveler complain he is being discriminated against because the big manufacturer refuses to examine his wares? Of course he does not shout for joy. No more does he cry: "You are running into a rut! Discharge your old employes! Look at my merchandise! If I haven't got what you want, take what I have and be thankful. But you must give me a chance!"

Ridiculous? Of course. Still, is that not what the cry of the literary volunteer amounts to? He is trying to force his wares on a merchant who does not want to use them, who, in fact, cannot use them, and who oftentimes on account of their crudity could not use them if he wanted to.

The literary volunteer has no cause for complaint. He is offered every chance in the world. Peep into the editorial rooms of the large magazines. What do you see? Readers employed at considerable expense whose sole function is to examine the vast masses of manuscript that are poured into the sanctum. Are the publishers obliged to do this? Is the average literary volunteer even deserving of such consideration?

Nay, more. If a manuscript is intrinsically meritorious, original, and (what is of prime importance,) suited to the wants of a particular magazine at the time when it is submitted, its author may rest assured it will secure proper attention.

That there are favorites no one will deny. That there are contributors whose work meets with constant acceptance is only natural. That some of their work which is accepted is in merit inferior to that sent in by the outsider and rejected is also true. Such, however, is one of the perquisites of the steady contributor, because he is a steady contributor, because he can be relied upon, and because of his long and honorable service. Beyond that his name gradually takes on a distinct value as an advertisement. Readers subscribe to a magazine because his name appears in the list of its contributors.

I have said the steady contributor can be relied upon. Does "X." recognize that if a yacht race takes place in the Fall of 1899, away back in '98 the editor man is planning his "sea number"? Contracts must be given out months and months ahead, and to men of known skill in matters nautical. If the editor wants a "yachting story," would you demand that he wait for the uncertain volunteer? No, he must have a story, and have it in time. The yacht race is sailed, let us say, Oct. 15. On Oct. 14 flutters in "Lines to a Defender," a poem by Sally Waters. Sally passes a sleepless night, searches the columns of the magazine next day, and "cries her eyes out" because "Lines to a Defender" was not used. How can she guess that the number which she buys Oct. 15 is in type months ahead, and is prepared, one might almost say, years in advance of its appearance on the newsstands?

Is there no hope, no consolation, for "X." and others in a similar predicament? Abundant. Of all the writers who stand in the front ranks of their profession to-day few have had their honors thrust upon them. All, I daresay, have emerged from literary obscurity by dint of their own honest and unaided efforts. All "started" somewhere. To the literary novice we must say: Study yourself, your ability, and your limitations. Study the demands of the public. Above all, study the magazine to which you send your manuscript. Broadly speaking, you would not send "Lines to a Demijohn" to a temperance organ, no more would you submit "A Disquisition on the Horizontal Slicing of Cysts" to a journal devoted to affairs agricultural. In a narrower way, every editor has his predilections and his prejudices, which observation and experience alone can teach you. They may be eccentric, but it is he to whom you look for favor. He has learned to know his audience and you must learn to know him. Do not despair. Your case is far from hopeless. Do the very best you can. Persevere. Wait. If you have talent and have a message worth listening to you will not wait in vain. Y. Z.

New York, Sept. 13, 1899.

Amazed at What "X." Writes.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The members of the Tennyson Literary Circle discuss THE SATURDAY REVIEW every Saturday evening at their meeting, for the paper is a source for healthy debating which does them good. Attention is paid to your correspondence page, as there can be found many literary revelations. But the sort of literature that does not please is that contributed by "X." of Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C. "X." deserves the congratulations of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW readers for his "Regulars and Volunteers." Imagine the wonderful mind that conceived that article! Present-day writers, he tells us, give us little that is new. Amazement! "X." should have written that the moon's phase has not changed for the last two thousand years.

If "X." were to direct his undoubted energies to writing original matter and not be "hashing and rehashing" old material the readers of THE TIMES REVIEW might be thankful. ELIJAHBER.

Tennyson Literary Circle, 61 East Fourth Street, New York, Sept. 12, 1899.

"Books for Girls of Eighteen."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In your issue of Sept. 9 "E. D. F." asks for a list of good books for a young woman of eighteen. May I add to the list you have published in response to this request? If the young girl in question has never read Mrs. Ewing, she has some delightful books in store for her. It is a matter of surprise that this charming writer is so little read, in this country at least. Of course, "Jackanapes" and "The Story of a Short Life" are well known, but her very charming girls' story, "Six to Sixteen," is not as widely read. Mrs. Ewing's stories are pleasant reading at any age, and her style is particularly good. There is a suggestiveness and helpfulness about them, too, which I think any thinking, observant girl would find most attractive. Besides "Six to Sixteen," "A Great Emergency, and Other Stories," "A Very Ill-Tempered Family, and Other Stories" are a few of her delightful tales. J. McL. S.

Highland Falls, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1899.

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ST. FRANCIS.

The Oldest Life of Him the Newest One in English.*

"The Mirror of Perfection," the oldest life of St. Francis, was written by one of his contemporaries, Brother Leo, and translated from the Latin original recently discovered by Paul Sabatier, the well-known French author. The present translation is made directly from the mediaeval Latin of Brother Leo's manuscript, by Sebastian Evans, the author of "Brother Fabian's Manuscript and Other Poems," and "In the Studio," whose translations Joseph Knight calls "singularly happy ones." The present life of St. Francis, considered purer and more authentic than those generally known, was discovered in scattered fragments, by Sabatier; an edition with preface, notes, introduction, &c., by the latter having been published in Paris recently, to which this translation is subsidiary.

Mr. Evans, in his preface, says he has been anxious to transcribe into English a legend which appeals so directly to "the heart of humanity," the founder of the Friars Minor—an Umbrian "religious" of the thirteenth century, having a "message to all men of all times." The teller of the legend, which Evans calls "a chaplet of immortelles set upon the head of the saint * * * to typify the crown of glory ac'eved by his beatified spirit," Brother Leo, was not merely a follower of St. Francis, but his nurse, secretary, and confessor during the last half dozen years of his life. No one else knew him half so well, nor could any one be more conscientious in recording the exact truth about the still uncanonized saint. Francis died on Oct. 3, 1226, "The Mirror of Perfection" being finished on May 11, 1227.

The story of St. Francis is told in the plainest of language. The rule laid down by him for the order he founded was considered next to the Scriptures themselves in holiness. Mr. Evans briefly reviews the world of that day, when men were subject to two supreme rulers—the Pope and the Emperor; but the true Franciscans regarded the Church itself as a temporal institution and as on a lower plane than their beloved order. He describes the organization of the order, "with its annual General and other chapters, and its internal hierarchy of Vicars and Ministers General, Ministers, Companions, and Wardens or Guardians * * * The divinely appointed machinery by which the regeneration of the world is by God's grace to be effected. Faith, hope, and charity are graces after which every Christian is bound to strive. Within the order, humility, obedience, poverty, take equal rank, and the greatest of these is Our Lady Poverty. She, indeed, the chosen bride of Francis, is the special patroness of the order."

The friar, unlike the monk, belonged to no wealthy order; the fraternity must be as poor as the individual. Beyond his "habit and robe, his linen-hosen and his sandal-shoon," the former must have nothing he could call his own on this earth. The brethren had neither abbeys nor monasteries; only in sheds and cabins of "wattle-and-dot," or "stud-and-mud," and little churches of the same primitive architecture were the Franciscan brothers to be found. Mr. Evans hopes that his "simple transcript into English without note or comment, of the first and most authentic 'legend' of St. Francis, may be found acceptable to all Englishmen who love him, both within and without his own order and his own communion."

In Chapter II., "The Perfection of Poverty," the story is told of a certain minister who inquired about the clause concerning poverty. Francis answering him "that the brethren ought to have nothing save their garments, with a cord and hosen, as the rule saith, and if so be they are compelled by necessity they may wear shoon"; but the minister then asked him, "What shall I do, that have so many books that they may be worth more than £40?" saying this because he wished to retain his books, but with a clear conscience, knowing it was against the rule. Francis answered him: "I will not, nor I ought not, nor I can not, go against my conscience and the fulfillment of the Holy Scripture that we have professed." Whereat the minister was much troubled, and Francis said to him and all the brethren, "Ye would fain appear before men as brethren minor and be called observants of the Holy Gospel, but in your works would ye fain have treasure chests."

Later, when a novice prayed for leave to retain his psalter, Francis refused, adding: "After that thou shalt have had the psalter, thou wilt be covetous and desire to have a breviary also. And after thou hast gotten a breviary, thou wilt sit in a chair like a great prelate and wilt say unto the brother, 'Fetch me the breviary.'" And because later he allowed the brother to retain his psalter Francis did penance for it, saying his was the fault; often afterward saying: "As much knowledge hath a man as he doth work, and a religious only preacheth well insomuch as he worketh well, for the doer is known by his fruits."

Francis constantly taught the brethren to maintain poverty in books, beds, buildings, and appliances; and for himself would not stay in a cell that was curiously wrought nor if it were said to be his own. The Bishop of Ostia, afterward Pope Gregory, came to visit the Franciscans, with soldiers and clerics, "and when he saw that the brethren lay on the ground and had naught under them but a little straw * * * he began to weep before them, saying, 'Look ye here where the brethren sleep while we wretched ones do make use of so many superfluities!' * * * whereby he himself and all the rest were much edified. Moreover, no table saw he there, for in that place the brethren did eat together on the ground."

Our Lady of Poverty demanding that her votaries should eat only the plainest of food, and in the smallest possible quantities, a certain brother "ancient in the religion," lying sick and feeble, Francis thought if he were to eat grapes the brother might be cured, so getting up early one morning he called the brother secretly and led him to a vineyard, and ate with him, lest the brother should be ashamed to eat alone, whereupon the latter was cured, "and did all the days of his life remember the mercy and pity that the most holy father showed and did unto him."

Francis told the brethren that an angel had announced unto him that the Lord promised him four things: "That the religion and profession of the brethren should not fail even unto the Day of Judgment; that none who did knowingly persecute the order should live long; that no wicked man who was minded to live wickedly in the order should be able to abide long therein, and, also, that whosoever shall of his heart love the order, howsoever he may have sinned, shall at the last find mercy."

As Francis's days grew short he was much worried as to who should take his place. Being questioned by the brethren whether one of the order was worthy so to do, he answered he knew of none, drawing the qualifications of such a man in words so beautiful one would like to quote them all: "This man ought to be one of most grave life, of great discretion, of laudable report, without private affections, lest while he loveth a part more dearly, he breed scandal to the whole. * * * One ought he to be that accepted the person of none, so that no less heed shall he pay to the simple and foolish than to the knowing and wise. * * * Let him not be a heaper-up of books nor overmuch given to reading lest haply he derogate from his office that cometh before his study. * * * It behooves him not to look kindly upon honors, nor to take delight in favors more than in injuries. * * * Specially needful is it that he be able to detect the secrets of conscience and to search out the truth from hidden sources. * * * I would that he should have companions endowed with honesty, austere as against their own wills; brave in times of need; pitiful and compassionate toward them that offend, having an equal affection toward all; receiving naught for their labors save only just enough for the pure necessities of the body, and desirous of naught save the praise of God, the profit of the order, the merit of their own souls, and the perfect salvation of all the brethren. * * * With holy cheerfulness receiving both the form and ensample of observance of the Gospel according to the profession of the rule in their own persons purely and simply, and manifesting the same to all." Thus Francis portrayed what the leader and the ordinary brother should be.

Once more Francis draws a portrait of a perfect brother, this time by taking the leading characteristics of some of the men to whom he was talking, and telling them the ideal brother should have the faith of one, the simplicity and purity of another, the courtesy of a third, the gracious aspect and natural sense of a fourth, the mind lifted up in contemplation of another, the goodly and continual activity of still another, the bodily and spiritual strength of yet another, the charity shown by one of them, and the solicitude of the brother who, when he found he liked staying in a place would depart therefrom, saying: "Not here, but in Heaven, is our place of abiding."

Indeed, the temptations to quotation are to be found all through the little volume, as, for instance, the chapter devoted to Sister Lark, "a humble bird, for she gladly goeth by the way to find her a few grains of corn," and the chapter later on concerning the special love Francis had for water, stones, wood, and flowers, but space will only allow the closing words of Brother Leo: "Here endeth the mirror of perfection of a brother minor, to wit, of the Blessed Francis, wherein we may most sufficiently behold, as in a glass, the perfection of his calling and profession."

The book is quaintly worded throughout, containing xvi., 232 pages, and has as a frontispiece a symbolical picture of St. Francis and Brother Leo. In concluding, we indorse Mr. Evans's commendation of Brother Leo "in his new habit of English homespun," who pictures St. Francis for us so that "those that loved him before may love him better now. We knew him saintly and human; we find him more human and more saintly than we knew."

*"THE MIRROR OF PERFECTION: Being the Oldest Life of the Blessed Francis of Assisi by His Beloved Disciple, Brother Leo. Translated by Sebastian Evans from the Latin original recently discovered by Paul Sabatier, and now published in English for the first time. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. 1899.

M. Paul Bourget on Balzac, Stendhal, and Sainte-Beuve.

M. Paul Bourget, by permission of the International Library of Famous Literature, presents in Longman's Magazine an article the title of which is "The Critical Essay in France." With the application of the Darwinian theory, M. Bourget thinks that the critical essay follows the laws of evolution applicable "to the literary species and that of animal species," and he adds that "nature employs the same processes in the moral and physical world."

Considering the newer order of things which began with the French Revolution, (1789,) M. Paul Bourget writes that the great wars had the effect of bringing "the nations into closer contact with one another," and that the social upheavals brought forth Chateaubriand, Mme. de Staël, Paul Louis Courier, Benjamin Constant.

The immediate consequence of this enlargement of the French imagination was the movement, so confused as to be almost incoherent, which is called Romanticism. We recognize in it to-day the play of several distinct forces; for example, the sudden awakening of plebeian sensibility in the new democracy, the passionate melancholy and the moral disorder of a period of religious and political crises, the disequilibration produced by the power of Napoleon's prodigious personality; more than all, (and this is certainly the most surprising conclusion to which this train of thought leads us, the conclusion which would most have astounded the men of the "Young France," who displayed their red waistcoats at the first night of "Hernani,") we find, in these turbulent conditions, a first effort—the earliest effort—of modern criticism toward a higher development and a broader point of view. We find among the men who took part in the revolutionary movement the two writers who are, even now, to our readers' appreciation, the loftiest exemplars of the critical art—Stendhal, to whose influence we owe Taine, and Sainte-Beuve, to whom we are all more or less directly indebted; Sainte-Beuve, who shares with Balzac the primary influence upon the French nineteenth century.

Stendhal is known to-day by his novels. Yet one has only to glance at the catalogue of his works in order to perceive that fiction was only the final blossom of his intellectual antithesis, one particular application of a method of study, a turn of thought, which had at an earlier stage of his florescence invited him to quite dissimilar paths. A soldier under Napoleon when he was only eighteen years old, then a War Commissioner, marching across Europe with the Grande Armée, and, after the fall of the empire, a cosmopolitan traveler, living in Italy, in Paris, in England, he pursued throughout his youth and his maturity the study which he himself declared to have been the supreme interest of his life—"the analysis of the human passions and the expression of these passions in art and literature." This is his own summary of his life, and it embodies the new conception of criticism which, afterward formulated by Taine, became a branch of psychology. This formula implies the negation of the old theory of criticism, for if the chief function of the writer, whether he be poet, novelist, or dramatist, is to give us a true picture of human nature, to make a portrait, (as Stendhal said,) his work can no longer be judged by comparing it with any one type of excellence, in accordance with the abstract canon of the older criticism. Between the literature of the North and that of the South, for instance, there ought to be lasting differences, since the two are concerned with the representations of two different sorts of human nature, two types refractory to connotation. Both methods are justifiable, because both types of humanity possess the right to exist.

These works are sketches at most. The spirit of modern criticism informs and animates them, but is not shown in the form which Sainte-Beuve first gave to it in the Portraits, the Port Royal, and the Lundi's. This insufficiency of Stendhal's is not altogether due to the fact that he was a precursor, an inventor, and in that quality condemned to feel his way. It springs rather from the circumstance that his power of analysis was subordinate to his imagination and his ardor. It was because of this complexity of his nature that he gave himself more clearly to his readers in such works as "Le Rouge et Noir" and "La Chartreuse de Parme," revealing the remarkable combination of his critical faculty and other gifts. From this point of view he may be said to have given one of the most astounding examples of the reanimation of one branch of art by infusion of the methods of another branch.

In the case of Sainte-Beuve ardor and imagination are certainly not lacking. Joseph Delorme, the Consolations, and Volupté eloquently attest their presence. But the spirit of analytical inquiry is always dominant. Sainte-Beuve was, above all, intelligent, and his great pleasure was to comprehend, while Stendhal, carried away by the ardor of his indomitable personality, enjoyed nothing as much as his own emotions. Apart from this, Sainte-Beuve had in his youth studied medicine. He had been a physiologist before he became a poet or a novelist, and had been all three before he devoted himself to the critical essay. He not only recognized, as did his friends of the romantic school, the legitimate variability of the type of literary art, its relation to a specific country, a specific moment of history, a specific climatic and racial condition; but he also saw, with the physician's eye, the physiological foundations of art. The old school of criticism regarded a book as a completed product, to be judged as it stood, but Sainte-Beuve perceived that in order to understand a book its processes of creation must be studied, its origin, and its development. It was his aim to see, through the printed page, the hand that held the pen, the body to which that hand belonged, the age and the habits of that body, the man himself, in a word, as he breathed and moved and lived, the man whose action is arrested and depicted in this particular poem or novel or drama. In order thus to penetrate the inner being of a man one must be cognizant of his interior individuality, as well as of his physical and moral individuality, and portray, too, his social environment, his family, the class to which he belongs, the views of life which he obtained in his epoch; and when all this is done the critical essay has become the richest and most significant picture of manners and customs. Here, again, the judicial attitude is excluded. It has often been urged against Sainte-Beuve that his opinions were elastic, and he himself never tried to dogmatize. He would enrich his observations upon a writer by the addition of other observations of an almost directly contradictory character.

In Balzac M. Paul Bourget sees again the critical faculty, and he writes, describing modern fiction, that best examples show the application of the same art.

The art with which they construct a story, and the dexterity of their dialogue, display precisely the same bent of mind that we find revealed in their essays, and this fact is conclusive evidence of the truth of one of the laws which regulate the development of literary genera. As any one form of literary activity thrives and enlists the services of the finest minds of an age, its flood obliterates its banks for the very reason that it has absorbed so many tributaries. It is in the course of such an exudation that Dante's epic verse impinges upon the fields of theology and scholastic philosophy; that Shakespeare's plays become so complex and so subtle that we find upon his stage a Hamlet and a Prospero, the metaphysician and the alchemist, two heroes less dramatic than had ever before confronted an audience; that Balzac's fiction seizes and makes part of its argument a theory of politics, (in the "Curé de Village,") of finance, (the "Maison Nucingen,") of mysticism, ("Louis Lambert, Seraphita,") of music, ("Massimilla Doni,") of chemistry, (the "Recherche de l'Absolu.") Criticism is to-day expanding in the same way, and this shows that it is at the present moment a necessary form of art, fully adapted to the modern man and the exigencies of his culture. We desire nowadays to understand, even while we feel and act, even while we dream, and this makes an altogether new scheme of fiction, of drama, and of poetry which only critics can undertake.

The upshot of M. Paul Bourget's thesis is that "the critical essay in France during the last hundred years, and the creative fertility of this form, so long regarded as directly opposed to creative work, show that nature is always herself, and that in the intellectual as in the physical world an organ is developed as soon as it is needed."

Acknowledging all that nice ingenuity in literary argument M. Paul Bourget displays, believing, with him, that Honoré de Balzac and Stendhal (Marie Henri Beyle) were the greatest of all modern romance writers, of what benefit have they been to France? The masses of readers, French, English, or American, care not a fig for that critical analysis, for it possibly escapes them. Most unfortunately for Frenchmen, the major part of their fiction abounds with a revolting realism. Human passions, turpitude, vice, are the main topics. One wonders if this exhibition is but a reflection of what are French actualities. Themes are selected, whether of the salon or the kennel, where there is no choice, for the larger part of the personages are besmirched. There are exceptional romances, with honest men and women in them. Unfortunately it is the general key which is pitched too low. Modern French fiction has been of no benefit to its readers in its place of origin. Susceptible as are Frenchmen, due to their political misfortune, their romances have done nothing, save to excite imaginations inclined to mental excesses. It is that blessed Anglo-Saxon stolidity, natural or acquired, which saves us from contamination. Thank God, that those who read English have had an honest and pure-minded Walter Scott!

If there be that struggle in literary life M. Paul Bourget particularly dwells on, it is a very devastating creature which has been eliminated in France.

"The Awkward Age" Again.

A month ago our old friend the "Cynic" sent a letter to THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW characterizing Henry James's "The Awkward Age" as "an infamous book," prefacing his comments with a request to be permitted to make remarks once more in THE SATURDAY REVIEW, provided he "were not for his sins shut out from its columns." His comments on Mr. James's book brought out a reply, to which the "Cynic" made answer last week, branching out from the topic under discussion into his old field of criticism on woman and her reasoning powers. Readers will remember that the "Cynic" controversy of several months ago was, from necessity, brought to a close after it had raged long and furious. Out of a desire for a preservation of THE SATURDAY REVIEW as a newspaper concerned only with books and art, it was then announced that no more letters on this subject would be printed. Perhaps the "Cynic" was not aware last week that he was taking a step sure to revive the old controversy. Whether innocent or not, the fact is that THE SATURDAY REVIEW'S mails this week have been burdened with communications on that familiar topic, all composed in white heat. Tempting as they have been to the editorial appetite for readable articles, the decision closing the "Cynic" controversy must be adhered to. Accordingly the mails have been freighted a second time with the same letters on journeys of return back to their writers with notes of thanks and explanation. The character of at least one of those returned may be inferred from the signature appended to it—"Stiletto." THE SATURDAY REVIEW must draw the line a long, long way this side of that tool.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In his letter of Aug. 15 your old friend "Cynic" objects to my use of the words "lovely frost-picture work" in writing of Henry James's book, "The Awkward Age." He likewise declares virtually that work to be detestable, erotic, vile, and so on and worse, for some of his adjectives are as displeasing as the book he pronounced to be.

Dear Cynic, do not joke so; it is not permitted. Then, aside from your opinion or mine, what is to be said of those admirable gentlemen and publishers who gave the book to the reading world? For three months "The Awkward Age" ran its course through the pages of Harper's Weekly, and each week that journal announced itself to the world as a journal of civilization! Where was its civilization when this "infamous" book was then being portioned out to its subscribers and admirers? Surely the publishing of the book was no accident, and it was open to the publishers of the Weekly to drop at any time the printing of a "vile" work from their columns if they thought fit to do so. But there are, I doubt not, people who would call the equator "immoral" and defend their opinion convincingly. I say nothing as to the morals of Henry James's books, but I do admire the art with which his work is done.

To go far from this subject, it has been asked of late—as many times before—What is art? What is love? What is friendship? May one ask, too, What is the stuff that dreams are made of? I read not long ago in one of the magazines an article descriptive of the translation of a soul from this life to the other world, and the experience was so like that of dreams with which I have been tortured that my blood ran chill in reading it! Are we to know beyond the grave the longing and unrest we have carried with us in this world? Love we shall surely have, for God is Love! In my dreams I have known what affection is. I have felt the exhaustion of long effort and fruitless struggle, but I have never known surprise. I have seen colors, but have never heard sound. I have known the pain of loss and desolation in my dreams, and have felt the joy of laughter so sweet and pure and tender that I brought some of its brightness back with me to the waking world and kept it for a while, as though it had been an effervescence of joy in my veins. Surely the angels must laugh like that. What, then, are dreams, and whither do we wander when we pass into the boundary of dream life?

Does any one by chance remember that noble drawing of George du Maurier's which appeared in an English magazine years ago? In the foreground the woman at the organ playing solemn music, the watching hound, the bowed figure of the priest, and, lying straight along his couch, the dying man who prayed to—

Drift on through slumber to a dream,
And through a dream to death.

MILLIE W. CARPENTER.
Stephentown, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1899.

STATE HISTORY.

Muster Rolls and Other Papers in State Historian Hastings's Report.*

The State Historian, Mr. Hugh Hastings, in his third annual report, presents material which is both novel and interesting. In the last report were given the muster rolls from 1664 to 1760. In the present volume are to be found the remaining rolls from 1760 to the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. Mr. Hastings states that for the decade prior to 1775 "the number of muster rolls is surprisingly and disappointingly small." The reason may be that "the uncertainty of the times deterred patriots from allying themselves with the military forces of his Gracious Majesty George III.," and another reason may be that Gov. Tryon shipped many of these muster rolls to England in 1775.

Among the numerous documents printed are the public paper of Gov. Daniel D. Tompkins, with a compilation of the records of the cavalry, artillery, and engineer regiments during the war of the rebellion. Mr. Hugh Hastings, with the experience he has gained, urges that a better system of keeping military records should be adopted. He writes:

> Any person who carefully peruses the official records of the rebellion will deplore the absence of many essential details and the presence of many needless errors, that were perhaps unavoidable because of the inexperience, pressure of official responsibilities and lack of military training of the officers who were charged with the keeping and filing of records of a regiment. Nor are these deficiencies confined solely to officers of volunteers. A number of instances can be cited where the reports of graduates of West Point, trained and educated soldiers, were returned because of incompleteness in essential details that any officer of six months' experience in the field would have remedied. The most lamentable cases, however, are those where regiments were cut to pieces in action, and no official reports were filed. The commanding officer may have been killed, the next in command may have been inefficient or careless, and the brigade commander prejudiced against the organization or its commandant. Then, again, the official records are conspicuously deficient in the matter of the work of detached commands. This criticism applies particularly to the cavalry arm of the service. Up to the action at Kelly's Ford our cavalry was regarded as fit only to protect trains, to scout in small bodies, and to guard the flanks of army corps or the army itself. Commanding officers failed to acquire the habit of making reports; for the last three years of the war this indifference continued, to the marked detriment of an arm of the service that eventually became one of the greatest in the history of the civilized world.

Having carefully gone over the ground, the State Historian sent communications to eighty-six regular army officers on the active and retired list, special attention being given to general officers who commanded large bodies of troops during the war of the rebellion. Mr. Hastings proposed "that attached to every regiment shall be a commissioned officer who shall be known as the recorder of the regiment; who shall be under the general authority of the Adjutant General of the army; whose work shall be separate and distinct from that of the Adjutant of the General; who shall be a non-combatant." His duty would be to formulate succinct reports.

The replies received by Mr. Hastings were of various opinions. The non-combatant officer was considered objectionable. Some of the answers commended the propositions entertained. Summing up the general character of the letters received Mr. Hastings writes:

> It will be observed that among the older officers, those who saw active field service during the war, who commanded large bodies of troops, and who understand the difficulties that stand in the way of looking after organization routine matters during an active campaign of fighting, the general proposition for the creation of the office of recorder is either unqualifiedly indorsed or accepted with certain modifications. On the other hand, the younger officers, who came into the service toward the close of the war as subalterns, or who never served with a great army, disapprove the suggestion or condemn it absolutely.

One particular case during the war of the rebellion Mr. Hugh Hastings cites where the important part taken by a brigade during the action near Bermuda Hundred, Va., (June 24, 1864,) Col. Edgar M. Cullen of the Ninety-sixth New York commanding, was entirely omitted.

Searchers after curious historical data of the past can find all they want in this report, derived from the Colonial archives of New York between 1673 and 1675. Here is a petition of "Jacobus Fabricius, minister, praying forgiveness for having married a couple illegally." In 1673, N. Bayard of Fort William Hendrik whites to M. Greverraet: "Herewith are sent to you from h'r Colve one neger called Pieter, one yonge neger womman, and one man and a womman, being all four in number, who have no apparent distemper only that Pieter is something dark of sight. After the receipt of them be pleased to make sale of them at vendue." In payment for the negroes, peas or beavers were to be accepted.

Francis Beado's behavior in 1673 reminds one, so far as the Dutch are concerned, of Mr. Chamberlain's policy to-day. William Smith declares on oath that "francis Beado, now in person, six weeks agoe came to this deponant at fordam and enquired what neighbourer he had, then saying that he had a Commission from * * * Canada to borne take kill and Ruin the Dutch." The plea for the ruin of the Dutch was that they had defrauded him of £800. To show that he meant business, the Martial Beado had a "sword and a halfe pike."

Some of the trading accounts of 1673 as copied from ancient books are amusing. Here is "Ingan corne" taken for a debt.

There is mention made of "blue callocko," and sometimes it is "calliko." Fine linen is always written "Holand." George Halle buys "1 blacke Hude, 30 scaynes of soling, (?) 6 Ells of silk galoune, 6 large shuee lases." There is another customer whose bill is for "2 fishing lines, 30 scaynes of silk, and 4½ Ells of ffalaning." "Ozenbriges" are in constant demand. "Papers of Pines" are much in demand for the women, but also "ankers of Rume" for the men. Sometimes one man buys "6 ankers of Rume," and occasionally it is dispensed in smaller measure, as "6 kans of Rume." There are contractors who are hauled over the coals for not paying their workmen, and the accounts have been cooked or withheld. Then there were rascals at New Utrecht and Brooklyn some 225 years ago, for the examining committee find that "Coely hath received a sum of six hundred guineas from New Utrecht and cannot find that said Coely has any claim for a stiver, and the said item of 600 gl. inserted in the book is written by a strange hand." Here is a bill of costs in some law business of 1675:

	£	S	D
ffor making the Bond of a peall	:—	1	:—:
for taking out the Caes	:—:	6.	10:
for Entring the accion	:—:	10.	—:
Expenc at Arbitracion in mony	:—:	8.	—
for the Resuns of a peall and other wrightings	1—:	5	—:
	2—	10	—10.

In 1675 the Mayor, his Deputy, and the Aldermen of the Town (the New York of to-day) went on a voyage of discovery and indicated what were "the voyde places" which were eyesores. The principal "voids" which were to be filled up were:

> Shops or sheds for flesh & fish at the Corner over ag'st Stephanus Van Cortland's. The way from thence to the State house to be levell'd & paved next to the wall. The great ditch to bee ordered to be cleansed according to former orders. Behind the halfe moone of the State house on the East side a fitt place for a Com'on house of office. The halfe moone there wants repaire by rolling stones out of the water neare the foundacon. To fill up to the South wall by levelling the rubbish. A place for a house next to C. Salisbury's. The Corner Trinitye Clocks; belong to Mr. Paterson—voyde fit to build.

Some of the privateering of 1704 finds a place in the report, for we have the list of the men serving on the sloop Rubie, commanded by Capt. Edward Thomas, and the Ruble was bound out "on a privateering voyage." It may be that the sloop's Captain did not draw fine distinctions as to the nationality of the vessels he might come across. But another craft, commanded by Capt. Nicholas Eversten, had a mission "on an expedition against a French privateer off the coast." It is worth recording the names of some of the adventurous ones of 1704. On Capt. Claver's list there were Berkolong, several Steuens Sal, Van Bienrcum, Beckman, Burger, Vanderbon, Vanderpool, Van Mader, and Rein Quackenboes.

A careful index adds materially to the value of this most entertaining volume. For illustration there is the colored print of the lost colors of the One Hundred and Thirteenth Infantry, (Seventh Heavy Artillery) of New York, once captured by the Confederates in front of Petersburg, Va., and miraculously preserved and returned to the State of New York.

*"THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF HUGH HASTINGS, STATE HISTORIAN OF NEW YORK, 1899." New York and Albany: Wynkoop - Hallenbeck - Crawford Company, State Printers.

Business in Short Titles.

"Titles for novels," said a very hard-working, conscientious, and ingenious scribe, "are in eager demand. There was 'She.' There is an English novel just published which the author calls 'I.'

"I have copyrighted the following titles, and will read them to you. 'You' is a capable title. Can't you see the fine scorn in 'You'? Every reader will consider it as personal. 'It' is perhaps one of my very best. How well 'It' would fit the novel of decadence. 'His' is a prime title. It would stand for a hero, a man supreme, the conqueror of the world. These two titles, 'But' and 'Or,' are not deficient in tonality. They would assort precisely to the dolorous stories wherein the uncertainties of human existence are shown. They are perfect keynotes.

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THE YEAR AFTER THE ARMADA, and other historical studies. By MARTIN A. S. HUME, F. R. Hist. S. 8vo. Cloth. ILLUSTRATED. New York: (Macmillan.) 1896. Pub. Price, $3.50. Our Price, Postpaid, $1.50.

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NEW YORK.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Items Gathered During This Week's Tour of the Publishing Houses.

I.—NEW YORK.

"Parson Kelly: An Historical Story," by A. E. W. Mason, author of "The Courtship of Morrice Butler," and Andrew Lang, will be ready Sept. 22 from Longmans, Green & Co.'s. The frontispiece is by Gordon Browne.

An important study of the attitude of workingmen toward capital, of employe toward employer, will shortly be presented in a volume by David Lubin, which G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish. The title of the work has not yet been decided on. Mr. Lubin, it will be recalled, is well known through his theory of bounties on exportations. Is his forthcoming book he shows how workingmen, discussing without the interference of union leaders the problems of the day, may eliminate Socialistic tendencies and come to a final attitude of mind, the base of which is rather upon religious than political grounds.

Miss Clara Morris, whose volume of short stories at Brentano's has gone into its second edition, has prepared a volume of tales about children which the Century Company will shortly publish. The book will be called, from the initial story, "My Little Jim Crow."

Charles Dana Gibson's series of drawings, "The Education of Mr. Pipp," will be published this Fall by R. H. Russell, both in popular edition and in the édition de luxe. The volume will be uniform with "Drawings by C. D. Gibson; "Pictures of People," and "Sketches and Cartoons."

The Frederick A. Stokes Company has in preparation a new volume of travel by H. Cayley Webster entitled, "Through New Guinea and Other Cannibal Countries." Among the author's many remarkable experiences is the story of his personal acquaintance with the notorious Ingova, one of the most hated head hunters in the South Seas, who has over 2,000 skulls of victims. The facts concerning the untimely end of the Webster expedition, owing to the wreck off the New Ireland coast, and of Webster's rescue by an English man-of-war, are set forth in this volume, which is fully illustrated from photographs, maps, and diagrams.

"The Kingdom of a Heart," by Effie Adelaide Rowlands, is in press at George Routledge & Sons'.

Here are a few hitherto unpublished authentic facts concerning Mrs. Voynich, a dramatization of whose novel, "The Gadfly," is to be produced at a New York theatre: Ethel Lilian Voynich (née Boole) is the daughter of the late George Boole, Professor of Mathematics in Queen's College, Cork, and author of the well-known "Laws of Thought." She was born some thirty-five years ago in Ireland, and was educated in London. Her husband is a native of Lithuania, in Russian Poland. In 1887 he was sent to Siberia for political reasons. He escaped in 1890, and went to London, where he met Miss Boole. Before her marriage, Miss Boole spent several years on the Continent, three of them devoted to music in the Hofschule at Berlin. Since her marriage with Mr. Voynich her home has been principally in London, where Mr. Voynich is occupied as an expert in fifteenth century books. "The Gadfly," which is her first published book, is now in its nineteenth edition. The author has in preparation a new novel of contemporary Polish life.

E. P. Dutton & Co. will have ready in a short time a new book by Emma Marshall called "A Good-Hearted Girl; or, a Present-Day Heroine." The book is fully illustrated. The same firm has also "Mabel's Prince Wonderful; or, a Trip to Storyland," a fairy story by W. E. Cule, illustrated in black and white.

Charlotte M. Yonge's new story this year, which Thomas Whittaker is publishing, is entitled "The Herd Boy and His Hermit." The tale is historical in its setting.

The Fleming H. Revell Company is publishing this week "Searchlight on Christian Science," a symposium of seven chapters by different authorities treating the subject from as many different views, showing "The History," "The Theology," "The Philosophy," "The Inherent Difficulties and Absurdities," "The Expansion of the Growth," and "The Precursors of This, the Latest Craze."

A collection has been made of drawings by C. W. Allers, a famous German artist, which R. H. Russell is publishing. The portfolio contains forty-three drawings, being the lithographic reproductions from the original pictures, which are on stone.

A new edition with portraits or representative essays is in press at G. P. Putnam's Sons. These essays, which are complete and unabridged, include Charles Lamb's "Imperfect Sympathies," John Morley's "On Popular Culture," James Russell Lowell's "On a Certain Condescension in Foreigners," and William E. Gladstone's "Kin Beyond Sea."

"The Development of the English Novel," by Wilbur L. Cross, is being published by The Macmillan Company. It is the author's aim to point out the first appearance of new elements in the progress of fiction, and to explain the phenomena of reversion and survival.

A volume of "Child Verse," by the Rev. John B. Tabb, has been secured by Small, Maynard & Co. of Boston, who are the publishers of Father Tabb's "Lyrics" and "Poems," the last volume of which was originally published by Copeland & Day.

The results of Mr. Alfred Maudslay's seven visits to Central America is being published in parts of the "Biologfa Centrali-Americana." This is a very expensive work, and intended principally for scientists. The popular results of Mr. Maudslay's work in Central America are shortly to be presented under the title of "A Glimpse of Guatemala," published by Mr. Murray of London. The volume will include copies of maps, plans, and photographs, reduced from the "Biologia."

"Old Trails on the Niagara Frontier" is the title of a forthcoming volume by Frank H. Severance, editor of The Illustrated Buffalo Express. It consists of a number of studies of periods in the history of the Niagara region, which the author regards as typical.

The death has been recorded in London of Mr. Edmund Routledge. He was not the founder of the house of publishers bearing his name. The firm was founded by his father, George Routledge. His son was the compiler of a date book of daily events, and a book of quotations from Shakespeare, which contained some interesting notes as to their sources and parallels. He was engaged on a dictionary of popular quotations at the time of his death.

"Queen Elizabeth," by the Right Hon. and the Right Rev. Mandell Creighton, Lord Bishop of London, will shortly appear from the press of Longmans, Green & Co. This is a reprint of the letter-press of the volume on "Queen Elizabeth" in the English Historical Series, recently issued with numerous illustrations by Messrs. Goupil & Co. of London. The new volume includes a portrait in photogravure.

Henry Arthur Jones's new play, in four acts, entitled "Carnac Sahib," is being published by The Macmillan Company.

The October installment of the Robert Louis Stevenson letters in Scribner's will tell how the author came very near losing his life by shipwreck in 1888. The story of the voyage of the yacht Casco among the Southern Pacific Islands is also related.

The Fleming H. Revell Company is publishing "The Best Short Poems of the Nineteenth Century," edited by William S. Lord, and "Into His Likeness; or, Gospel Glimpses into the Life of Christ," by the well-known Scotch preacher, the Rev. G. H. C. MacGregor.

Arthur Silva White, author of "The Development of Africa," has written the description of a trip through the Libyan Desert to the Oasis of Jupiter Ammon, which the Frederick A. Stokes Company is shortly to publish. The book will be called "From Sphinx to Oracle," and will contain fifty-six illustrations from photographs by the author, with a frontispiece by R. Talbot Kelly. There will also be two valuable maps in color.

Mrs. Effie Adelaide Rowland's "They Laugh that Win," has just gone into a second edition at George Routledge's Sons'. It is the tale of a lost memory, and is not unlike Hugh Conway's "Called Back," as the blank in the heroine's memory covers the whole period of her courtship and marriage.

Among gift books announced by Brentano's is the compilation by Volney Streamer called "In Friendship's Name, and What Makes a Friend?" being a volume of definitions and opinions collected from various sources.

Dr. Howard Lilienthal of this city has just completed his work on "Imperative Surgery for the General Practitioner, the Specialist, and the Recent Graduate," which The Macmillan Company is to publish.

"Animal Jokes," by Mary Baker Baker, is a collection of comic drawings which R. H. Russell has in preparation.

Mrs. Fiske's reproduction of "Becky Sharp" and Henry Holt & Co.'s publication of Vicar Thompson's memoir of the great lexicographer Liddell, in the same week, make the following anecdote timely: Liddell and Thackeray both went to the Charterhouse school, where Liddell sometimes did Thackefay's Latin exercises for him. Though one went to Oxford and the other to Cambridge, they remained lifelong friends. It was Mrs. Liddell who, when "Vanity Fair" was appearing asked Thackeray to let Dobbin marry Amelia, and he answered, "He shall, and when he has got her he will not find her worth having."

Blanche McManus has illustrated an édition de luxe of "Alice in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking Glass" for M. F. Mansfield and A. Wessels. Twenty-four drawings in color set off the text of Lewis Carroll's little masterpieces.

A new volume by Robert Herrick entitled "Love's Dilemma" is being published by Herbert S. Stone & Co. The same firm also presents "D'Arcy of the Guards," by Louis Evan Shipman, and "The Fatal Gift of Beauty," by Elizabeth Robbins.

Anthony Hope's "Rupert of Hentzau" is now in its eighth edition. Two impressions have been called for in three weeks at Henry Holt & Co.

Volume I. of the "Cyclopedia of American Horticulture," edited by Prof. L. H. Bailey, is almost ready for publication at the Macmillan Company. The work will be profusely illustrated. Volume II. will be ready in June, 1900, and Volume III. in December, 1900. There is no doubt that this is the largest and most important horticultural work ever attempted in North America. A novel feature of this production will be a description of the horticultural status of each State, Territory, and Province, with maps. Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico will be found among the rest.

"One of the Best," a new novel by Seymour Hicks, founded on the Adelphi drama by Seymour Hicks and George Edwards, is being published by George Routledge & Sons. The plot is laid on lines that resemble the Dreyfus case, the hero, a gallant young officer, being wrongfully accused of selling information to the enemy. He is tried by a court-martial and condemned. The Colonel's daughter, who alone knows the true facts, gives false evidence in order to screen her lover, the actual offender.

In the series, "The Religious Life of Famous Americans," which is being published by The Union Gospel News of Cleveland, Walden Fawcett has contributed "George Washington as a Churchman." This monograph will shortly be followed by others on Franklin, Webster, Lincoln, and other notable Americans.

"The Recollections of Sir Algernon West," with illustrations, is promised at an early date by Harper & Brothers. The book, which is of the same character as "Collections and Recollections," is by a gentleman who was for many years private secretary to Mr. Gladstone and afterward Chairman of the Inland Revenue Board.

"Virgil as a Magician" is the title of a work that Mr. C. G. Leland has been engaged on for some time for Elliot Stock, the London publisher. The material is drawn from many folk-tales and legends that are to be met with in certain parts of Italy. Mr. Leland has collected these, edited them, and has furnished them with an introduction and explanatory notes.

Edwin Milton Royle has written for The October Scribner an article on the modern vaudeville. The same number will also contain another of the O'Connor Irish-American stories by Maynardier Browne, entitled "The Royal Intent."

D. Appleton & Co. are publishing this week "Oom Paul's People," by Howard C. Hillegas; "The King's Mirror," by Anthony Hope; "A Bitter Heritage," by J. Blourdelle-Burton, and "Mammon & Co.," by the author of "Dodo." The last two books were held over from last week.

II.—BOSTON.

BOSTON, Sept. 14.—Messrs. Brown & Co. have in press a little volume containing two of Emerson's early writings "The Character of Socrates" and "The Present State of Ethical Philosophy," accompanied by a new critical essay by Dr. Edward Everett Hale presenting Emerson the whole man, considering his private and domestic character as much as the aspect visible to the public. "A Kipling Primer," by Mr. Frederic Lawrence Knowles, and "Birds of the Poets," compiled by Miss Lucy F. Sanderson, will be published by the same firm. The "Primer" is a guide to Mr. Kipling's works, and will include a biography, bibliographies of first editions and articles on the author, a species of literature and illiteracy growing rapidly within the last few months for reasons perfectly visible to Americans, although possibly not seen by the victim; and, lastly, a complete alphabetical index to the plots and subjects of the author's compositions in prose and verse. It is to be hoped that this last item will be more accurate than the Boston Public Library Catalogue, in which "The Light That Failed" is classified as "Indian." Miss Sanderson's book would perhaps have found ten readers ten years ago, for it is a collection of poems on birds, gleaned from many fields, but to-day any "bird book" is valuable to a publisher. So much for the influence of the milliners and flower and ribbon importers, skillfully brought to bear on customers! From the discovery that there was "no money in feathers" came the Audubon societies, and from them the demand for books about birds. Mrs. Miller's charming sketches and Mr. Torrey's tales of rambles through groves and virgin forests would have been of small avail unaided by the strong hand of trade and the inability of the average American to exist without belonging to a "society" of some kind.

Messrs. Lee & Shepard have brought out the latest adaptation of the old-fashioned album, a pretty quarto called "Annals of My College Life," designed and illustrated by Miss Frances Freiot Gilbert. It is to be written by its owner, and fanciful headings indicate the classification of events and the names of persons. Keeping a diary is a task too arduous for the modern girl, but this book can be filled at leisure from rough notes.

The preface to Oliver Optic's last book, "An Undivided Union," is signed by his publishers and states that they have sold more than two million copies of his books. As they number 108 volumes, as some were published forty years ago, and as Mr. Adams was so well advertised by his first publishers, Messrs. Brown, Bazin & Co., as to have a wide reputation, when, after their failure, he placed his books in the hands of their friend Mr. Lee, this seems like an understatement. Undoubtedly, even as it stands, it is discouraging to authors striving to produce juvenile literature fit to become classic, but they may well console themselves with the reflection that it is positively infuriating to the men and women who write about vicious boys and men and attain to no such vast circulation. Mr. Adams had a high moral standard, and, although his books never strengthened any child love of literature, they never perverted any child's morals or manners, and this cannot be said of the works of some of his assailants. Some mathematician should ascertain the comparative harm arising from bad syntax and rhetoric combined with good morals, and by morality in irreproachable language. The firm refers with some pathos to Mr. Adams's faithfulness to them through prosperity and adversity, and the long association is a pleasant novelty in days when successful authors are tempted to place their names on the lists of five or six publishers, regardless of the truth that the greatest risk is taken by the first one introducing them to readers, and that they are under moral obligation to allow him to profit by their success.

Mr. Stratemeyer is the writer of the greater part of "An Undivided Union," but he worked from notes and plans left by Mr. Adams.

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TWO RARE BOOKS MR. VANDERBILT OWNED.

The newspapers that chronicled the death of Cornelius Vanderbilt gave little space to descriptions of his library, though they told of his great love for books. Nevertheless Mr. Vanderbilt's collection should be classed among the precious things he died possessed of. The real bibliographical importance of the library is not known, but most collectors have long been aware that it contained many books of great rarity and value, among them a perfect and superb copy of the "Bay Psalm Book," the first book printed in the United States, and a fine copy of Eliot's Indian Bible of 1685. The latter was once in the possession of the famous theologian Jonathan Edwards, who was missionary to the Stockbridge Indians from 1751 to 1757 and President of the College of New Jersey in 1757-8. Later the Bible was owned by George Brinley, and when the third part of his collection was sold in New York in 1881 it was No. 5,684 in the catalogue and was purchased for Mr. Vanderbilt for $350. Its present value is, of course, much more.

Mr. Vanderbilt's "Bay Psalm Book" is one of the four perfect copies that are known, only six others being in existence, all of them imperfect. Of the other perfect copies the Lenox Library has one, the Bodleian Library, Oxford, England, another, and the John Carter Brown Library, Providence, R. I., the third. The Brown copy of this metrical version of the Psalms, which Stephen Day printed in Cambridge, Mass., in 1640, is perhaps the most important of the four, as it once belonged to the Rev. Richard Mather, one of the compilers, but the Vanderbilt copy ranks second among the four. At one time it was in the New England Library of the Rev. Thomas Prince, pastor of the Old South Church in Boston, and the first American to collect books. There it should have remained, for Prince left his library to the church, but the careless, not to say dishonest, trustees, who allowed a number of Prince's best books to pass into other hands, made an exchange with Edward A. Crowninshield of Boston, and the "Bay Psalm Book" came to Henry Stevens after Crowninshield's death.

The book was then in the original vellum binding. Stevens offered it to the British Museum for £150, but after a stupid delay on the part of the keeper of the printed books Stevens withdrew the book and had Francis Bedford bind it in dark brown crushed levant morocco. In 1868 he took it to the United States and sold it to the more appreciative Brinley for 150 guineas. At the first Brinley sale, in 1879, the book, No. 847 in the catalogue, was secured for Mr. Vanderbilt for $1,200—about one-third of its present value. As Stevens remarked in 1886 in his "Recollections of James Lenox," the British Museum still lacks the first book printed in New England. In 1899 it is still among the books it would like to have. But it might have had it forty years ago for £150. Now the same volume could not be secured for $4,000.